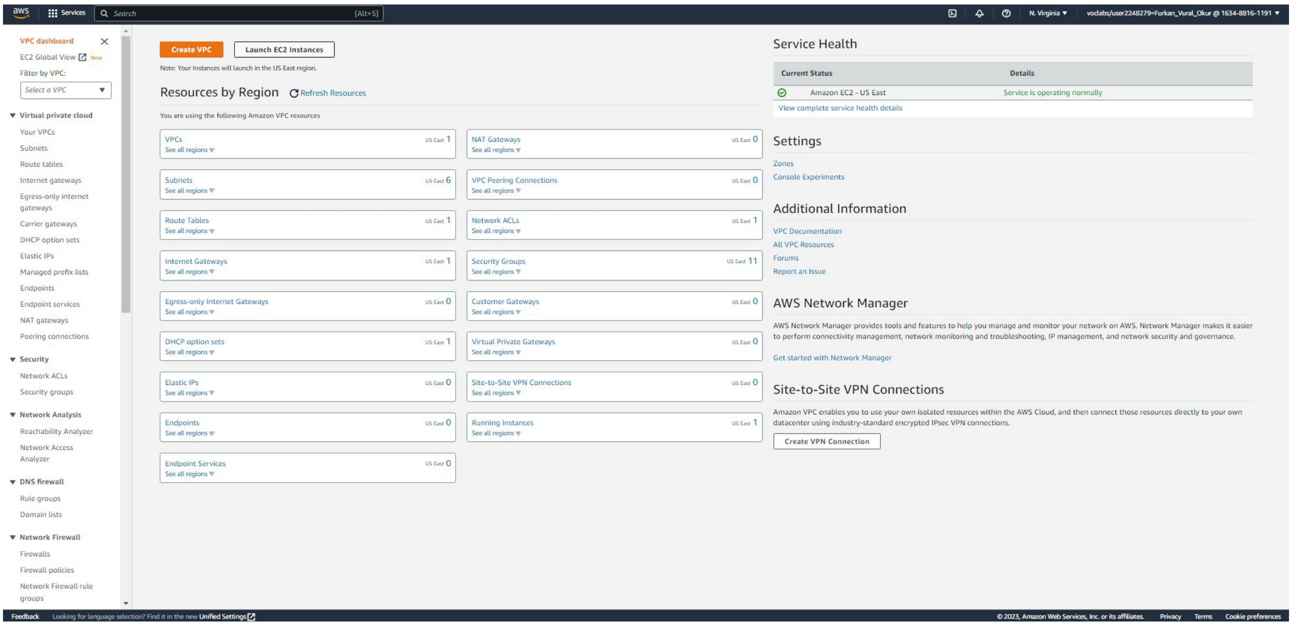
Furkan Vural Okur 1904569
AWS ACCOUNT ID: 163488161191
AWS Project 2

Creating VPS:

Go to VPC dashboard and click create VPC.



Note: Your Instances will launch in the US East region.

Resources by Region

You are using the following Amazon VPC resources

Resource	Region	Count
VPCs	US East	1
NAT Gateways	US East	0
Subnets	US East	6
VPC Peering Connections	US East	0
Route Tables	US East	1
Network ACLs	US East	1
Internet Gateways	US East	1
Security Groups	US East	11
Egress-only Internet Gateways	US East	0
Customer Gateways	US East	0
DHCP option sets	US East	1
Virtual Private Gateways	US East	0
Elastic IPs	US East	0
Site-to-Site VPN Connections	US East	0
Endpoints	US East	0
Running Instances	US East	1
Endpoint Services	US East	0

See all regions

Service Health

Current Status	Details
Amazon EC2 - US East	Service is operating normally

View complete service health details

Settings

Zones

Console Experiments

Additional Information

VPC Documentation

All VPC Resources

Forums

Report an Issue

AWS Network Manager

AWS Network Manager provides tools and features to help you manage and monitor your network on AWS. Network Manager makes it easier to perform connectivity management, network monitoring and troubleshooting, IP management, and network security and governance.

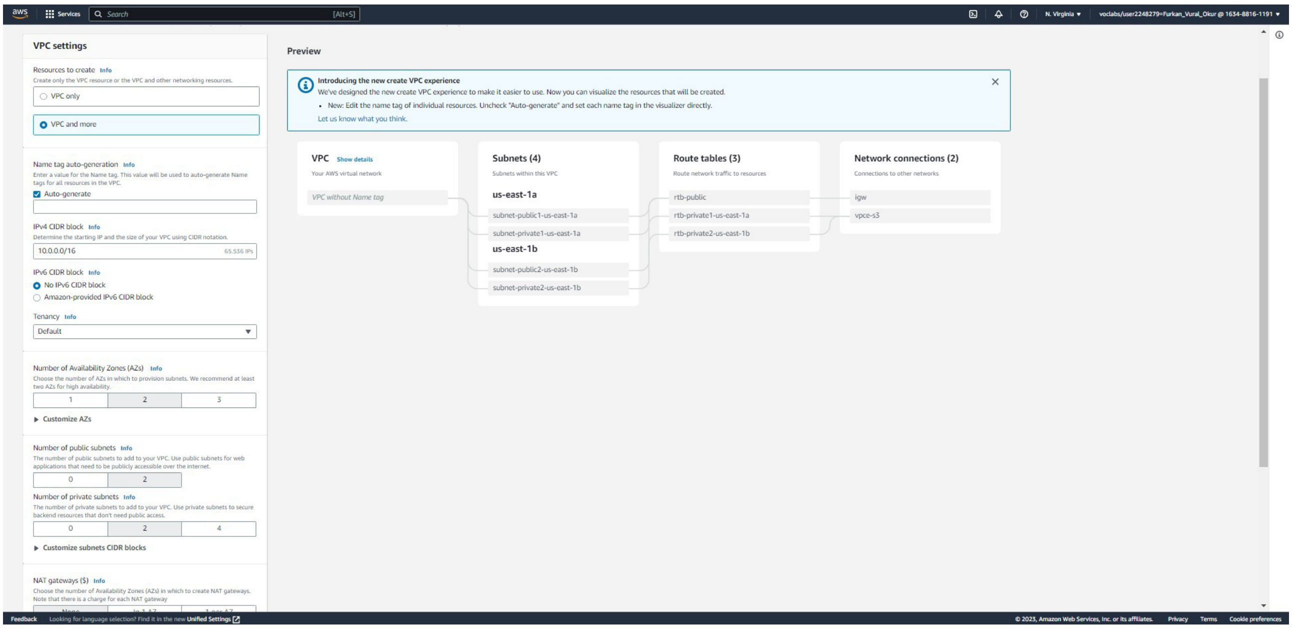
Get started with Network Manager

Site-to-Site VPN Connections

Amazon VPC enables you to use your own isolated resources within the AWS Cloud, and then connect those resources directly to your own datacenter using industry-standard encrypted IPsec VPN connections.

Create VPN Connection

Name your VPC and click Create VPC.



aws
Services
Search [Alt+S]
N. Virginia
vodabs/user2248279=Furkan_Vural_Okur @ 1634-8816-1191
Info
Customize AZs
Customize subnets CIDR blocks
Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
© 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

VPC settings

Resources to create

Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.

○ VPC only

● VPC and more

Name tag auto-generation

Enter a value for the Name tag. This value will be used to auto-generate Name tags for all resources in the VPC.

☑ Auto-generate

IPv4 CIDR block

Determine the starting IP and the size of your VPC using CIDR notation.

10.0.0.0/16 65,536 IPs

IPv6 CIDR block

● No IPv6 CIDR block

○ Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block

Tenancy

Default

Number of Availability Zones (AZs)

Choose the number of AZs in which to provision subnets. We recommend at least two AZs for high availability.

1 [✓ 2] 3

Number of public subnets

The number of public subnets to add to your VPC. Use public subnets for web applications that need to be publicly accessible over the internet.

0 [✓ 2]

Number of private subnets

The number of private subnets to add to your VPC. Use private subnets to secure backend resources that don't need public access.

0 [✓ 2] 4

NAT gateways ($)

Choose the number of Availability Zones (AZs) in which to create NAT gateways. Note that there is a charge for each NAT gateway

None In 1 AZ 1 per AZ

Preview

Introducing the new create VPC experience

We've designed the new create VPC experience to make it easier to use. Now you can visualize the resources that will be created.

- New: Edit the name tag of individual resources. Uncheck "Auto-generate" and set each name tag in the visualizer directly.

Let us know what you think.

VPC Show details

Your AWS virtual network

VPC without Name tag

Subnets (4)

Subnets within this VPC

us-east-1a

subnet-public1-us-east-1a

subnet-private1-us-east-1a

us-east-1b

subnet-public2-us-east-1b

subnet-private2-us-east-1b

Route tables (3)

Route network traffic to resources

rtb-public

rtb-private1-us-east-1a

rtb-private2-us-east-1b

Network connections (2)

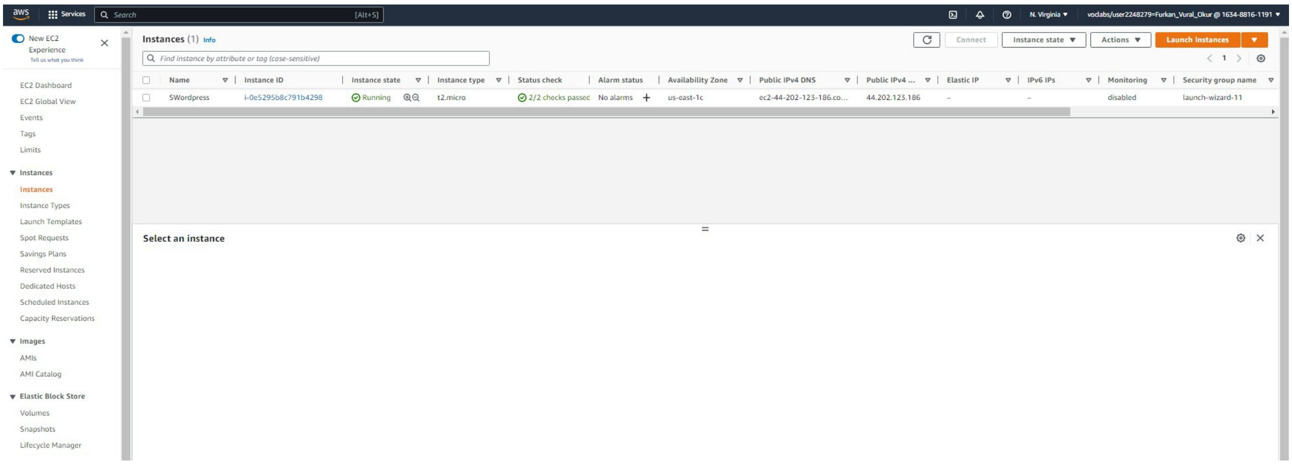
Connections to other networks

igw

vpce-s3

Creating EC2 Instance:

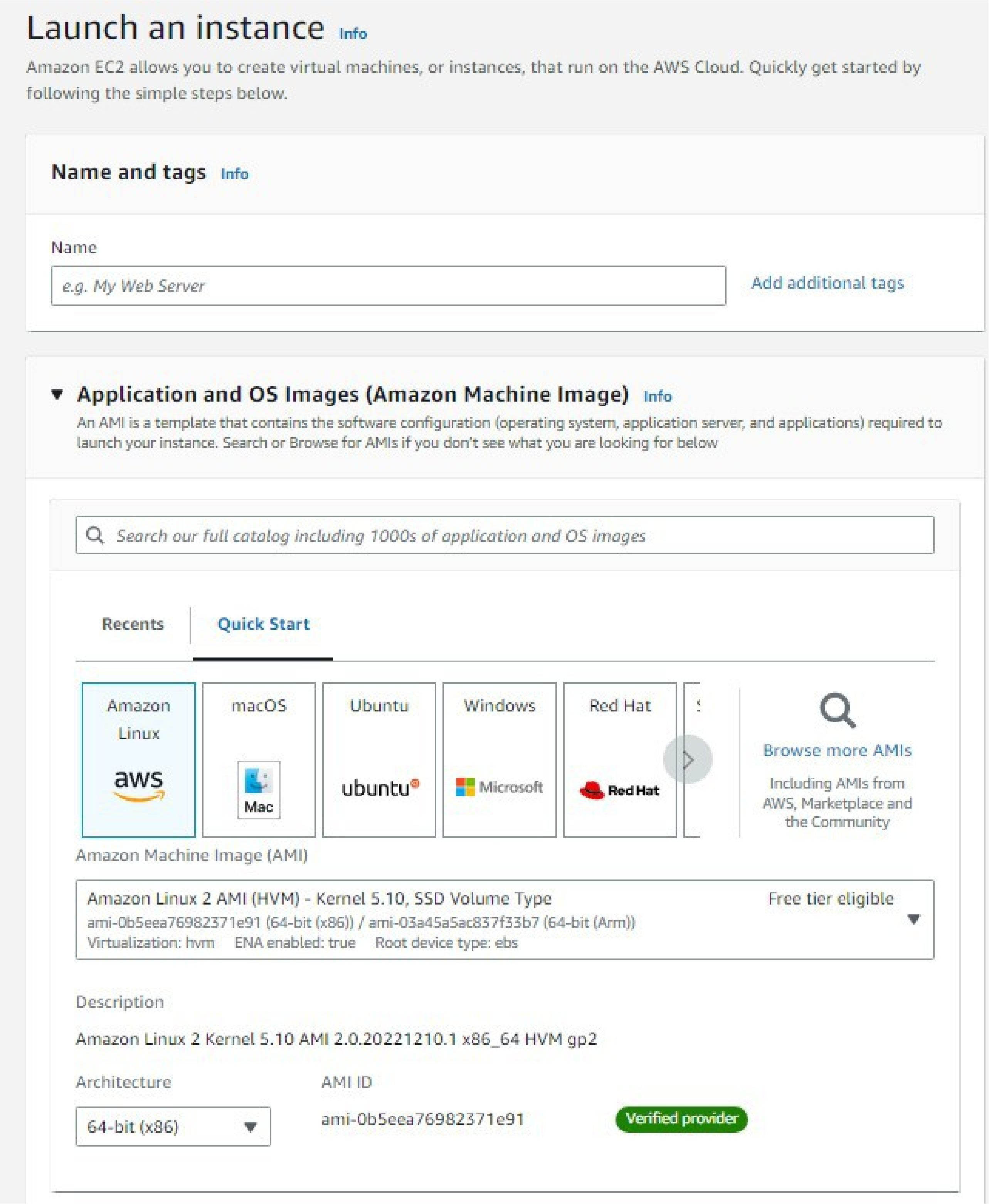
Go to the EC2 section and go to the Instance page on the left. Click the Launch instances button.



Instances (1) Info

□	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP	IPv6 IPs	Monitoring	Security group name
□	SWordpress	i-0e5295b8c791b4298	✓ Running	t2.micro	✓ 2/2 checks passed	No alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-44-202-123-186.co...	44.202.123.186	–	–	disabled	launch-wizard-11

Name your instance and select the free tier eligible Amazon Linux 2 AMI. In the Instance type section, select the free tier eligible t2.micro.



Launch an instance Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags Info

Name

e.g. My Web Server

Add additional tags

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type — Free tier eligible
ami-0b5eea76982371e91 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-03a45a5ac837f33b7 (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

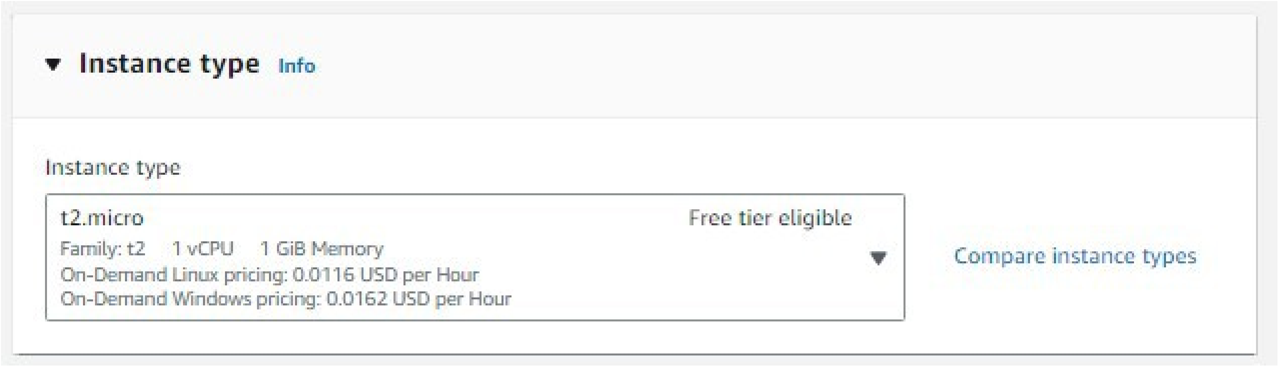
Description

Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI 2.0.20221210.1 x86_64 HVM gp2

Architecture: 64-bit (x86) ▼

AMI ID: ami-0b5eea76982371e91

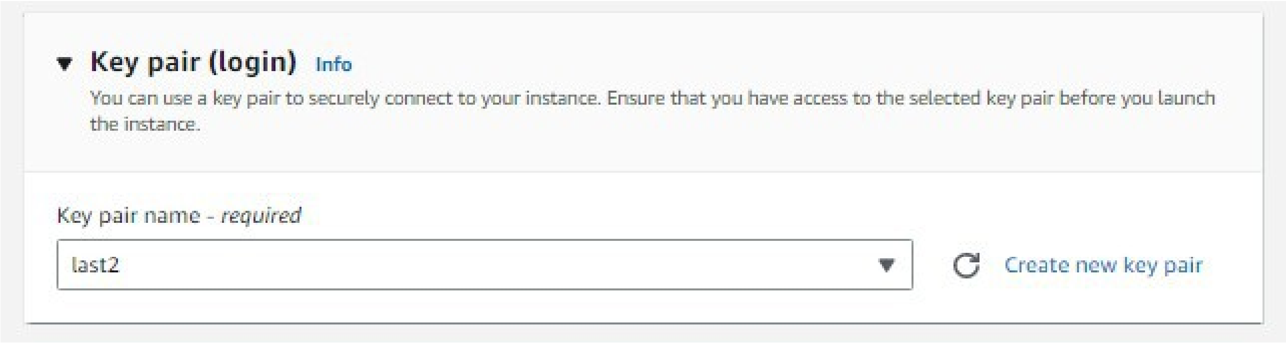
Verified provider



Instance type

t2.micro Free tier eligible
Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour

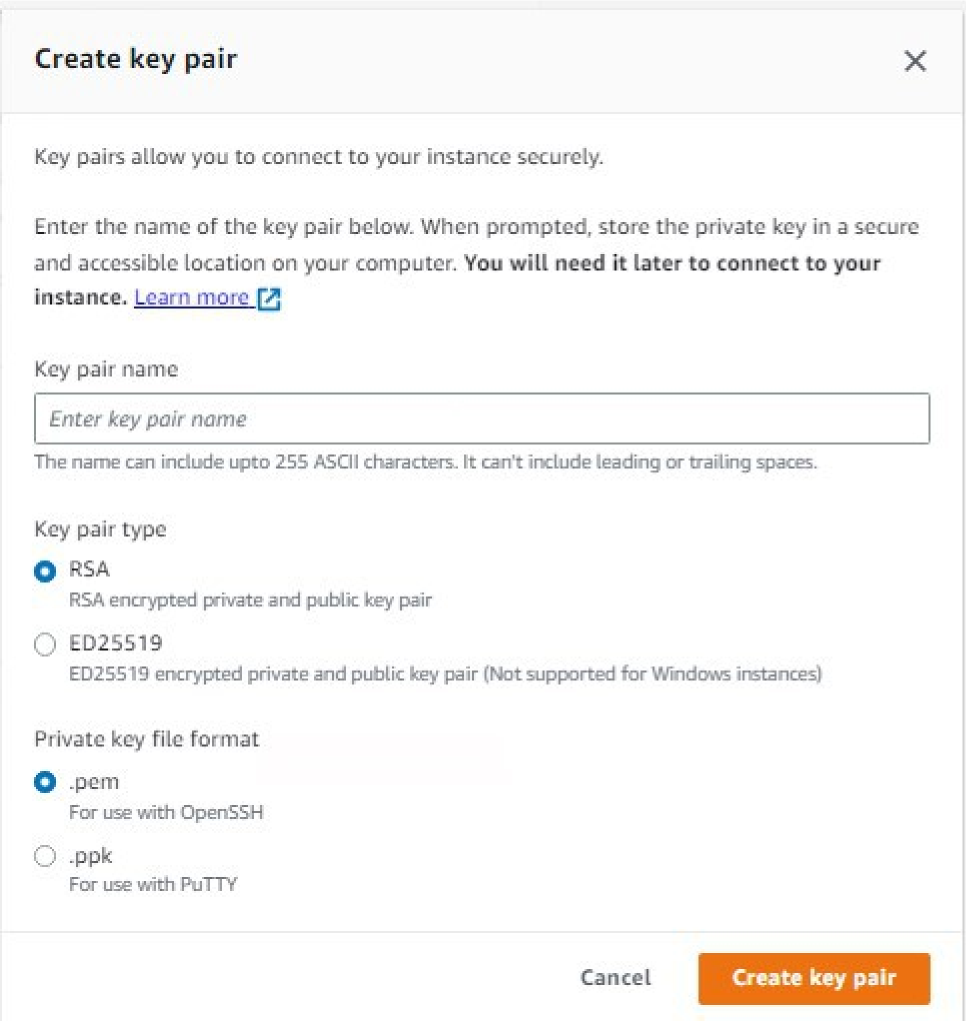
In the Key pair section, click Create new key pair. Name your key and create key pair with RSA and .pem.



You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

last2



Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

Enter the name of the key pair below. When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. **You will need it later to connect to your instance.** Learn more

Key pair name

Enter key pair name

The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

● RSA
RSA encrypted private and public key pair

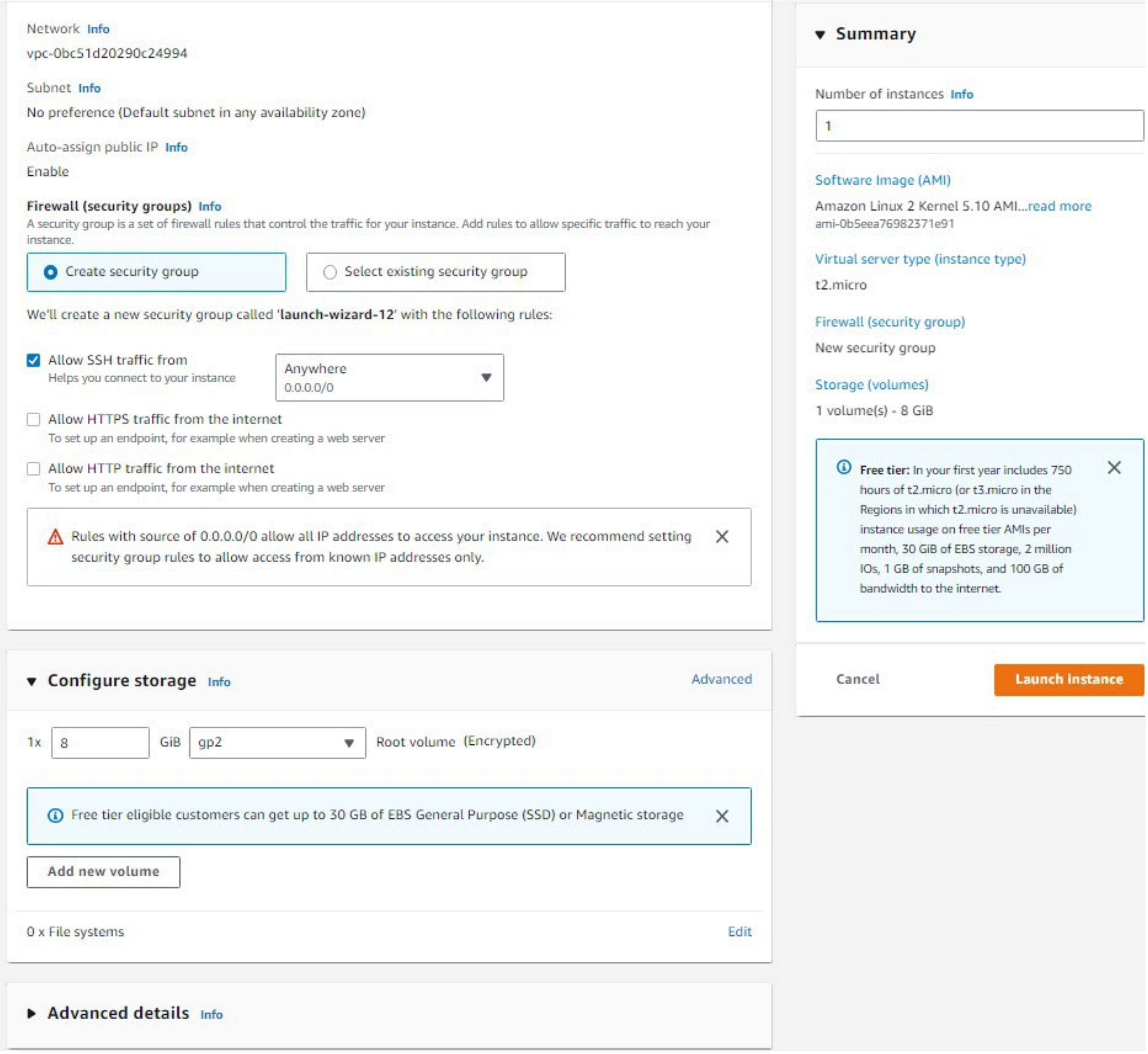
○ ED25519
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances)

Private key file format

● .pem
For use with OpenSSH

○ .ppk
For use with PuTTY

Leave the other parts that way and click Launch Instance.



Network Info
vpc-0bc51d20290c24994

Subnet Info
No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP Info
Enable

Firewall (security groups) Info
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

● Create security group ○ Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called '**launch-wizard-12**' with the following rules:

☑ Allow SSH traffic from — Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0
Helps you connect to your instance

□ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

□ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Configure storage Info — Advanced

1x 8 GiB gp2 Root volume (Encrypted)

ⓘ Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage

Add new volume

0 x File systems — Edit

Advanced details Info

Summary

Number of instances Info
1

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI...read more
ami-0b5eea76982371e91

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

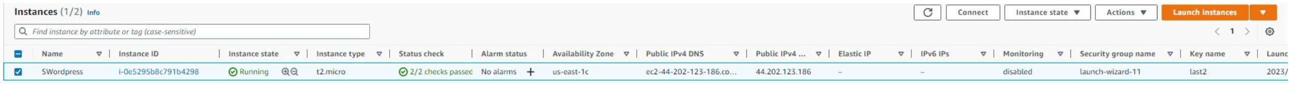
Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

ⓘ **Free tier:** In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel — Launch instance

Go to the Instance section and click the Instance you created and click connect.



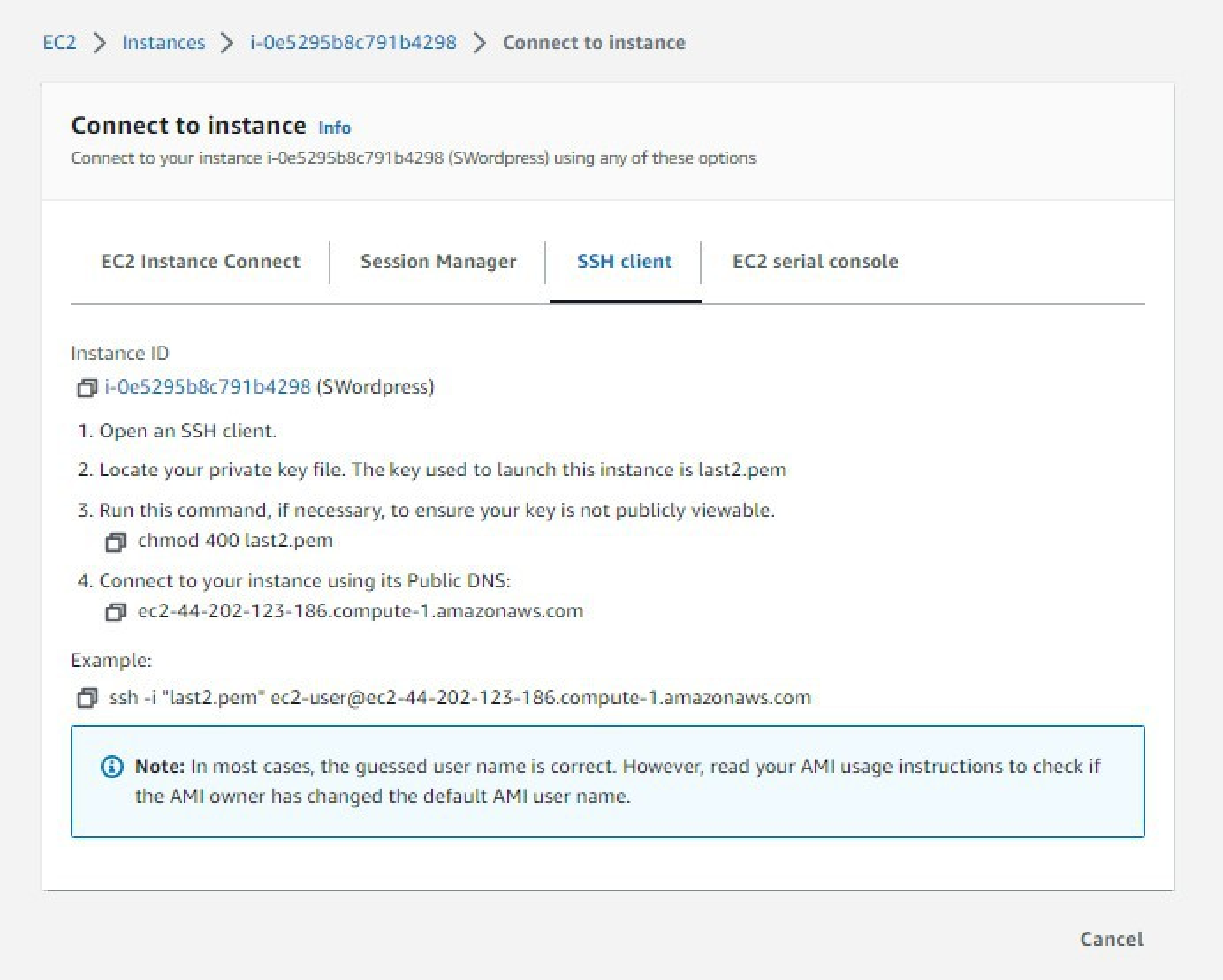
Instances (1/2) Info

Connect | Instance state ▼ | Actions ▼ | Launch instances ▼

Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP	IPv6 IPs	Monitoring	Security group name	Key name	Launc
☑	SWordpress	i-0e5295b8c791b4298	✓ Running	t2.micro	✓ 2/2 checks passed	No alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-44-202-123-186.co...	44.202.123.186	–	–	disabled	launch-wizard-11	last2	2023/

Login to the Instance you created with the SSH part with Windows PowerShell.



Connect to instance

Connect to your instance i-0e5295b8c791b4298 (SWordpress) using any of these options

Instance ID

i-0e5295b8c791b4298 (SWordpress)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is last2.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.

```
chmod 400 last2.pem
```

4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

```
ec2-44-202-123-186.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

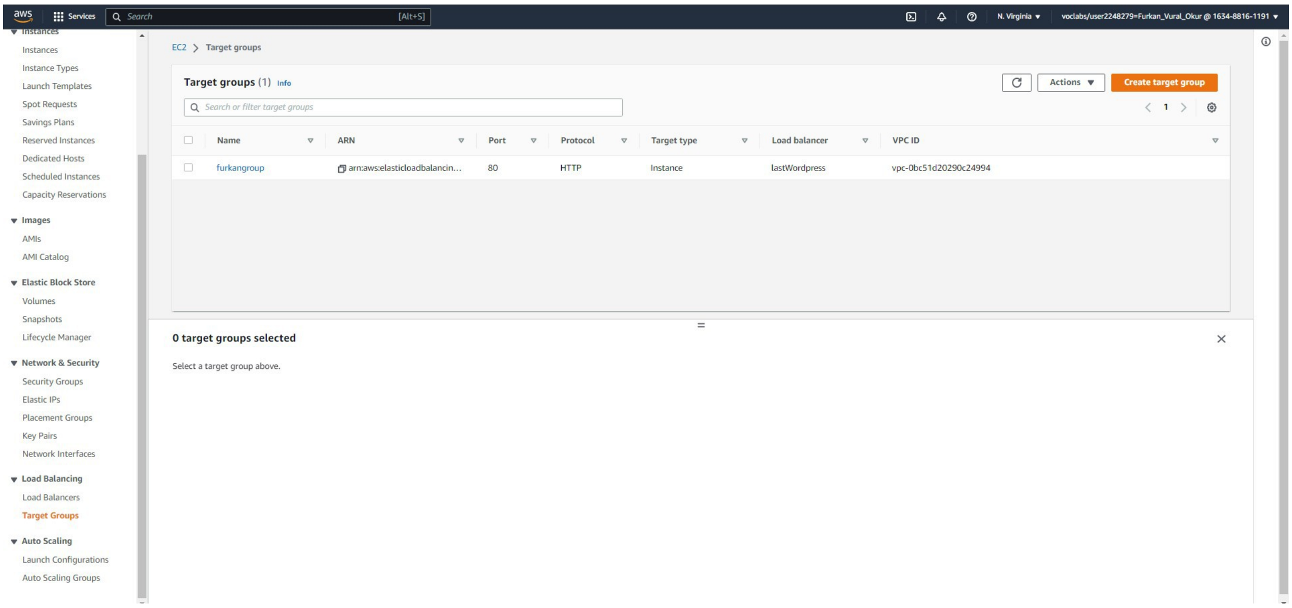
Example:

```
ssh -i "last2.pem" ec2-user@ec2-44-202-123-186.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Note: In most cases, the guessed user name is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI user name.

Creating Target Group:

Go to the EC2 page and navigate to the Target Groups section on the left and click the Create Target Group button.

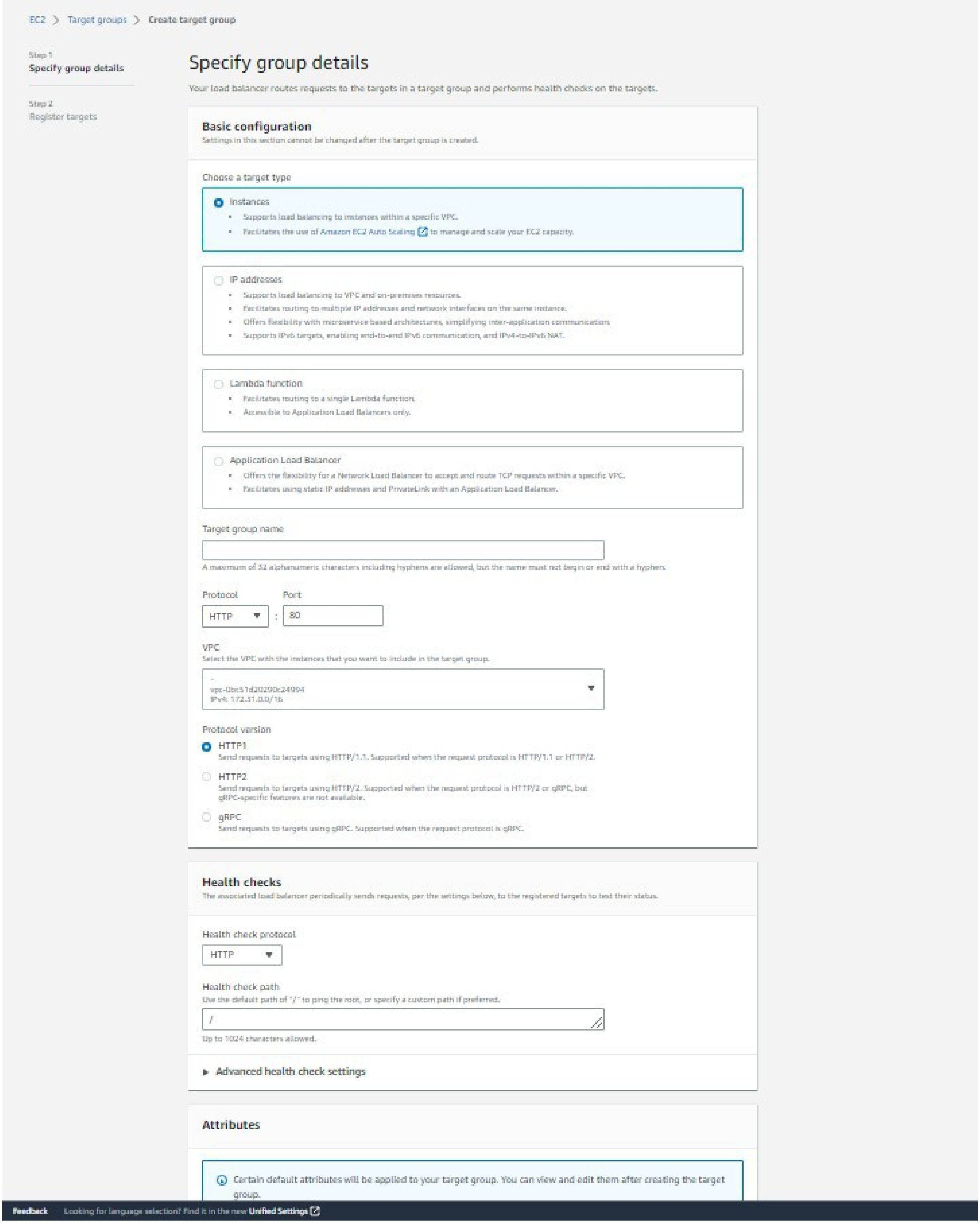


	Name	ARN	Port	Protocol	Target type	Load balancer	VPC ID
□	furkangroup	arn:aws:elasticloadbalancin...	80	HTTP	Instance	lastWordpress	vpc-0bc51d20290c24994

0 target groups selected

Select a target group above.

Select Instances on the screen that comes up, set the target group name. Select the VPC you created and type /health.html in the health check path section. Click next without doing anything else.



EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Step 1
Specify group details

Step 2
Register targets

Specify group details

Your load balancer routes requests to the targets in a target group and performs health checks on the targets.

Basic configuration

Settings in this section cannot be changed after the target group is created.

Choose a target type

● Instances
- Supports load balancing to instances within a specific VPC.
- Facilitates the use of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to manage and scale your EC2 capacity.

○ IP addresses
- Supports load balancing to VPC and on-premises resources.
- Facilitates routing to multiple IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance.
- Offers flexibility with microservice based architectures, simplifying inter-application communication.
- Supports IPv6 targets, enabling end-to-end IPv6 communication, and IPv4-to-IPv6 NAT.

○ Lambda function
- Facilitates routing to a single Lambda function.
- Accessible to Application Load Balancers only.

○ Application Load Balancer
- Offers the flexibility for a Network Load Balancer to accept and route TCP requests within a specific VPC.
- Facilitates using static IP addresses and PrivateLink with an Application Load Balancer.

Target group name

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Protocol: HTTP ▼ Port: 80

VPC
Select the VPC with the instances that you want to include in the target group.

-
vpc-0bc51d20290c24994
IPv4: 172.31.0.0/16 ▼

Protocol version

● HTTP1
Send requests to targets using HTTP/1.1. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/1.1 or HTTP/2.

○ HTTP2
Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.

○ gRPC
Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.

Health checks

The associated load balancer periodically sends requests, per the settings below, to the registered targets to test their status.

Health check protocol
HTTP ▼

Health check path
Use the default path of "/" to ping the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.

/

Up to 1024 characters allowed.

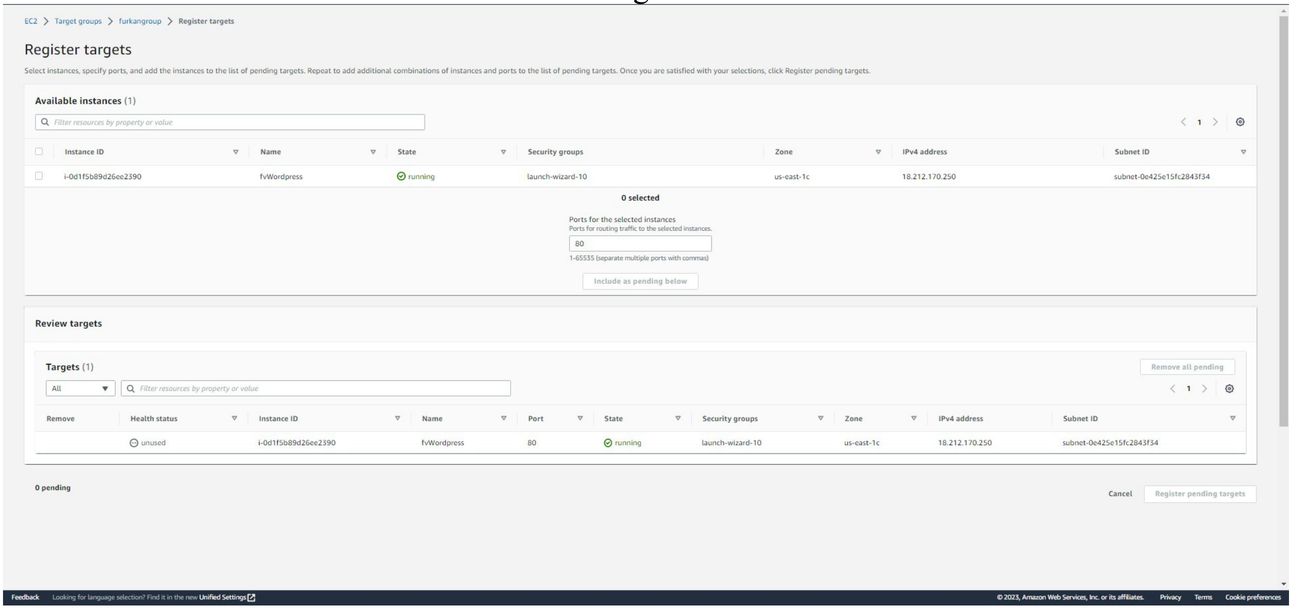
▸ Advanced health check settings

Attributes

Certain default attributes will be applied to your target group. You can view and edit them after creating the target group.

Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

Select the Instance you created and click Include as pending below and click Register pending targets.



EC2 > Target groups > furkangroup > Register targets

Register targets

Select instances, specify ports, and add the instances to the list of pending targets. Repeat to add additional combinations of instances and ports to the list of pending targets. Once you are satisfied with your selections, click Register pending targets.

Available instances (1)

□	Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	IPv4 address	Subnet ID
□	i-0d1f5b89d26ee2390	fvWordpress	✓ running	launch-wizard-10	us-east-1c	18.212.170.250	subnet-0e425e15fc2843f34

0 selected

Ports for the selected instances
Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.
80
1-65535 (separate multiple ports with commas)

Review targets

Targets (1)

Remove	Health status	Instance ID	Name	Port	State	Security groups	Zone	IPv4 address	Subnet ID
	unused	i-0d1f5b89d26ee2390	fvWordpress	80	✓ running	launch-wizard-10	us-east-1c	18.212.170.250	subnet-0e425e15fc2843f34

0 pending

Filter resources by property or value
Include as pending below
Remove all pending
All
Cancel
Register pending targets
Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
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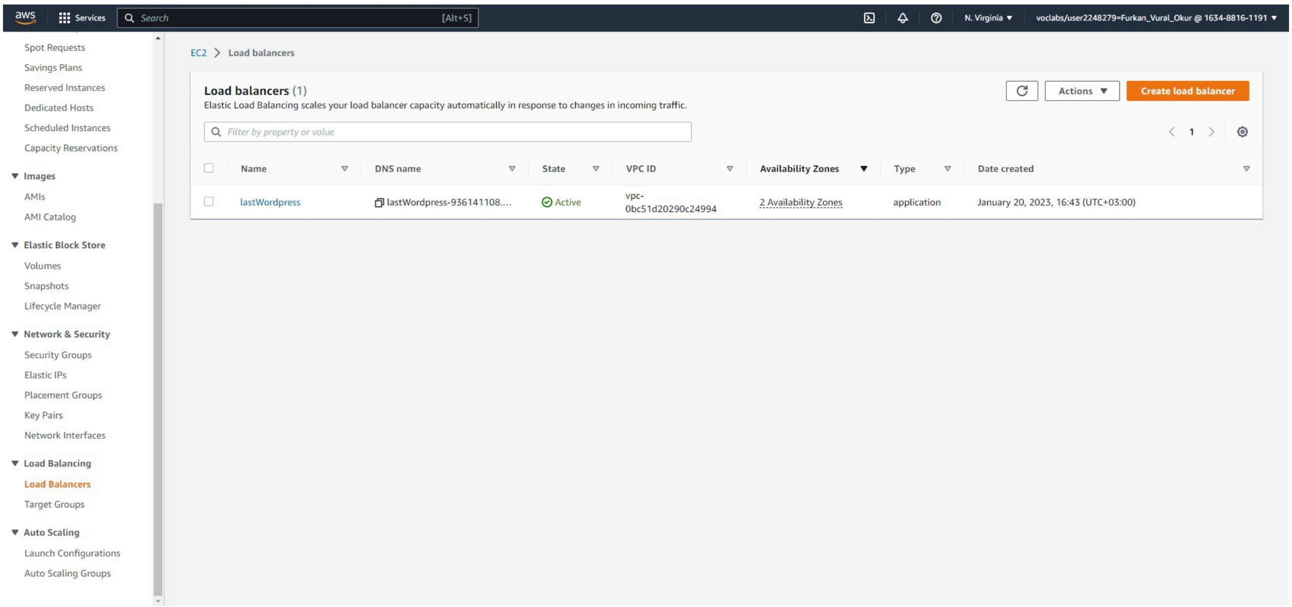
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

Creating Load Balancer:

Come to the load balancers section from the left side and click create load balancer.

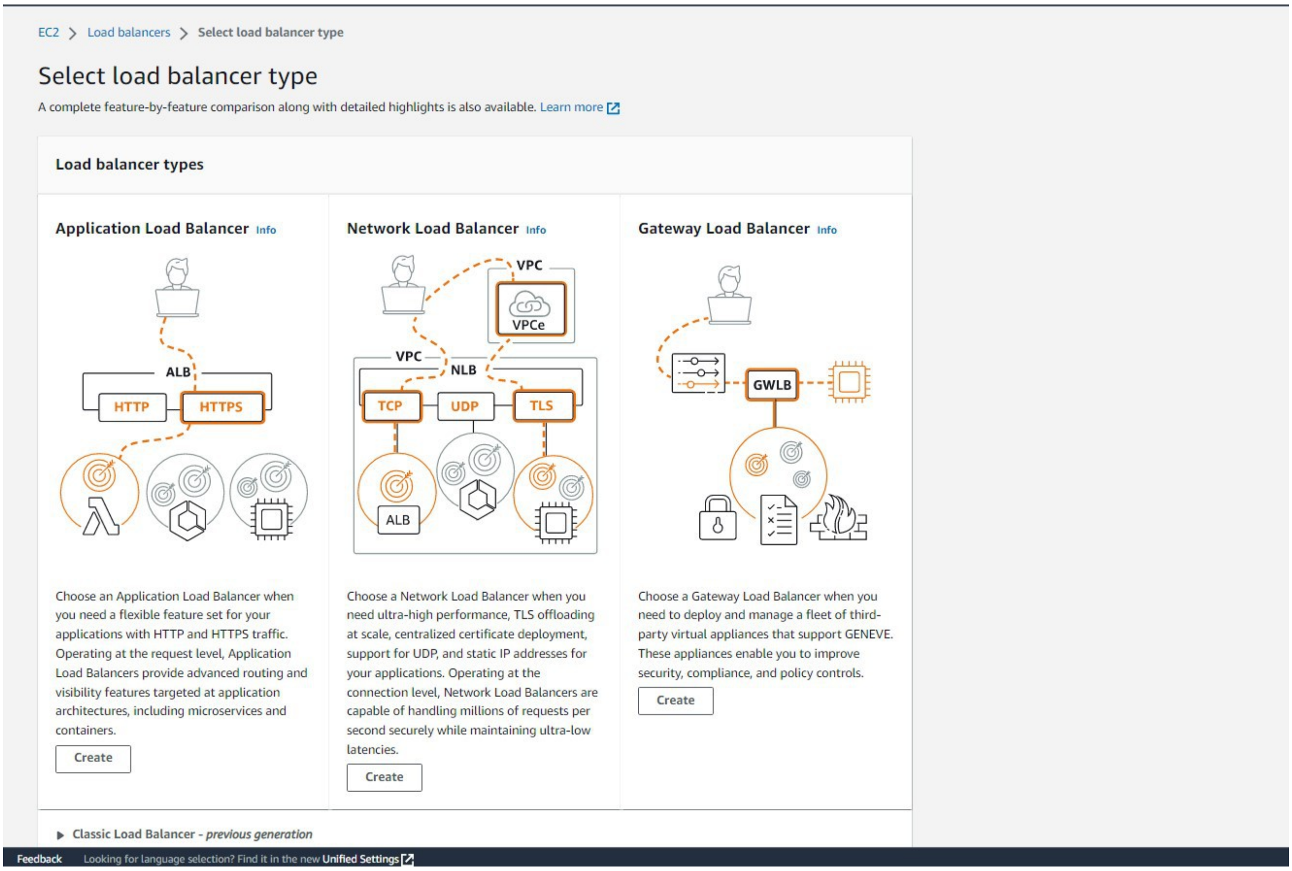


EC2 > Load balancers

Load balancers (1)
Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

□	Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type	Date created
□	lastWordpress	lastWordpress-936141108....	✓ Active	vpc-0bc51d20290c24994	2 Availability Zones	application	January 20, 2023, 16:43 (UTC+03:00)

On this screen that comes up, click the create button under application load balancer.



EC2 > Load balancers > Select load balancer type

Select load balancer type

A complete feature-by-feature comparison along with detailed highlights is also available. Learn more

Load balancer types

Application Load Balancer Info

Choose an Application Load Balancer when you need a flexible feature set for your applications with HTTP and HTTPS traffic. Operating at the request level, Application Load Balancers provide advanced routing and visibility features targeted at application architectures, including microservices and containers.

Create

Network Load Balancer Info

Choose a Network Load Balancer when you need ultra-high performance, TLS offloading at scale, centralized certificate deployment, support for UDP, and static IP addresses for your applications. Operating at the connection level, Network Load Balancers are capable of handling millions of requests per second securely while maintaining ultra-low latencies.

Create

Gateway Load Balancer Info

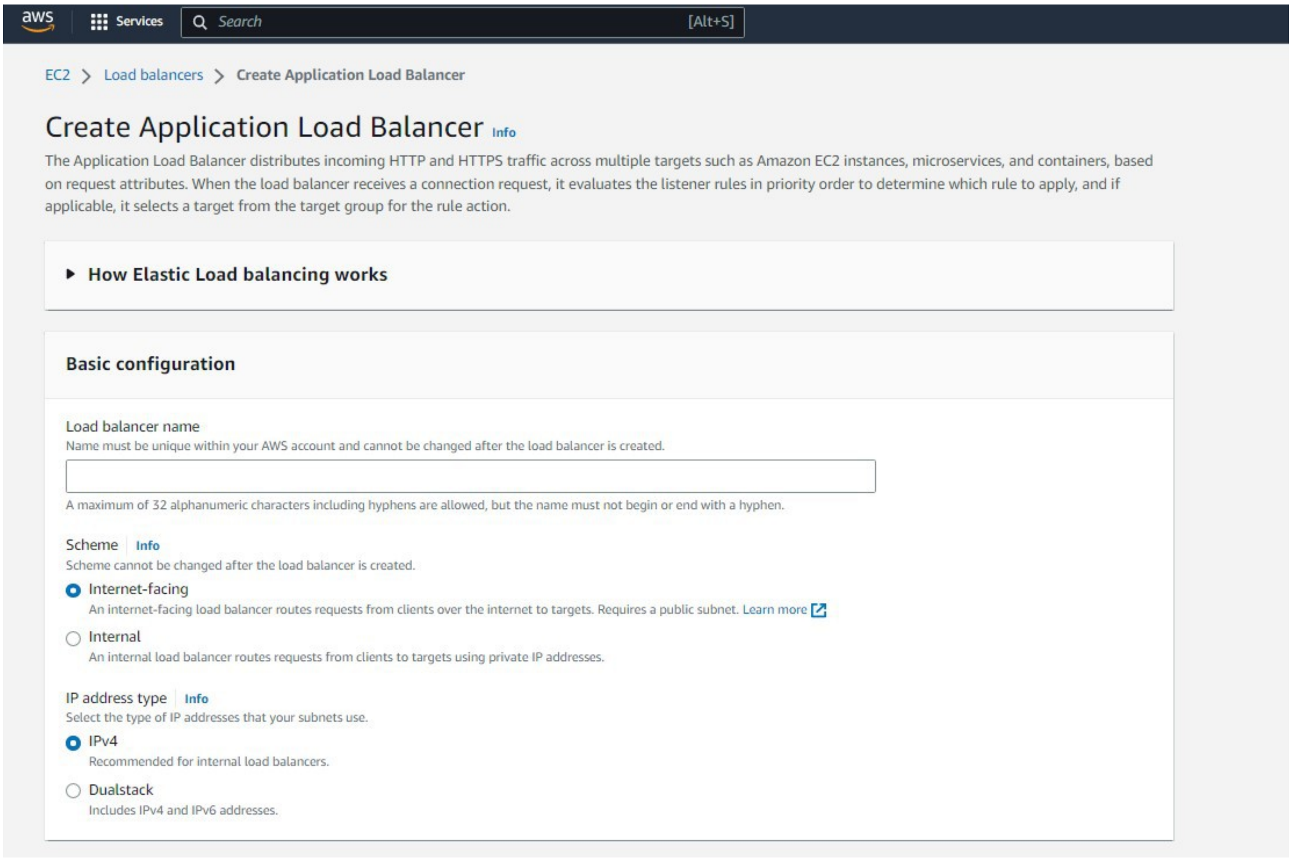
Choose a Gateway Load Balancer when you need to deploy and manage a fleet of third-party virtual appliances that support GENEVE. These appliances enable you to improve security, compliance, and policy controls.

Create

▶ Classic Load Balancer - *previous generation*

Feedback Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

Give your load balancer a name and don't touch other settings in basic configuration.



EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer

Create Application Load Balancer Info

The Application Load Balancer distributes incoming HTTP and HTTPS traffic across multiple targets such as Amazon EC2 instances, microservices, and containers, based on request attributes. When the load balancer receives a connection request, it evaluates the listener rules in priority order to determine which rule to apply, and if applicable, it selects a target from the target group for the rule action.

▶ How Elastic Load balancing works

Basic configuration

Load balancer name
Name must be unique within your AWS account and cannot be changed after the load balancer is created.

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Scheme | Info
Scheme cannot be changed after the load balancer is created.

● Internet-facing
An internet-facing load balancer routes requests from clients over the internet to targets. Requires a public subnet. Learn more

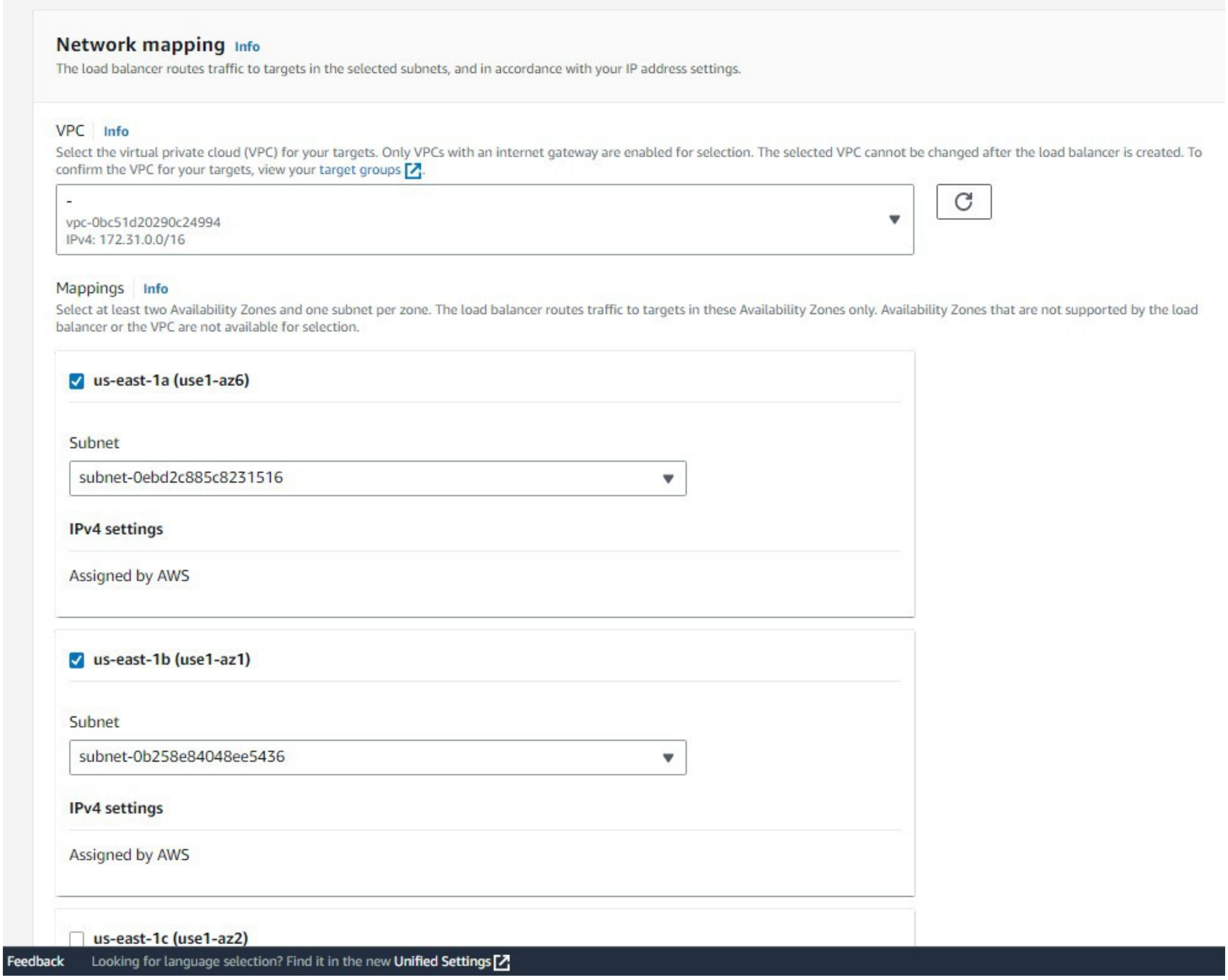
○ Internal
An internal load balancer routes requests from clients to targets using private IP addresses.

IP address type | Info
Select the type of IP addresses that your subnets use.

● IPv4
Recommended for internal load balancers.

○ Dualstack
Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

In the network mapping section, select your previously created VPC and Subnets.



Network mapping Info

The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected subnets, and in accordance with your IP address settings.

VPC Info

Select the virtual private cloud (VPC) for your targets. Only VPCs with an internet gateway are enabled for selection. The selected VPC cannot be changed after the load balancer is created. To confirm the VPC for your targets, view your target groups.

-
vpc-0bc51d20290c24994
IPv4: 172.31.0.0/16

Mappings Info

Select at least two Availability Zones and one subnet per zone. The load balancer routes traffic to targets in these Availability Zones only. Availability Zones that are not supported by the load balancer or the VPC are not available for selection.

☑ us-east-1a (use1-az6)

Subnet: subnet-0ebd2c885c8231516

IPv4 settings

Assigned by AWS

☑ us-east-1b (use1-az1)

Subnet: subnet-0b258e84048ee5436

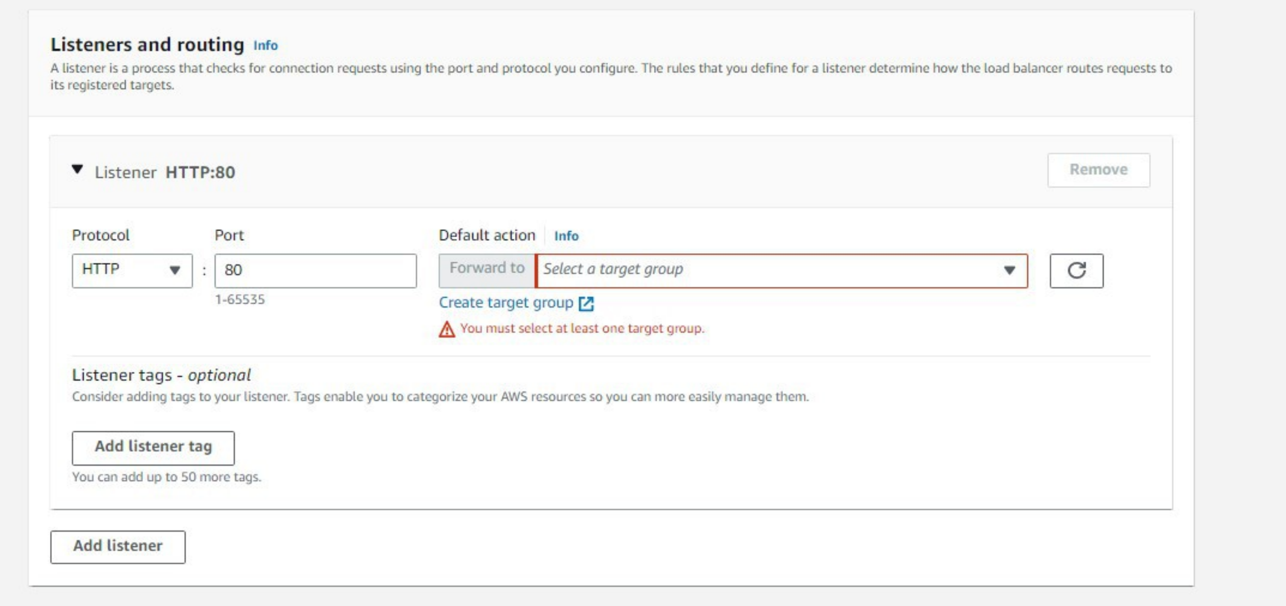
IPv4 settings

Assigned by AWS

☐ us-east-1c (use1-az2)

Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

Select the Target Group you created earlier in the Listeners and Routing section and click the create load balancer button.



Listeners and routing Info

A listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the port and protocol you configure. The rules that you define for a listener determine how the load balancer routes requests to its registered targets.

▼ Listener HTTP:80

Protocol: HTTP

Port: 80

1-65535

Default action Info

Forward to: Select a target group

Create target group

You must select at least one target group.

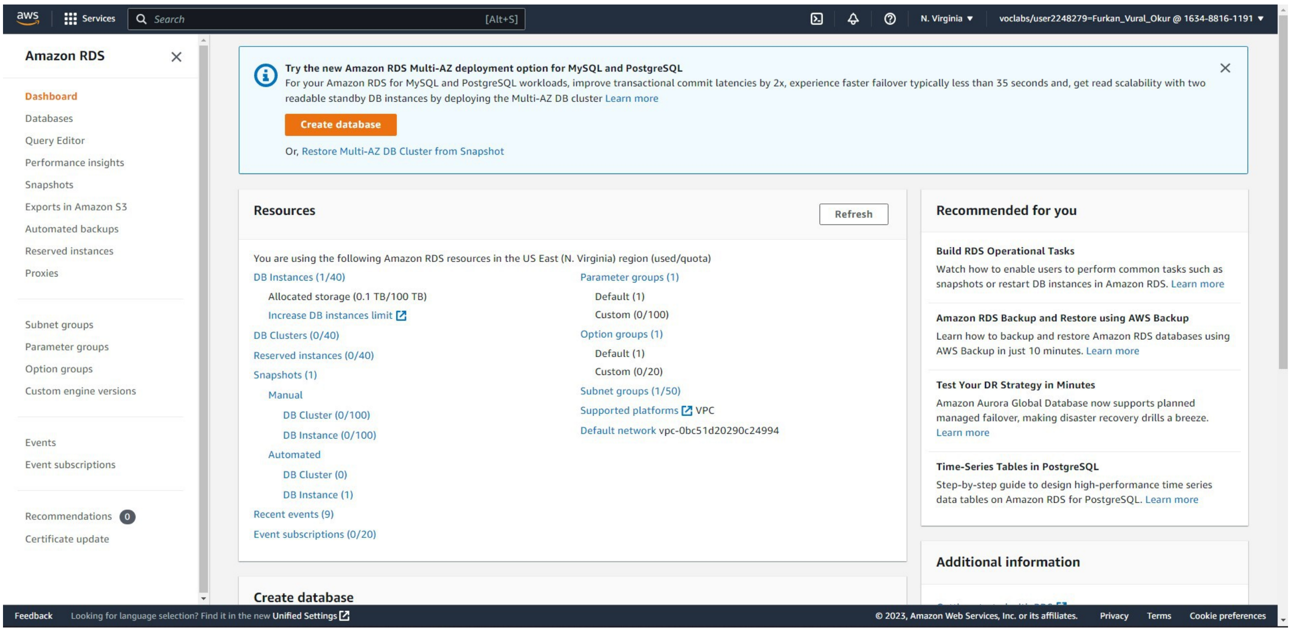
Listener tags - *optional*

Consider adding tags to your listener. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them.

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Creating Database:

Enter Amazon RDS and click Create Database.



Try the new Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment option for MySQL and PostgreSQL

For your Amazon RDS for MySQL and PostgreSQL workloads, improve transactional commit latencies by 2x, experience faster failover typically less than 35 seconds and, get read scalability with two readable standby DB instances by deploying the Multi-AZ DB cluster Learn more

Or, Restore Multi-AZ DB Cluster from Snapshot

Resources

You are using the following Amazon RDS resources in the US East (N. Virginia) region (used/quota)

- DB Instances (1/40)
  - Allocated storage (0.1 TB/100 TB)
  - Increase DB instances limit
- DB Clusters (0/40)
- Reserved instances (0/40)
- Snapshots (1)
  - Manual
    - DB Cluster (0/100)
    - DB Instance (0/100)
  - Automated
    - DB Cluster (0)
    - DB Instance (1)
- Recent events (9)
- Event subscriptions (0/20)
- Parameter groups (1)
  - Default (1)
  - Custom (0/100)
- Option groups (1)
  - Default (1)
  - Custom (0/20)
- Subnet groups (1/50)
- Supported platforms VPC
- Default network vpc-0bc51d20290c24994

Create database

Recommended for you

Build RDS Operational Tasks
Watch how to enable users to perform common tasks such as snapshots or restart DB instances in Amazon RDS. Learn more

Amazon RDS Backup and Restore using AWS Backup
Learn how to backup and restore Amazon RDS databases using AWS Backup in just 10 minutes. Learn more

Test Your DR Strategy in Minutes
Amazon Aurora Global Database now supports planned managed failover, making disaster recovery drills a breeze. Learn more

Time-Series Tables in PostgreSQL
Step-by-step guide to design high-performance time series data tables on Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL. Learn more

Additional information

Looking for language selection? Find it in the new **Unified Settings**

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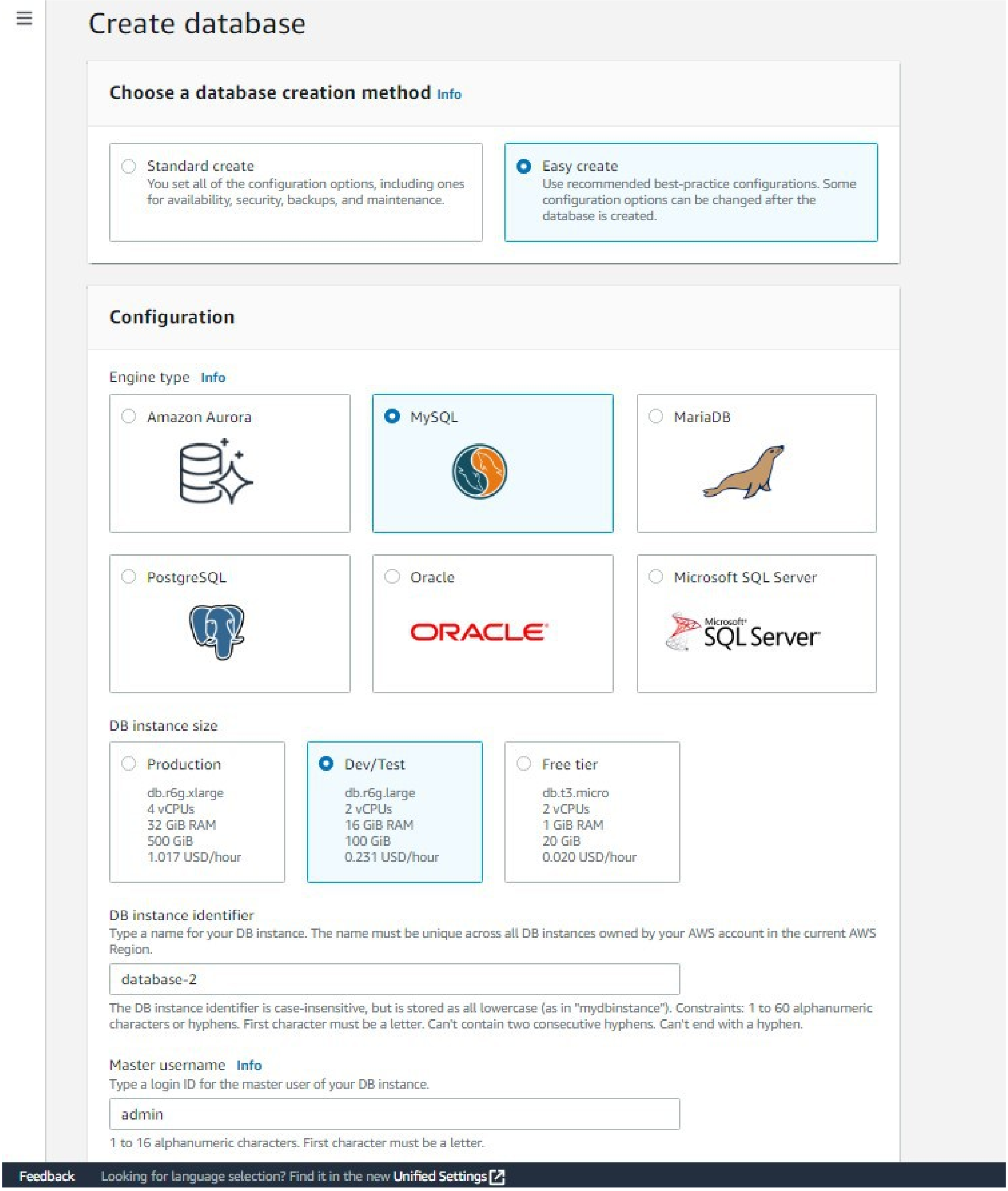
Choose Easy Create, MySQL and enter master username and master password.



Create database

Choose a database creation method Info

○ Standard create
You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

● Easy create
Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

Configuration

Engine type Info

○ Amazon Aurora

● MySQL

○ MariaDB

○ PostgreSQL

○ Oracle

○ Microsoft SQL Server

DB instance size

○ Production
db.r6g.xlarge
4 vCPUs
32 GiB RAM
500 GiB
1.017 USD/hour

● Dev/Test
db.r6g.large
2 vCPUs
16 GiB RAM
100 GiB
0.231 USD/hour

○ Free tier
db.t3.micro
2 vCPUs
1 GiB RAM
20 GiB
0.020 USD/hour

DB instance identifier
Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

database-2

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

Master username Info
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

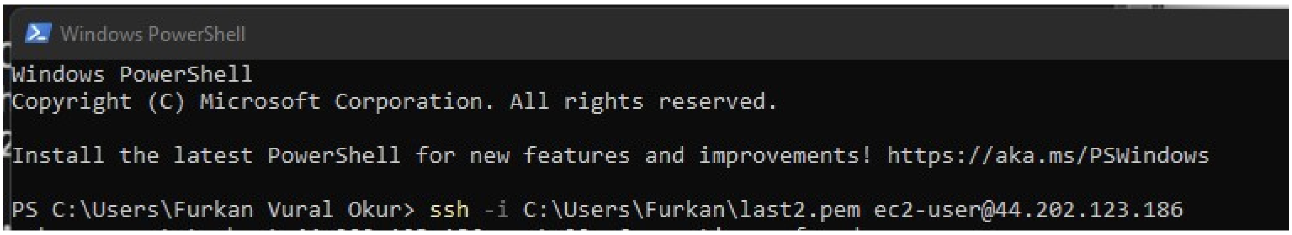
admin

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. First character must be a letter.

Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

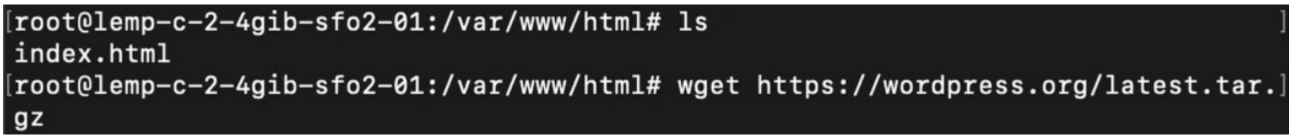
Entering SSH Client and syncing Wordpress with MYSQL and NGINX:

We connect to SSH Client by writing the code.



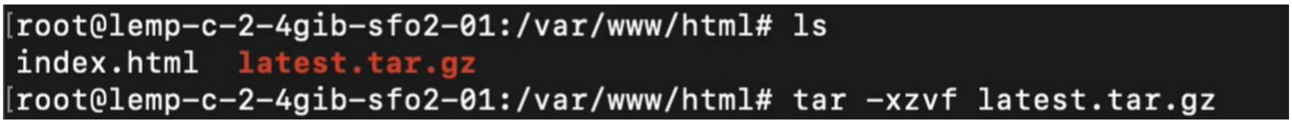
```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Furkan Vural Okur> ssh -i C:\Users\Furkan\last2.pem ec2-user@44.202.123.186
```

we create an html folder and download the latest version of wordpress to this folder.



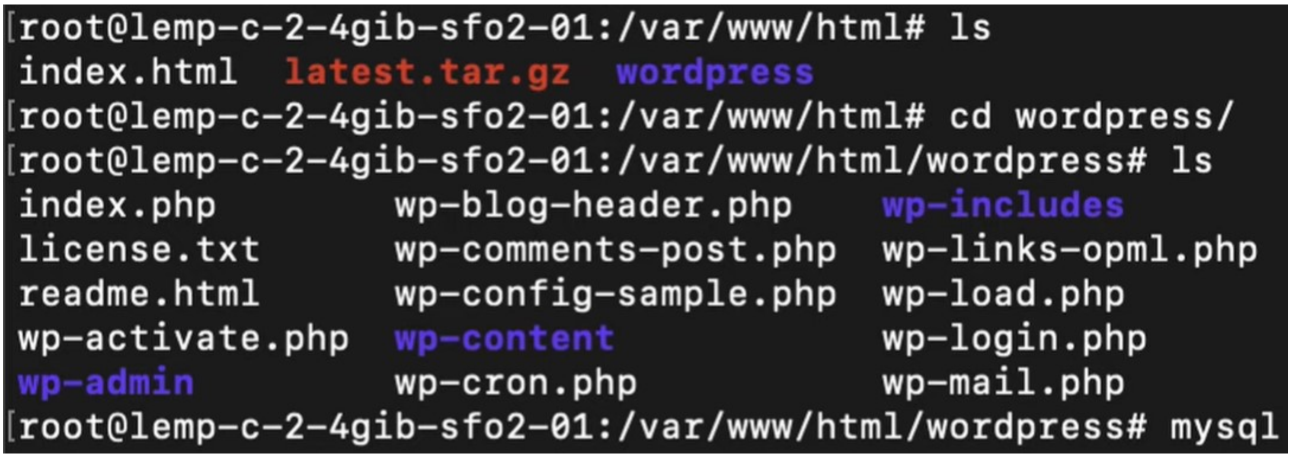
```
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# ls                                      ]
 index.html
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.]
 gz
```

Then we write these codes and create a wordpress subdirectory.



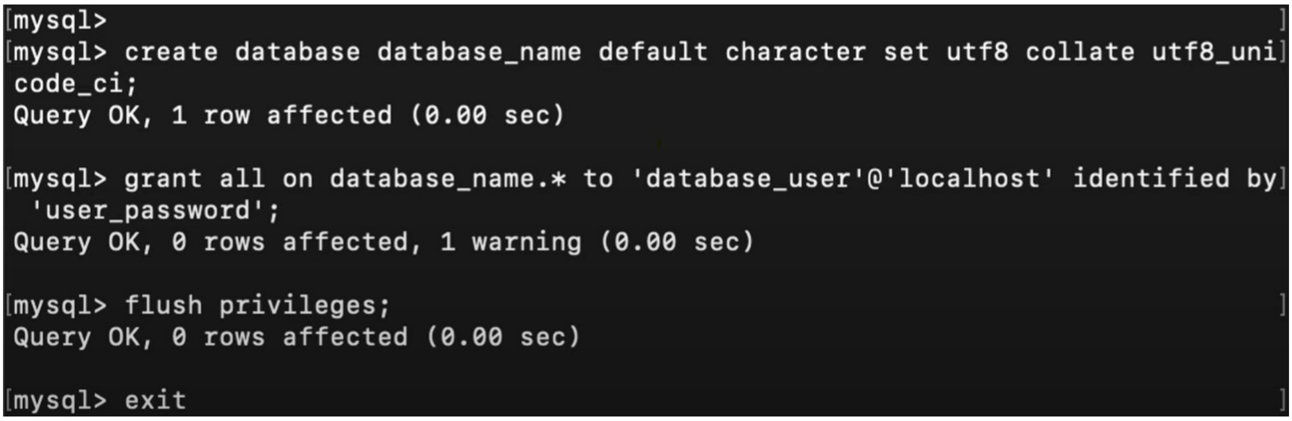
```
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# ls
 index.html  latest.tar.gz
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# tar -xzvf latest.tar.gz
```

We enter the wordpress file and enter mysql with the mysql command.



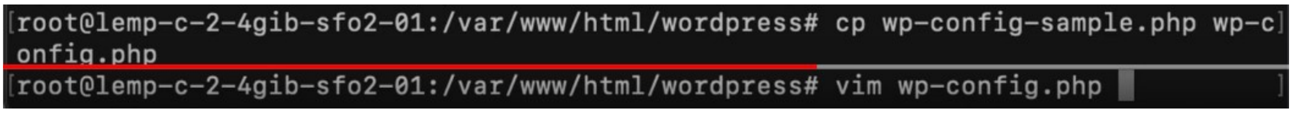
```
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# ls
 index.html  latest.tar.gz  wordpress
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html# cd wordpress/
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html/wordpress# ls
 index.php          wp-blog-header.php    wp-includes
 license.txt        wp-comments-post.php  wp-links-opml.php
 readme.html        wp-config-sample.php  wp-load.php
 wp-activate.php    wp-content            wp-login.php
 wp-admin           wp-cron.php           wp-mail.php
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html/wordpress# mysql
```

We create a database and grant the database with the name and password in the code.



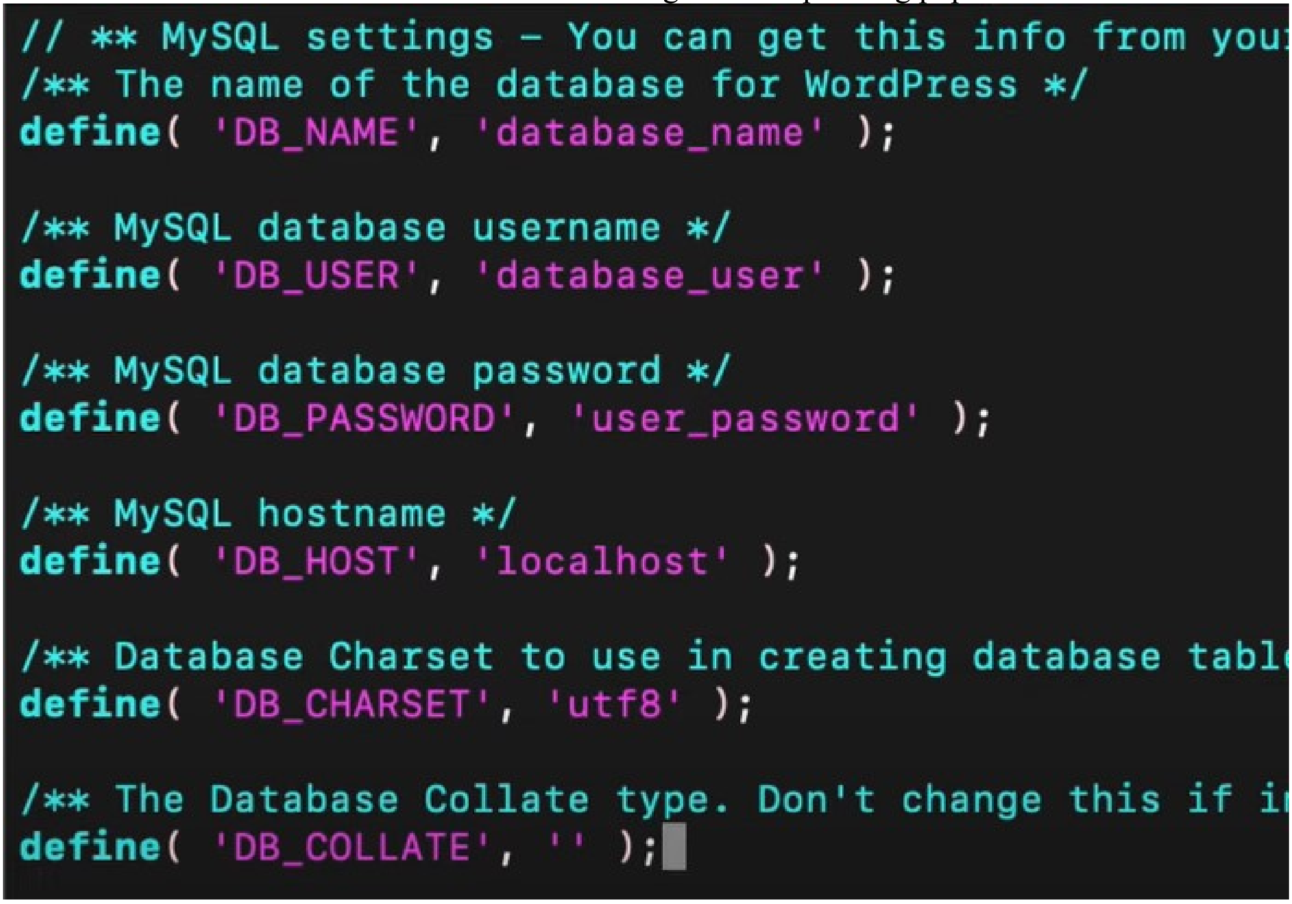
```
mysql>
mysql> create database database_name default character set utf8 collate utf8_uni
code_ci;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> grant all on database_name.* to 'database_user'@'localhost' identified by
 'user_password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
```

Copy the wp-config-sample.php file to the wp-config.php file and enter the wp-config.php file.



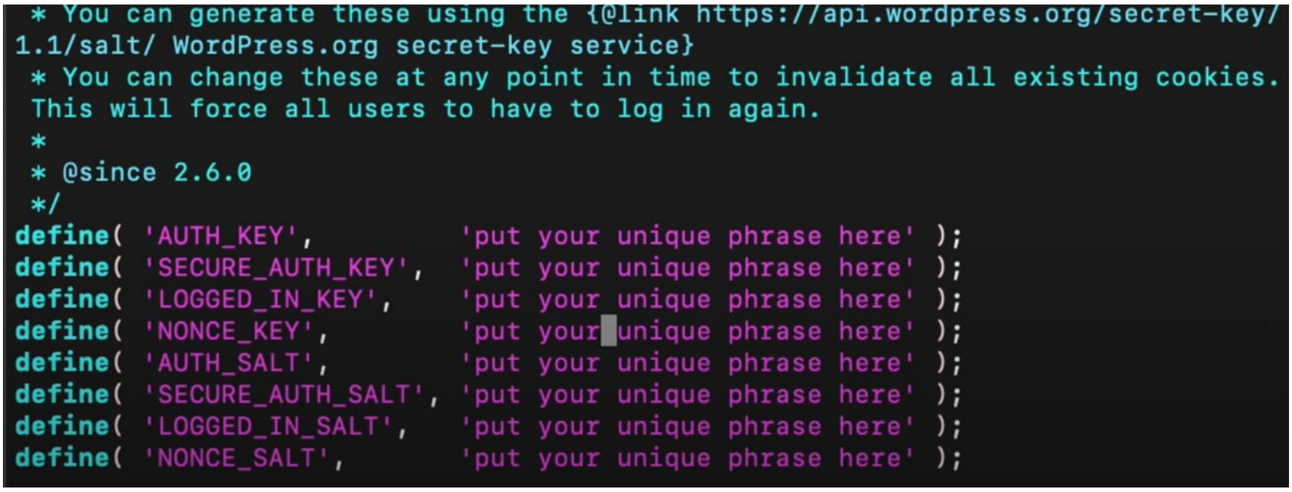
```
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html/wordpress# cp wp-config-sample.php wp-c
onfig.php
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html/wordpress# vim wp-config.php
```

This is how we make the settings in the wp-config.php file.



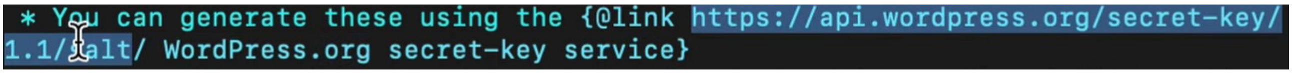
```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from you
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'database_name' );

/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'database_user' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'user_password' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tabl
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if i
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
```

We change the settings in this section as follows.



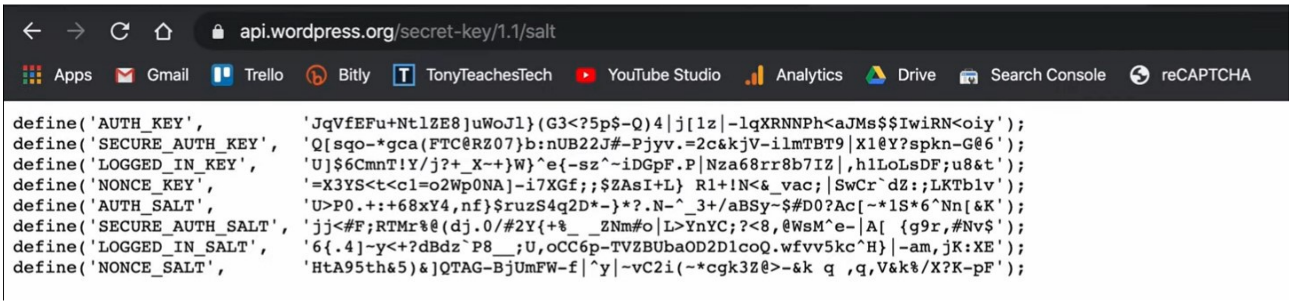
```
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/
1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies.
 This will force all users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define( 'AUTH_KEY',         'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY',    'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'NONCE_KEY',        'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'AUTH_SALT',        'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT',   'put your unique phrase here' );
define( 'NONCE_SALT',       'put your unique phrase here' );
```

we open this part of the url in this part in the browser.



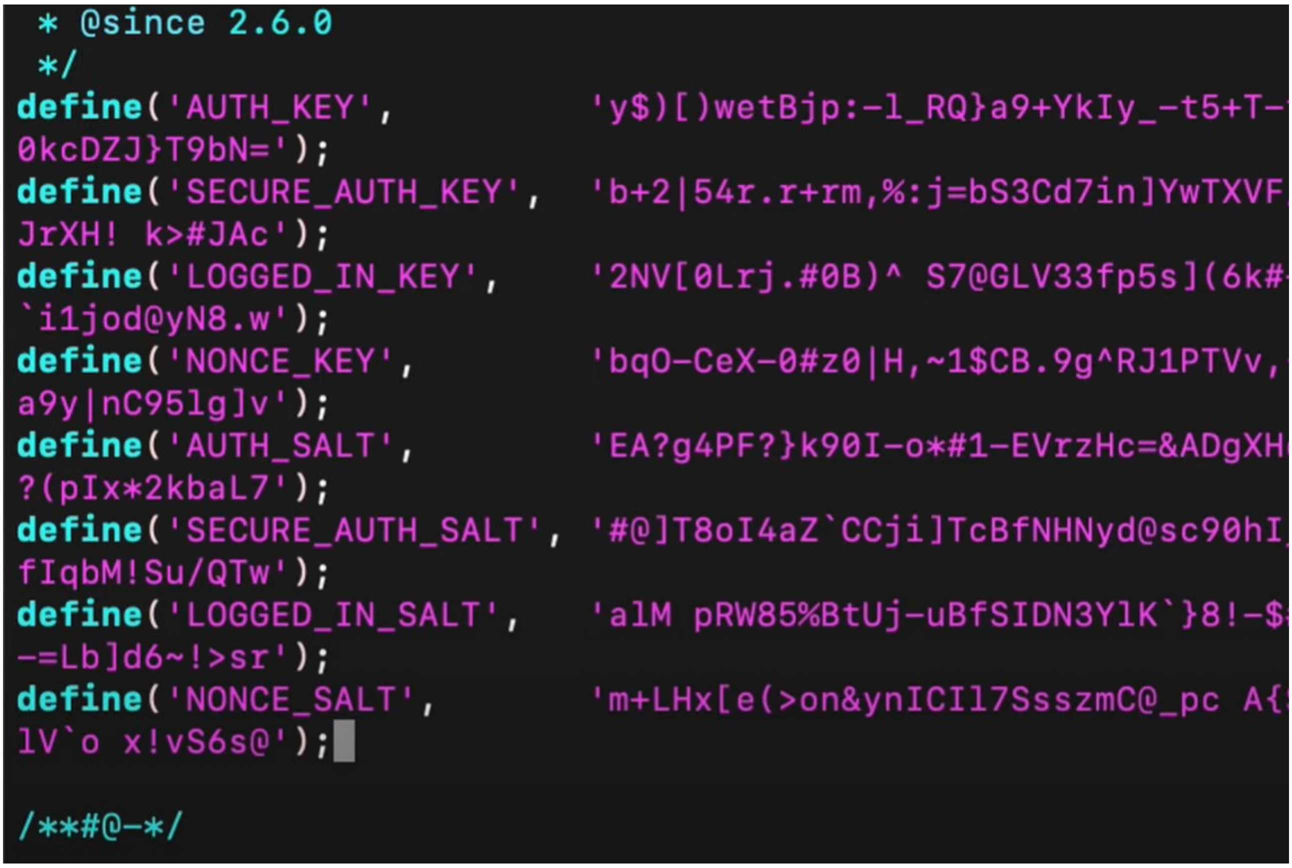
```
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/
1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}
```

We copy the codes here and replace them with the define part in the codes.



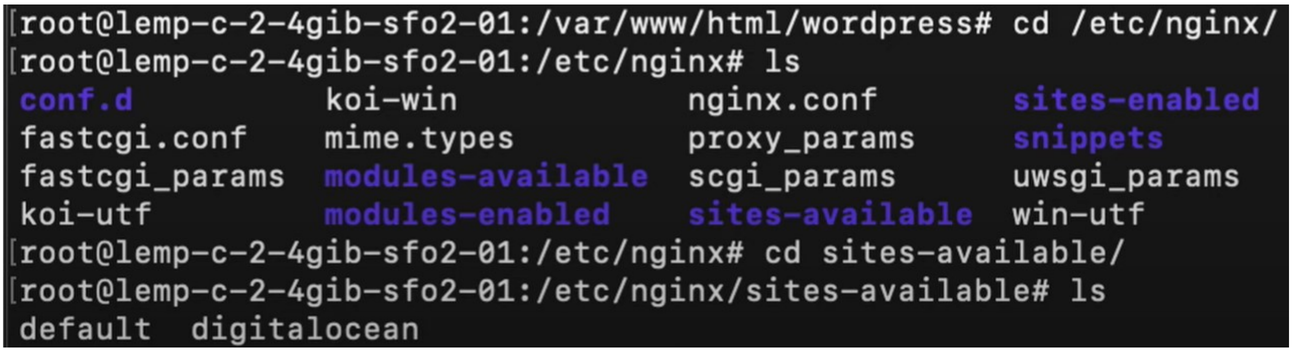
```
define('AUTH_KEY',         'JqVfEFu+NtlZE8]uWoJl}(G3<?5p$-Q)4|j[1z|-lqXRNNPh<aJMs$$IwiRN<oiy');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'Q[sqo-*gca(FTC@RZ07}b:nUB22J#-Pjyv.=2c&kjV-ilmTBT9|X1@Y?spkn-G@6');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',    'U]$6CmnT!Y/j?+_X~+}W}^e{-sz^~iDGpF.P|Nza68rr8b7IZ|,h1LoLsDF;u8&t');
define('NONCE_KEY',        '=X3YS<t<c1=o2Wp0NA]-i7XGf;;$ZAsI+L} R1+!N<&_vac;|SwCr`dZ:;LKTblv');
define('AUTH_SALT',        'U>P0.+:+68xY4,nf}$ruzS4q2D*-}*?.N-^_3+/aBSy~$#D0?Ac[~*1S*6^Nn[&K');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'jj<#F;RTMr%@(dj.0/#2Y{+%_ _ZNm#o|L>YnYC;?<8,@WsM^e-|A[ {g9r,#Nv$');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',   '6{.4]~y<+?dBdz`P8__;U,oCC6p-TVZBUbaOD2D1coQ.wfvv5kc^H}|-am,jK:XE');
define('NONCE_SALT',       'HtA95th&5)&]QTAG-BjUmFW-f|^y|~vC2i(~*cgk3Z@>-&k q ,q,V&k%/X?K-pF');
```

in this way, we exit the file by typing :wq in the code part.



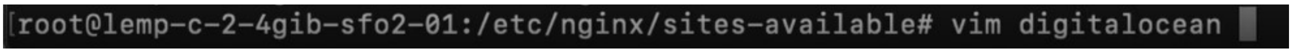
```
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define('AUTH_KEY',         'y$)[)wetBjp:-l_RQ}a9+YkIy_-t5+T-
0kcDZJ}T9bN=');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'b+2|54r.r+rm,%:j=bS3Cd7in]YwTXVF
JrXH! k>#JAc');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',    '2NV[0Lrj.#0B)^ S7@GLV33fp5s](6k#
`i1jod@yN8.w');
define('NONCE_KEY',        'bqO-CeX-0#z0|H,~1$CB.9g^RJ1PTVv,
a9y|nC95lg]v');
define('AUTH_SALT',        'EA?g4PF?}k90I-o*#1-EVrzHc=&ADgXH
?(pIx*2kbaL7');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', '#@]T8oI4aZ`CCji]TcBfNHNyd@sc90hI
fIqbM!Su/QTw');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',   'alM pRW85%BtUj-uBfSIDN3YlK`}8!-$
-=Lb]d6~!>sr');
define('NONCE_SALT',       'm+LHx[e(>on&ynICIl7SsszmC@_pc A{
lV`o x!vS6s@');

/**#@-*/
```

Now we need to notify nginx that we have created wordpress. This way we need to enter the nginx sites available file.



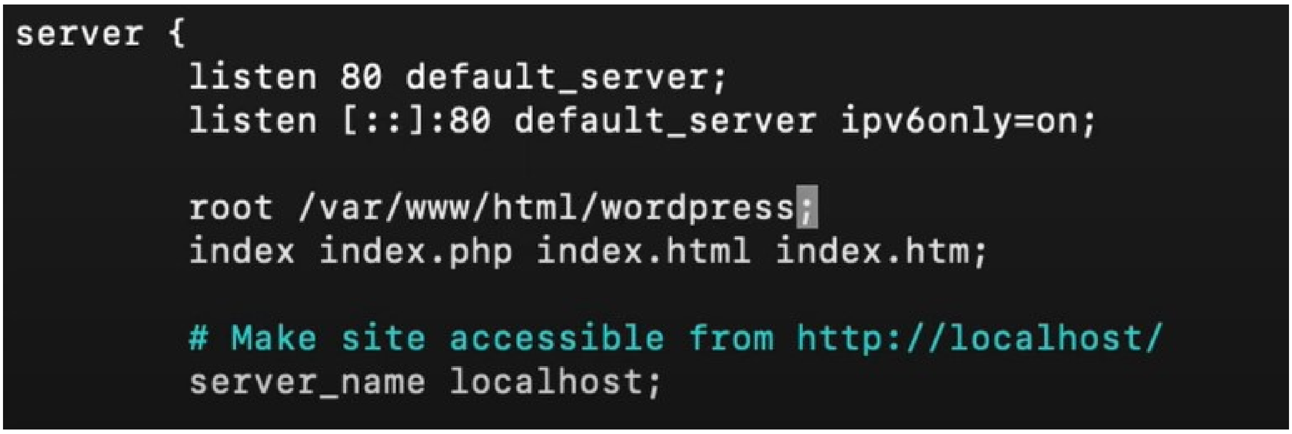
```
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/var/www/html/wordpress# cd /etc/nginx/
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/etc/nginx# ls
conf.d          koi-win            nginx.conf        sites-enabled
fastcgi.conf    mime.types         proxy_params      snippets
fastcgi_params  modules-available  scgi_params       uwsgi_params
koi-utf         modules-enabled    sites-available   win-utf
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/etc/nginx# cd sites-available/
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/etc/nginx/sites-available# ls
default  digitalocean
```

We enter the digitalocean file here.



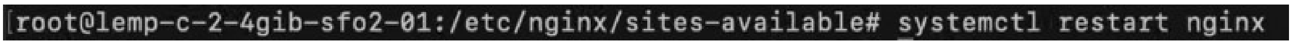
```
root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/etc/nginx/sites-available# vim digitalocean
```

We add wordpress after the html in this section.



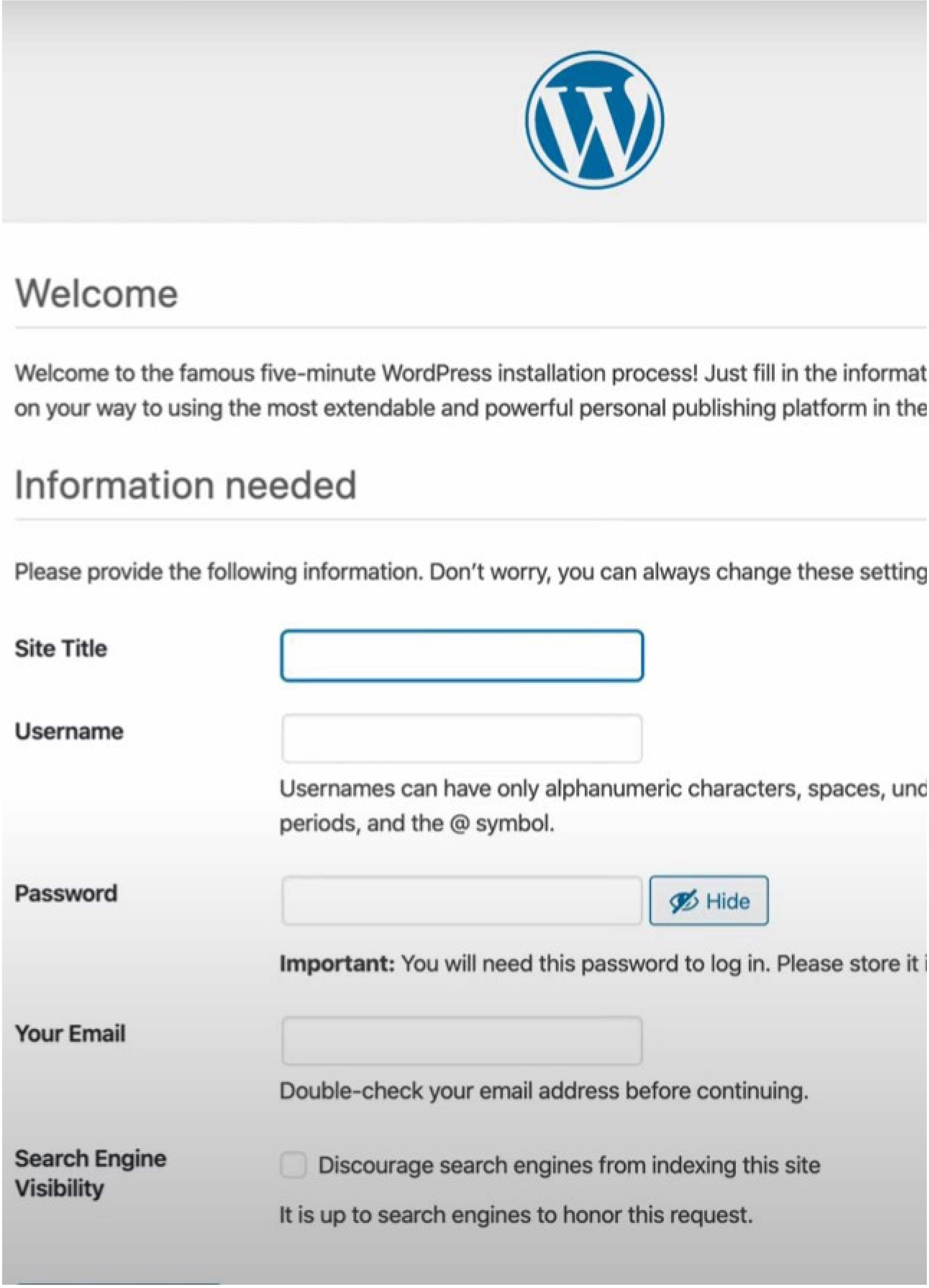
```
server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 default_server ipv6only=on;

        root /var/www/html/wordpress;
        index index.php index.html index.htm;

        # Make site accessible from http://localhost/
        server_name localhost;
```

We restart nginx. Now our Wordpress is connected to mysql and nginx.



```
[root@lemp-c-2-4gib-sfo2-01:/etc/nginx/sites-available# systemctl restart nginx
```

Now we can access our wordpress and create a master account.



Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the informat
on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the

Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these setting

Site Title

Username

Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, und
periods, and the @ symbol.

Password

Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it i

Your Email

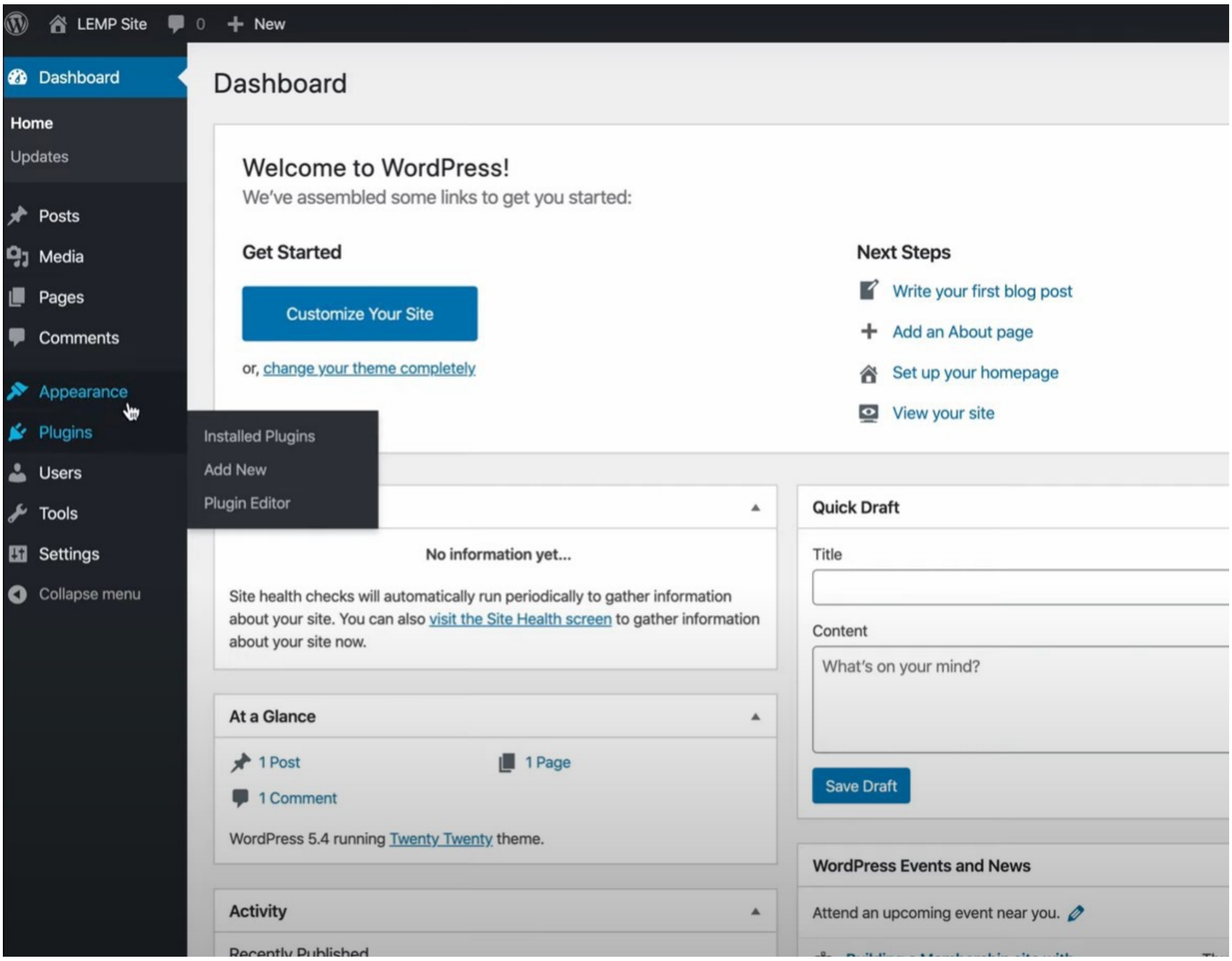
Double-check your email address before continuing.

Search Engine Visibility

□ Discourage search engines from indexing this site

It is up to search engines to honor this request.

This is how we access the wordpress dashboard.



Dashboard

Welcome to WordPress!

We've assembled some links to get you started:

Get Started

or, change your theme completely

Next Steps

No information yet...

Site health checks will automatically run periodically to gather information about your site. You can also visit the Site Health screen to gather information about your site now.

At a Glance

WordPress 5.4 running Twenty Twenty theme.

Activity

Recently Published

Quick Draft

Title:

Content: What's on your mind?

WordPress Events and News

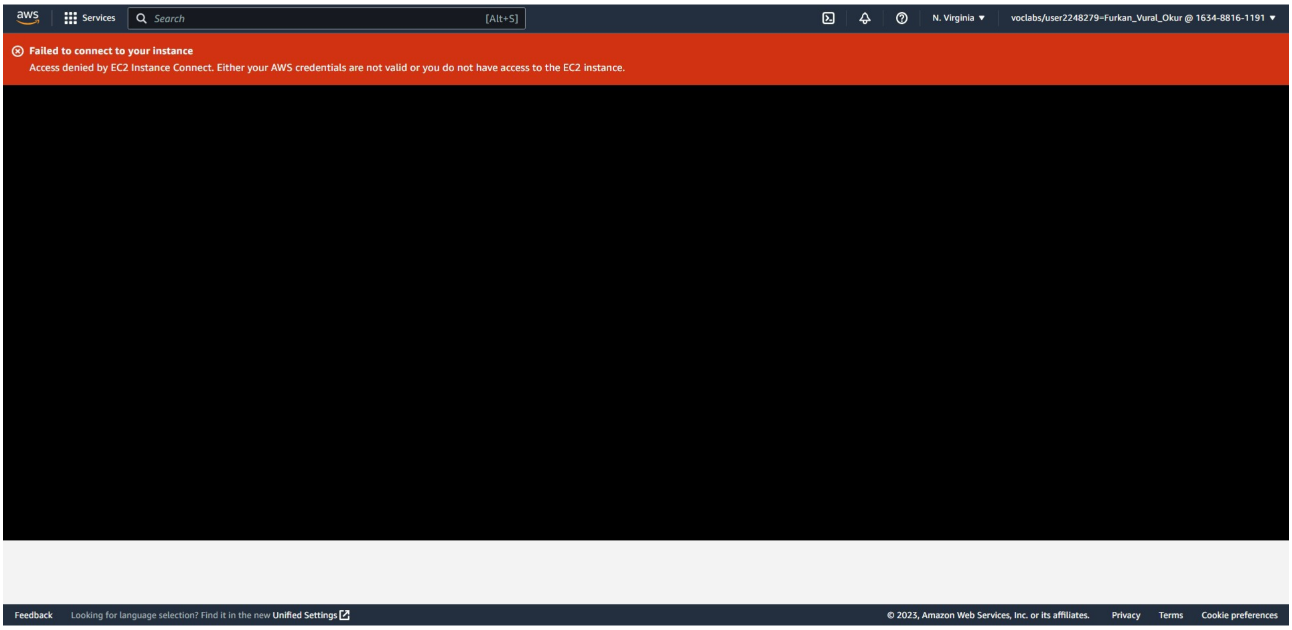
Attend an upcoming event near you.

Hello, I was only able to enter SSH of the Instance I created on AWS once, and I was kicked out of SSH after the learner-lab time was up. After that I couldn't login to SSH again.

ssh: connect to host 44.202.123.186 port 22: Connection refused

I got this error.

I couldn't connect to the instance I created because my permission was not enough.



aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
voclabs/user2248279=Furkan_Vural_Okur @ 1634-8816-1191
Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
© 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

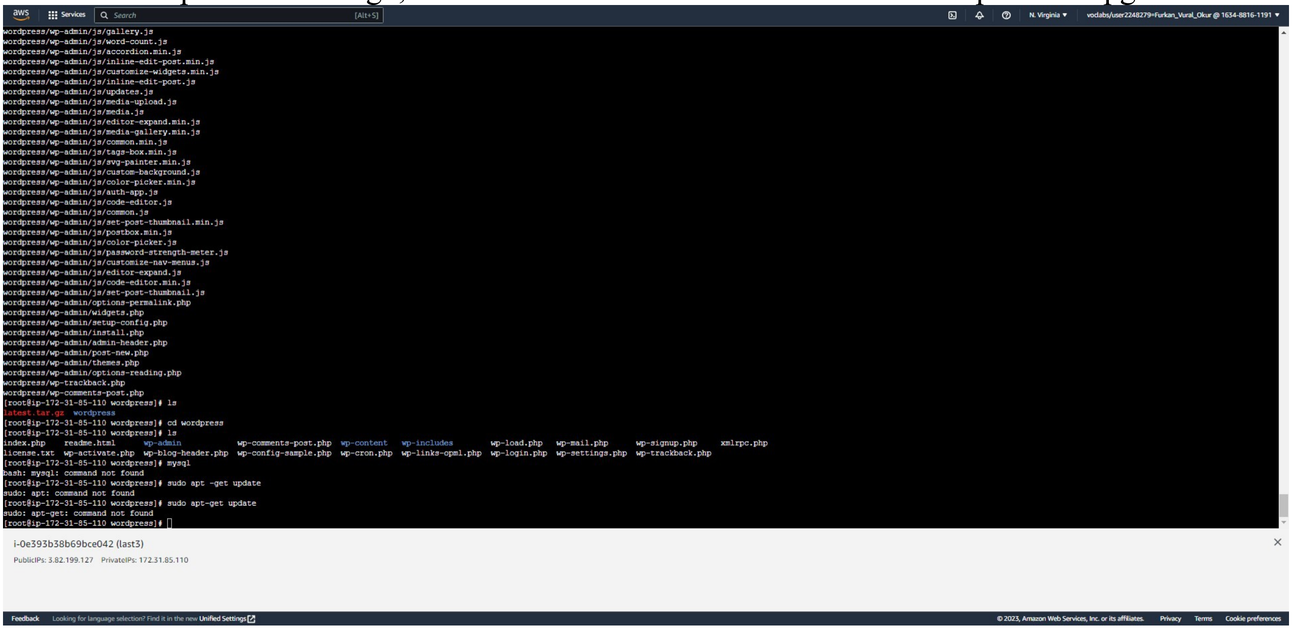
Failed to connect to your instance

Access denied by EC2 Instance Connect. Either your AWS credentials are not valid or you do not have access to the EC2 instance.

Since I got these errors, I tried to do it by taking screensxhots from videos on the internet.

Videos I use:
https://youtu.be/kzLRxVgos2M
https://youtu.be/q1c_66QjRYo

I was finally able to connect to another ec2. Since the linux downloaded to the Instance we created is not up-to-date enough, I cannot run the commands I know. I can't update or upgrade.



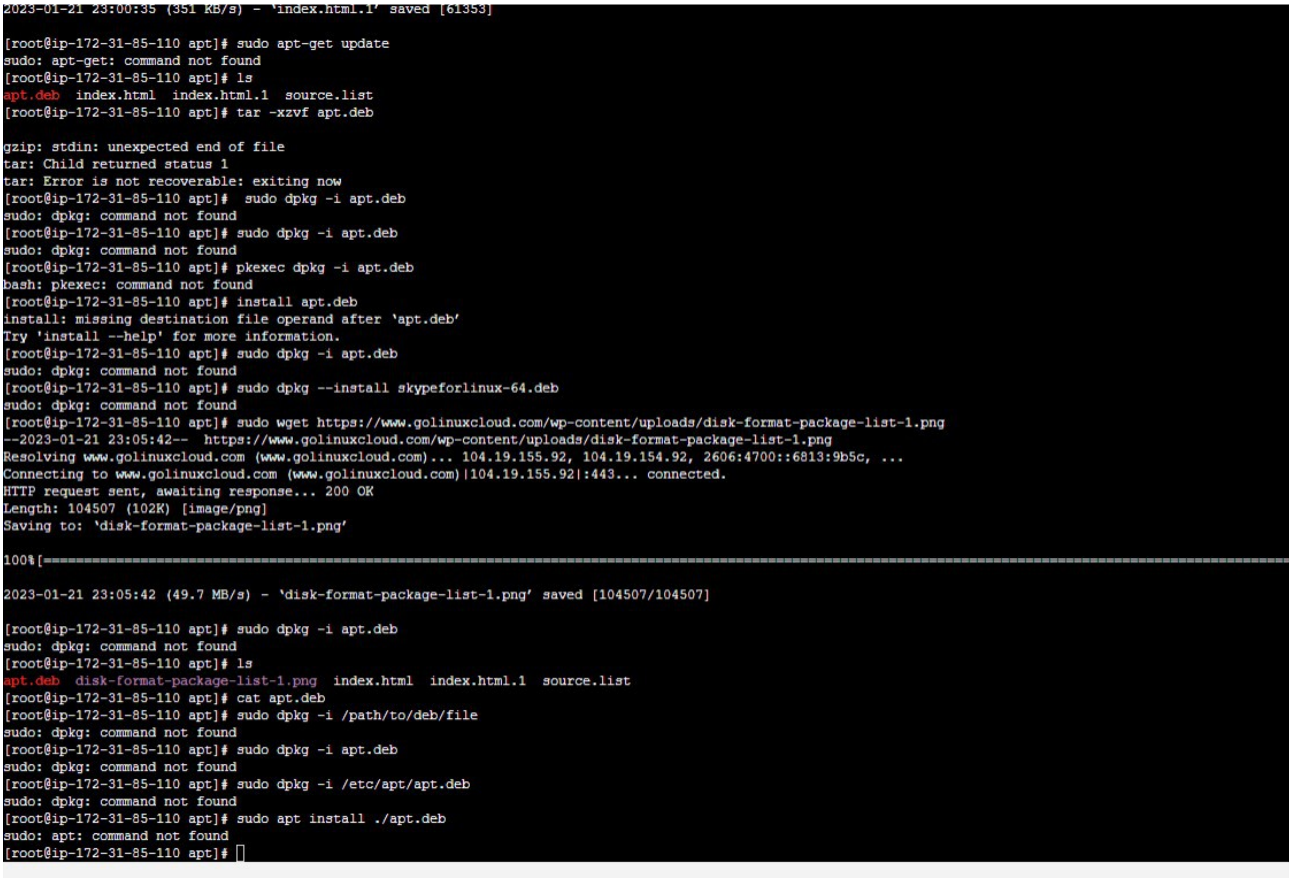
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
voclabs/user2248279=Furkan_Vural_Okur @ 1634-8816-1191
Feedback
Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
© 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

```
wordpress/wp-admin/js/gallery.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/word-count.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/accordion.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-widgets.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/updates.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-upload.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-gallery.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/tags-box.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/svg-painter.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/custom-background.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/auth-app.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/postbox.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/password-strength-meter.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-nav-menus.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.js
wordpress/wp-admin/options-permalink.php
wordpress/wp-admin/widgets.php
wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php
wordpress/wp-admin/install.php
wordpress/wp-admin/admin-header.php
wordpress/wp-admin/post-new.php
wordpress/wp-admin/themes.php
wordpress/wp-admin/options-reading.php
wordpress/wp-trackback.php
wordpress/wp-comments-post.php
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# ls
latest.tar.gz  wordpress
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# cd wordpress
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# ls
index.php    readme.html      wp-admin            wp-comments-post.php  wp-content   wp-includes        wp-load.php   wp-mail.php      wp-signup.php     xmlrpc.php
license.txt  wp-activate.php  wp-blog-header.php  wp-config-sample.php  wp-cron.php  wp-links-opml.php  wp-login.php  wp-settings.php  wp-trackback.php
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# mysql
bash: mysql: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# sudo apt -get update
sudo: apt: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# sudo apt-get update
sudo: apt-get: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 wordpress]# 
```

i-0e393b38b69bce042 (last3)

PublicIPs: 3.82.199.127 PrivateIPs: 172.31.85.110

I tried the ways I could find. I was able to download apt.deb but not install it. You also need apt command to install :)



```
2023-01-21 23:00:35 (351 KB/s) - 'index.html.1' saved [61353]

[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo apt-get update
sudo: apt-get: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# ls
apt.deb  index.html  index.html.1  source.list
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# tar -xzvf apt.deb

gzip: stdin: unexpected end of file
tar: Child returned status 1
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]#  sudo dpkg -i apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# pkexec dpkg -i apt.deb
bash: pkexec: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# install apt.deb
install: missing destination file operand after 'apt.deb'
Try 'install --help' for more information.
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg --install skypeforlinux-64.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo wget https://www.golinuxcloud.com/wp-content/uploads/disk-format-package-list-1.png
--2023-01-21 23:05:42--  https://www.golinuxcloud.com/wp-content/uploads/disk-format-package-list-1.png
Resolving www.golinuxcloud.com (www.golinuxcloud.com)... 104.19.155.92, 104.19.154.92, 2606:4700::6813:9b5c, ...
Connecting to www.golinuxcloud.com (www.golinuxcloud.com)|104.19.155.92|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 104507 (102K) [image/png]
Saving to: 'disk-format-package-list-1.png'

100%[==============================================================================================================================================================

2023-01-21 23:05:42 (49.7 MB/s) - 'disk-format-package-list-1.png' saved [104507/104507]

[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# ls
apt.deb  disk-format-package-list-1.png  index.html  index.html.1  source.list
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# cat apt.deb
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i /path/to/deb/file
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo dpkg -i /etc/apt/apt.deb
sudo: dpkg: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# sudo apt install ./apt.deb
sudo: apt: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-85-110 apt]# 
```