Summary:

This lab covers basics for EC2, S3, CFN, CloudWatch, and R53.

Contents

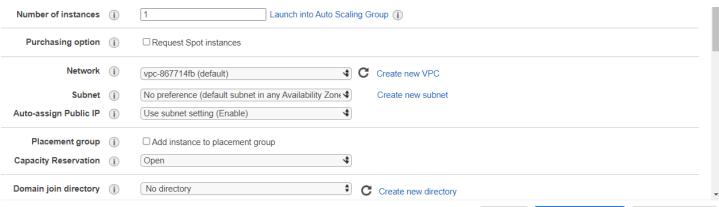
1.	1st EC2 creation	1
	1st S3 Bucket creation	
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	Cloud Watch – test alarms & monitoring	
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1. 1st EC2 creation

Create free tier Linux EC2 instance:





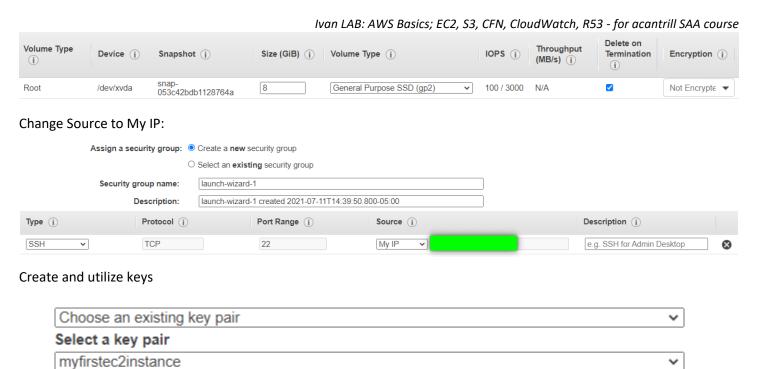


Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Next: Add Storage

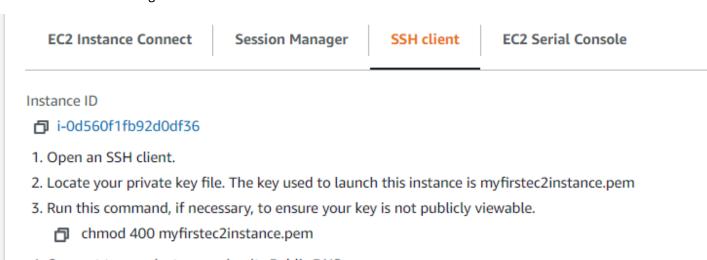


✓ I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (*.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel

Launch Instances

Instructions for connecting with SSH:



- Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

Example:

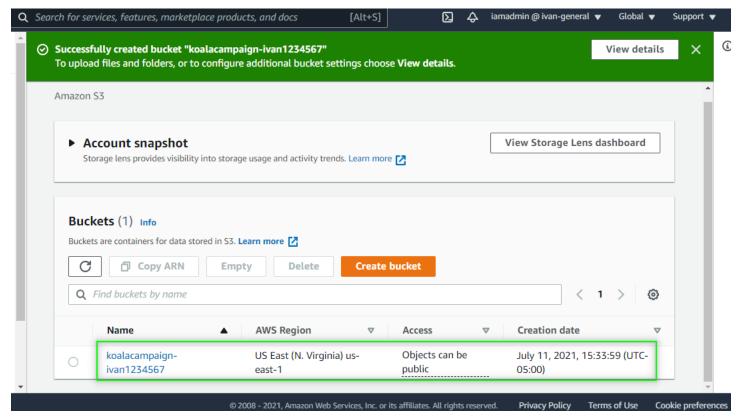
ssh -i "myfirstec2instance.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-146-11-151.compute-1.amazonaws.com

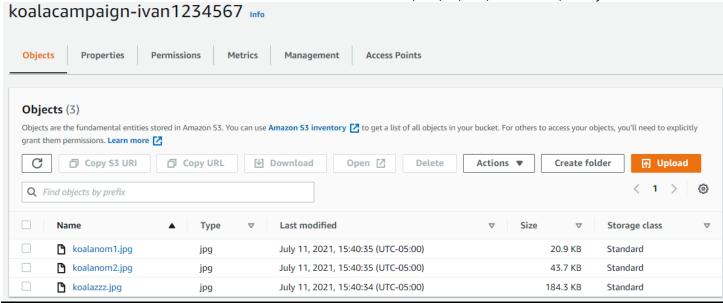
Connect using SSH, if using Win10 – SSH is loaded in CLI:

```
:\Users\IvanVlad\Desktop\CLOUD STASH>ls
 ls' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
C:\Users\IvanVlad\Desktop\CLOUD STASH>cd aws training
 ::\Users\IvanVlad\Desktop\CLOUD STASH\AWS Training>dir
 Volume in drive C is OSDisk
 Volume Serial Number is 241D-7C71
 Directory of C:\Users\IvanVlad\Desktop\CLOUD STASH\AWS Training
07/11/2021 02:42 PM
                              <DIR>
07/11/2021
              02:42 PM
                              <DIR>
                                    1,244,175 AWS-LABS Account Admin.docx
07/11/2021
              01:26 AM
                                            96 iamadmin_accessKeys_general.csv
96 iamadmin_accessKeys_production.csv
07/11/2021
              01:04 AM
07/11/2021 01:09 AM
                  42 PM 1,700 myfirstec2instance.pem
4 File(s) 1,246,067 bytes
2 Dir(s) 347,756,855,296 bytes free
07/11/2021 02:42 PM
C:\Users\IvanVlad\Desktop\CLOUD STASH\AWS Training>ssh -i "myfirstec2instance.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-146-11-151.compute-1.
The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-146-11-151.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.146.11.151)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:bOTy1RBSMQpJF4Xa9014JOUeDxD87WToghVwD+/wucw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-146-11-151.compute-1.amazonaws.com,54.146.11.151' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts
```

2. 1st S3 Bucket creation

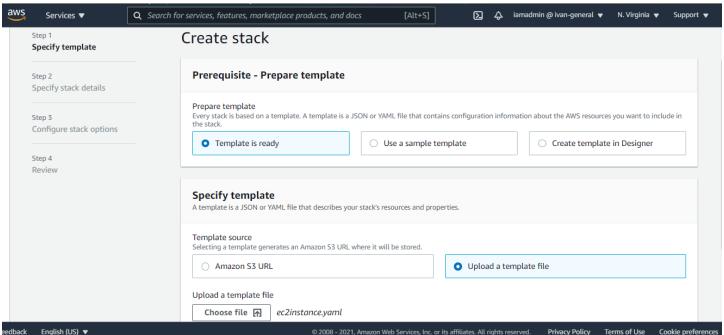
Create S3 koala bucket and upload files, create archive folder:





3. 1st Cloud Formation Stack:

Create CFN stack:

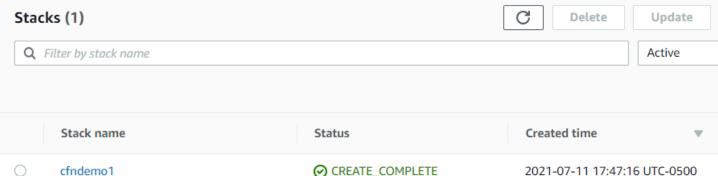


Use YAML Template:

```
Parameters:
LatestAmiId:
Type: 'AWS::SSM::Parameter::Value<AWS::EC2::Image::Id>'
Default: '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2'
KeyName:
Type: AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName
Description: "Name of an existing SSH Keypair to access the instance"
SSHandWebLocation:
Description: The IP address range that can be used to SSH to the EC2 instances
Type: String
MinLength: '9'
```

```
MaxLength: '18'
    Default: 0.0.0.0/0
    AllowedPattern: (\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,2})
    ConstraintDescription: must be a valid IP CIDR range of the form x.x.x.x/x. Default is 0.0.0.0
/0 and is less safe.
Resources:
  EC2Instance:
    Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
    Properties:
      KeyName: !Ref KeyName
      InstanceType: "t2.micro"
      ImageId: !Ref LatestAmiId
      IamInstanceProfile: !Ref SessionManagerInstanceProfile
      SecurityGroups:
        - !Ref InstanceSecurityGroup
  InstanceSecurityGroup:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup'
    Properties:
      GroupDescription: Enable SSH access via port 22 and 80
      SecurityGroupIngress:
        - IpProtocol: tcp
          FromPort: '22'
          CidrIp: !Ref SSHandWebLocation
        - IpProtocol: tcp
          FromPort: '80'
          CidrIp: !Ref SSHandWebLocation
  SessionManagerRole:
    Type: 'AWS::IAM::Role'
    Properties:
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
        Version: 2012-10-17
        Statement:
          - Effect: Allow
            Principal:
              Service:
              - ec2.amazonaws.com
            Action:
              - 'sts:AssumeRole'
      Path: /
      ManagedPolicyArns:
        - "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"
  SessionManagerInstanceProfile:
    Type: 'AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile'
    Properties:
      Path: /
      Roles:
        - !Ref SessionManagerRole
Outputs:
  InstanceId:
    Description: InstanceId of the newly created EC2 instance
    Value: !Ref EC2Instance
 AZ:
    Description: Availability Zone of the newly created EC2 instance
    Value: !GetAtt
      - EC2Instance
      - AvailabilityZone
```

Ivan LAB: AWS Basics; EC2, S3, CFN, CloudWatch, R53 - for acantrill SAA course PublicDNS: Description: Public DNSName of the newly created EC2 instance Value: !GetAtt - EC2Instance - PublicDnsName PublicIP: Description: Public IP address of the newly created EC2 instance Value: !GetAtt - EC2Instance - PublicIp Be sure to check IAM resources: Capabilities The following resource(s) require capabilities: [AWS::IAM::Role] This template contains Identity and Access Management (IAM) resources that might provide entities access to make changes to your AWS account. Check that you want to create each of these resources and that they have the minimum required permissions. Learn more 🛂 I acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation might create IAM resources. Stack completion: Stacks (1) C Delete Update Active Q Filter by stack name



Test connection with session manager:

EC2 Instance Connect

Session Manager

SSH client

EC2 Serial Console

Session Manager usage:

Connect to your instance without SSH keys or a bastion host.

Sessions are secured using an AWS Key Management Service key.

You can log session commands and details in an Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs log group.

Configure sessions on the Session Manager Preferences page.

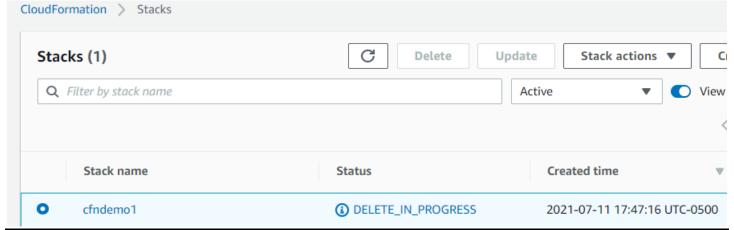
Confirm directories & supported message inputs with Bash:

Session ID: iamadmin-0356c9b2f73b263b9

Instance ID: i-0cc2d235b3c9deecf

```
[ssm-user@ip-172-31-11-210 bin]$ df -k
ilesystem
               1K-blocks
                            Used Available Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs
                  492676
                               0
                                    492676
                                             0% /dev
                                             0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                  503444
                               0
                                    503444
tmpfs
                  503444
                                    503036
                                             1% /run
                             408
tmpfs
                  503444
                               0
                                    503444
                                             0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1
                 8376300 1507344
                                   6868956
                                            18% /
                                             0% /run/user/0
mpfs
                  100692
                               0
                                    100692
[ssm-user@ip-172-31-11-210 bin]$ dmesq
    0.000000] Linux version 4.14.232-177.418.amzn2.x86 64 (mockbuild@ip-10-0-1-230
Jun 15 20:57:50 UTC 2021
    0.000000] Command line: BOOT IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-4.14.232-177.418.amzn2.x86 64
nsole=ttyS0,115200n8 net.ifnames=0 biosdevname=0 nvme core.io timeout=4294967295 ro
    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point registe
    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
```

Deleting stack will also delete ALL associated resources that were created:

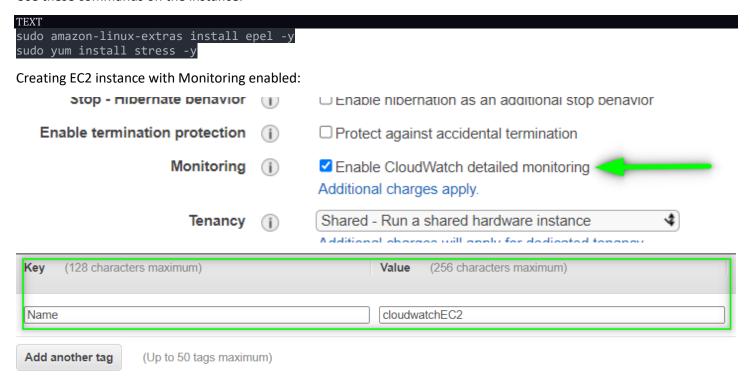


4. Cloud Watch – test alarms & monitoring

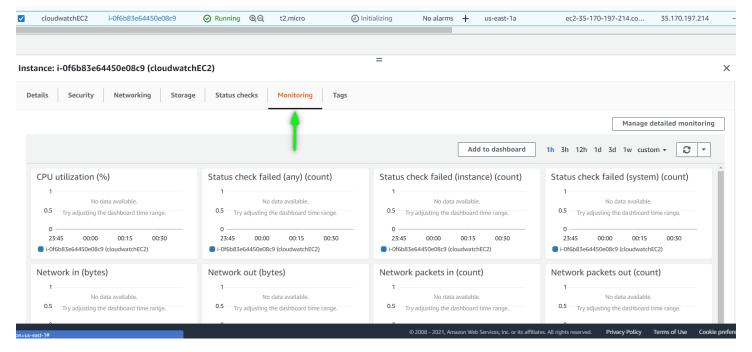
- Demo Steps
- Create an EC2 instance
- t2.micro
- ensure its set to the default VPC and has a public IP
- Optionally enable detailed monitoring
- Connect to the instance and install Extras package and stress
- Install stress (commands listed in code sample below)
- Create an alarm based on the CPU Utilisation of the created instance
- Threshold greater than 15%
- Run stress 'stress -c 2'
- Wait for alarm to .. alarm
- use ctrl + c to cancel stress
- Wait for alarm to return to ..ok

- Delete the alarm
- Delete the instance

Use these commands on the instance:

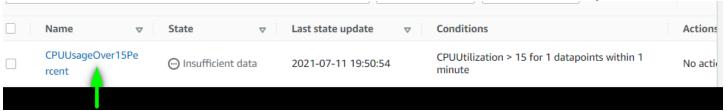


Monitoring Tab is now available in EC2 service:



Create billing alarm for CPU usage > 15%

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Connect to EC2, install Stress and verify:

```
Total download size:
Installed size: 94 k
Downloading packages:
warning: /var/cache/yum/x86_64/2/epel/packages/stress-1.0.4-16.el7.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID 352c64e5: NOKEY
Public key for stress-1.0.4-16.el7.x86_64.rpm is not installed
stress-1.0.4-16.el7.x86_64.rpm | 39 kB 00:00:00
Retrieving key from file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-7
Importing GPG key 0x352C64E5:
Userid : "Fedora EPEL (7) <epel@fedoraproject.org>
Fingerprint: 91e9 7d7c 4a5e 96f1 7f3e 888f 6a2f aea2 352c 64e5
Package : epel-release-7-11.noarch (@amzn2extra-epel)
                : /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-7
 From
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Fransaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Installing: stress-1.0.4-16.el7.x86_64
  Verifying : stress-1.0.4-16.el7.x86_64
Installed:
  stress.x86_64 0:1.0.4-16.el7
 omplete!
 ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-19 ~]$
```

i-0f6b83e64450e08c9 (cloudwatchEC2)

Public IPs: 35.170.197.214 Private IPs: 172.31.8.19

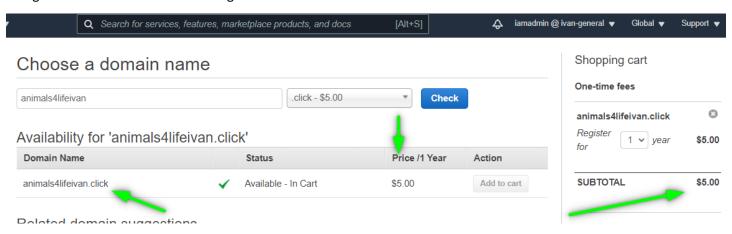
Within cloudwatch, can observe instance as Stress creates false load on CPU usages:





5. Route 53 – Register Domain for Course

Navigate to Route53 to create and register domain:



In prod, auto-renewal is most common – using disable as this is a training domain:

Do you want to automatically renew your domain?

When you register a domain name, you own it for a year. If you don't renew your domain name registration, it expires and someone else can register the domain name. To ensure that you can keep your domain name, you can choose to renew it automatically every year. The cost of renewing your domain name is billed to your AWS account. You can enable or disable automatic renewal at any time using the Route 53 console. For more information, see Renewing Registration for a Domain.



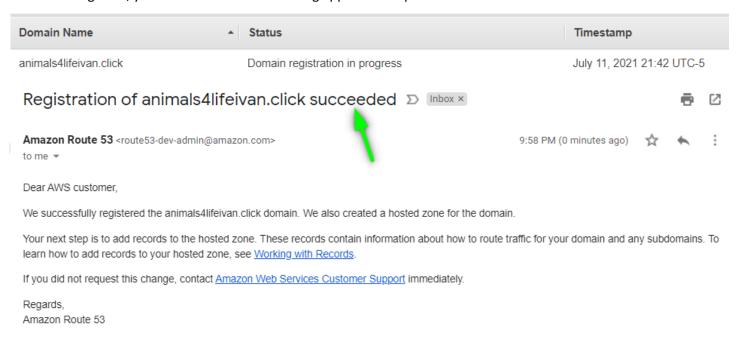
Terms and Conditions

Amazon Route 53 enables you to register and transfer domain names using your AWS account. However, AWS is not a domain name registrar, so we use registrar associates to perform registration and transfer services. When you purchase domain names through AWS, you are registering your domain with one of our registrar associates. The registrar for your domain will periodically contact the registrant contact that you specified to verify the contact details and renew registration.

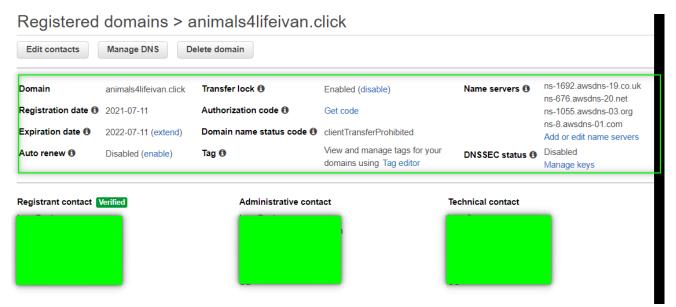
✓ I have read and agree to the AWS Domain Name Registration Agreement



As domain registers, you will receive emails needing approval and process can take a while:



Domain details:



We are now ready to create domain records:

