

Tech Dev-Ops (B) 2.2

TASK - 3

Submitted by:

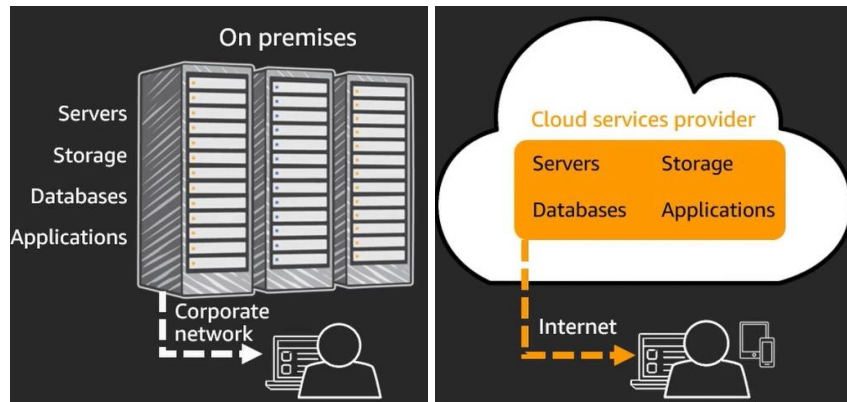
Neema Abdulkader

Employee ID: TEN/DE179

You all have to prepare a document on "Creation of ec2-instance", based on your understanding on the same.

CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing enables you to stop thinking of your infrastructure as hardware and instead think of it (and use it) as software. Getting the resources from internet. It is nothing but cloud computing.



Features of cloud:

1. Scalability
2. Pay as you use – Postpaid payment

Cloud providers:

1. AWS
2. Azzure
3. Google cloud
4. IBM soft layer
5. Rackspace

Cloud models:

1. Public cloud:
Anybody can request a VM anybody can request service.
Eg: AWS / AZZURE
2. Private cloud:
On premise data center. ie., we have a lab inside the organization and they are maintaining their own lab but they want to have a private cloud. So that anybody can request a VM and get it, anybody can request a service and they can work on it. So for that they create private cloud. ie, the hardware, the network switches, the storage everything is inside the organization. Thus using the software they manages the lab. So internal to organization ie, only people from that organization can use it.
Eg: Cisco quiker, openstack
3. Hybrid cloud:
Which is the combination of both public and private cloud.
Eg:
Company use

AWS => for testing/development

On premise => for production

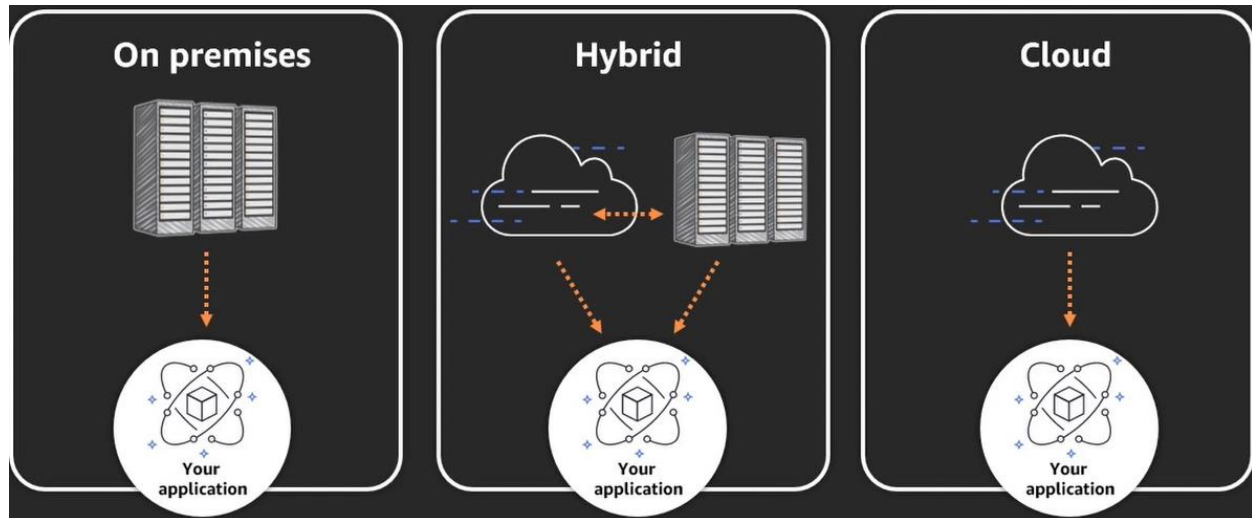
4. Community cloud:

A community using a services of cloud.

Eg:

Setup for the college people/student for their lab practices. Anybody with access ID, Password can login to that cloud and can use it.

Cloud deployment models:



Cloud services:

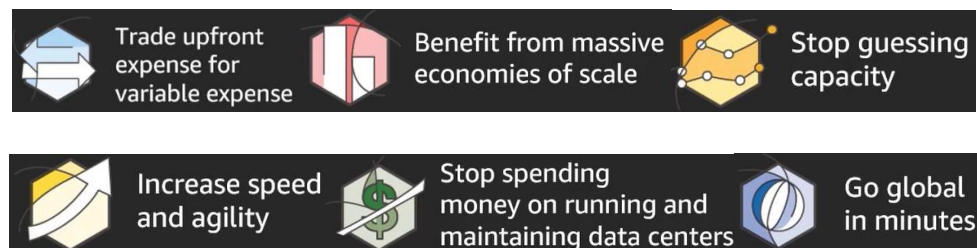
1. IaaS – Infrastructure as a service
2. PaaS – platform as a service
3. SaaS – Software as a service

IaaS: They provide the virtual machines. They provide the IP address, the username and the password. And we can login to the machine and we can maintain the software, you can built it, we can create our own website in the VM. So that is IaaS.

Like, AWS ec2 => They provides VMs. So, we can login to the VMs, we can develop the software over there and then we can run a website inside the virtual machine.

Note: Based on the cloud provider, or based on the end client this definitions may change.

Advantages:

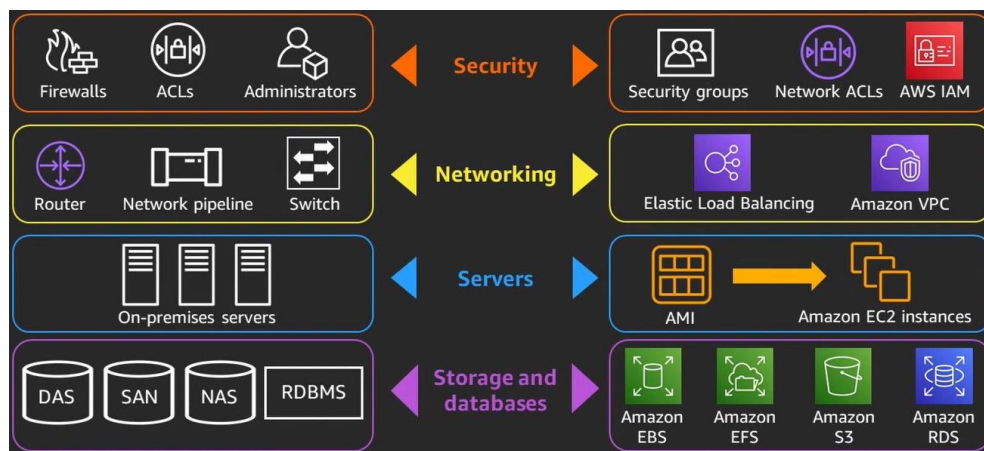


AWS CLOUD

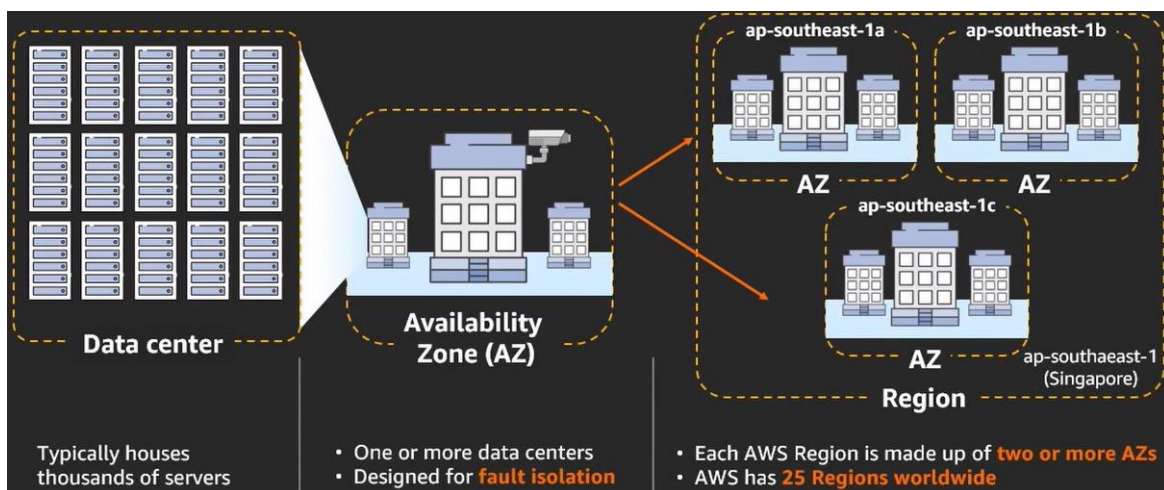
Essentially, it is a set of programmable resources. The use of IT assets as programmatic resources allows you to quickly tear down and setup infrastructure in the way that just isn't possible with a traditional approach.

The AWS cloud gives you access to many higher-level services and features, which lets you design and build applications in a completely new way. You can increase database throughput, or may be compute power, one of the biggest benefits of cloud computing is the ability to pay-as-you-go, letting you test and leverage the system without being fully committed. You can stop using these services at any time and change tactics to fit your needs.




AWS core infrastructure and services:



AWS global infrastructure:



AWS edge infrastructure:

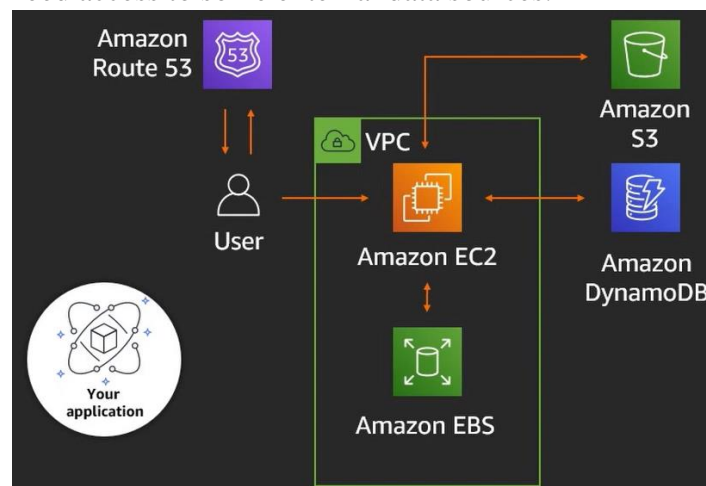
| | AWS Outposts | AWS Local Zones | AWS Wavelength |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Overview | AWS infrastructure and services on premises | AWS infrastructure and services in large metro centers | AWS infrastructure and services in CSP 5G networks |
| Use cases | Migration, local critical applications, data residency | Migration, low latency, local data processing | Ultra-low latency, local data processing |
| Service model | Expandable capacity in customer's data center, colocation, on-premises location | Scalable capacity in AWS-managed & operated facility | Scalable capacity in CSP data center managed and supported by AWS |

Key service areas:

- Compute
- Storage
- Databases
- Networking
- Security

Example:

Let's say you have a web application which sits on a server that is accessed via the internet. The web application also need access to some external data sources.



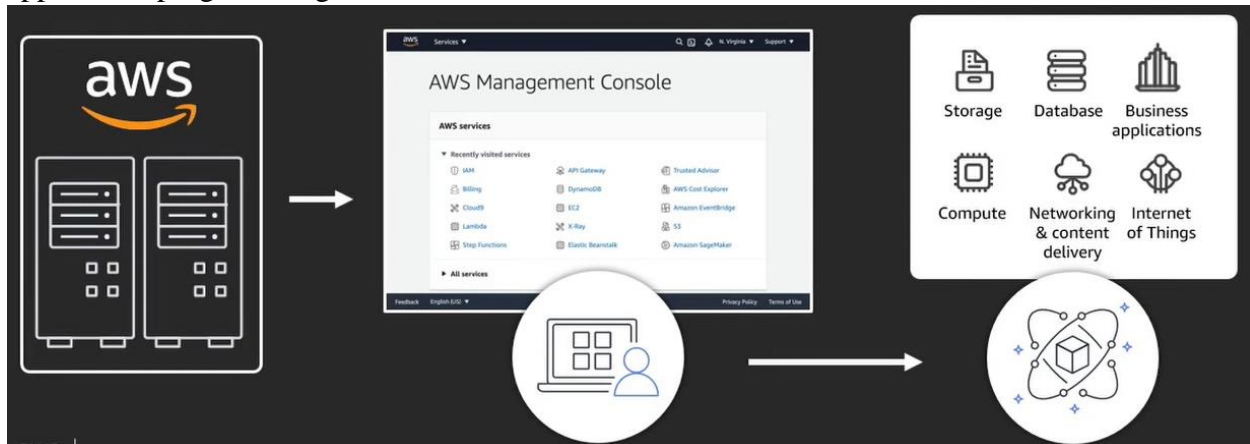
As you can see from above architecture diagram, we have different services connected together to create an environment. In the middle we have EC2, which being a virtual server hosts the actual web application.

The application is stored onto an EBS volume, which provides block storage to the EC2 instance. The EC2 instance is deployed into a VPC, which provides networking access. As for as data sources go, the EC2 instance can access data in S3, which is object storage or Dynamo DB, Which is non-relational database. External users can access this web application via route 53, which provides DNS resolution.

Note: you can see how by connecting different services together, you can come up with a huge variety of different solutions depending on what your requirements are.

How does it work?

AWS cloud is a set of programmable resources. There are ways to connect into AWS that allow direct connection between your environment and your AWS environment, enabling secure communications that bypass the internet. AWS achieves this by deploying robust physical resources around the globe. These resources are housed in data center, that are physically connected by AWS owned network hardware. You then access the services you need via the services application programming interface or API, which allows different methods of interaction.



Three ways to interact with AWS:



Basic services of AWS

Compute:

EC2

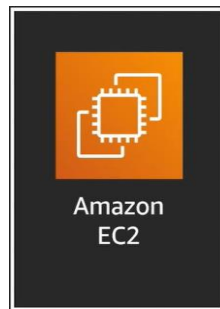
Lambda etc

So, these are the services from amazon wherein we can request the virtual machines, they are called instances, using the amazon website (aws.amazon.com).

[How to create an AWS account: https://github.com/Neema345/Dev-Ops_Internship_Tasks.git]

Once it is done. Then we can create VMs.

EC2:



EC2 is a virtual server which allows you to deploy or migrate workloads directly from your on premises infrastructure into cloud.

AWS support Linux, Windows and MacOS in select regions.

It is an extremely flexible service that gives you complete control over your servers.

“EC2 is a virtual server”, what this means is that, when you deploy an instance of EC2, you can deploy only the size you need and change it when you need it.

The key feature of EC2 is known as the Amazon machine image or AMI. This allows us to select the operating system of choice and even have customer applications pre-installed to speed up deployment time. Once the EC2 instance is deploys you can then run your application or workloads on them in a similar way to your existing environment.

Using EC2, we have the ability to add, remove, pause, resume, change, scale or manipulate your instances as you will.

Benefits of Amazon EC2:

The diagram illustrates the benefits of Amazon EC2 through eight distinct icons and labels arranged in two rows. The top row features three icons: a graph showing application demand over time with a fluctuating line, a screenshot of the AWS Management Console's 'Actions' menu for an EC2 instance, and a screenshot of the 'Step 2: Choose an Instance Type' page. The bottom row features five icons: a VPC diagram with Auto Scaling and ELB, a green circle with '99.99% AVAILABILITY', a red padlock, a bill labeled 'Services used Total', and a cloud with a purple arrow pointing to a server rack. Each icon is positioned above a corresponding benefit label.

| Benefit | Description |
|-------------|---|
| Elasticity | Application Demand over Time |
| Control | Actions menu (Start, Stop, Reboot, Terminate) |
| Flexibility | Step 2: Choose an Instance Type |
| Integrated | VPC, Auto Scaling, ELB |
| Reliable | 99.99% AVAILABILITY |
| Secure | Red padlock icon |
| Inexpensive | Services used Total |
| Easy | Cloud to Server Rack |

Amazon EC2 instance families and its usecases:

| Instance family | Use cases |
|---|---|
| General purpose <i>e.g., A1, T3, T3a, T2, M6g, M5</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low-traffic websites and web applications• Small databases and midsize databases |
| Compute optimized <i>e.g., C5, C5n, C4</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-performance web servers• Video encoding |
| Memory optimized <i>e.g., R5, R5n, X1e, X1, z1d</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-performance databases• Distributed memory caches |
| Storage optimized <i>e.g., I3, I3en, D2, H1</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data warehousing• Log or data processing applications |
| Accelerated computing <i>e.g., P3, P2, Inf1, G4, G3, F1</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3D visualizations• Machine learning |

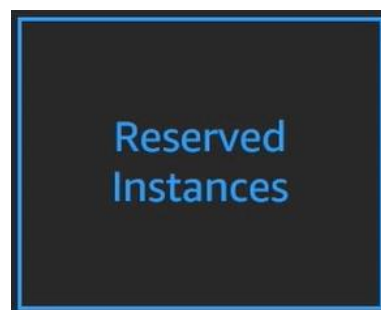
Choosing the correct type is very important for efficient use of your instances and cost reduction.

Amazon EC2 pricing:



On demand instances can be considered the list price. With on demand you have the greatest flexibility and control over when and how you configure and deploy your instances.

This is great for immediate scalability, workload changes, temporary workload or workloads that cannot be interrupted but only run for a short amount of time.



Reserved instance give a significant price reduction for workloads that run permanently.

Savings Plans

Savings plans are similar concept, you can commit to a certain amount of capacity that you are going to utilize overtime.

Spot Instances

Spot instances, which gives you up to 90% on the on demand price with one caveat. Spot instances are not guaranteed to permanently run.

*Per second billing => Amazon Linux and Ubuntu only

**Per hour billing => all other OS

How to create EC2 instance from windows:

Step by step procedure:

Step 1:

In aws.amazon.com → Sign in to the console.

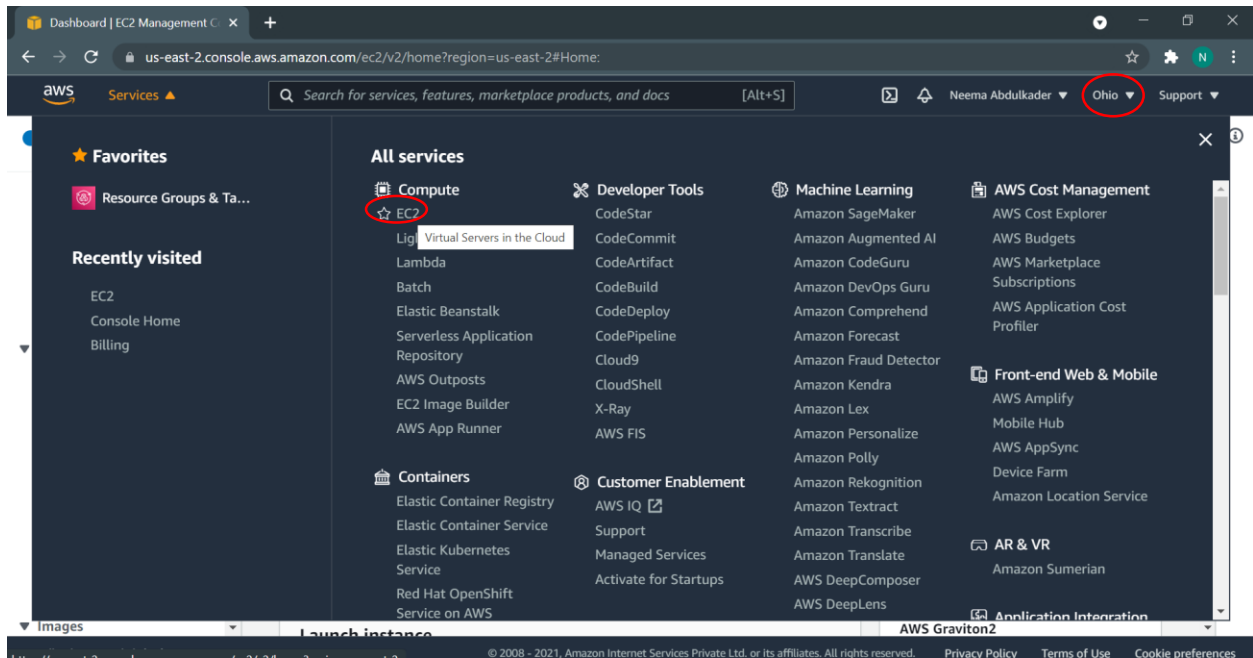
Step 2:

Click services

Step 3:

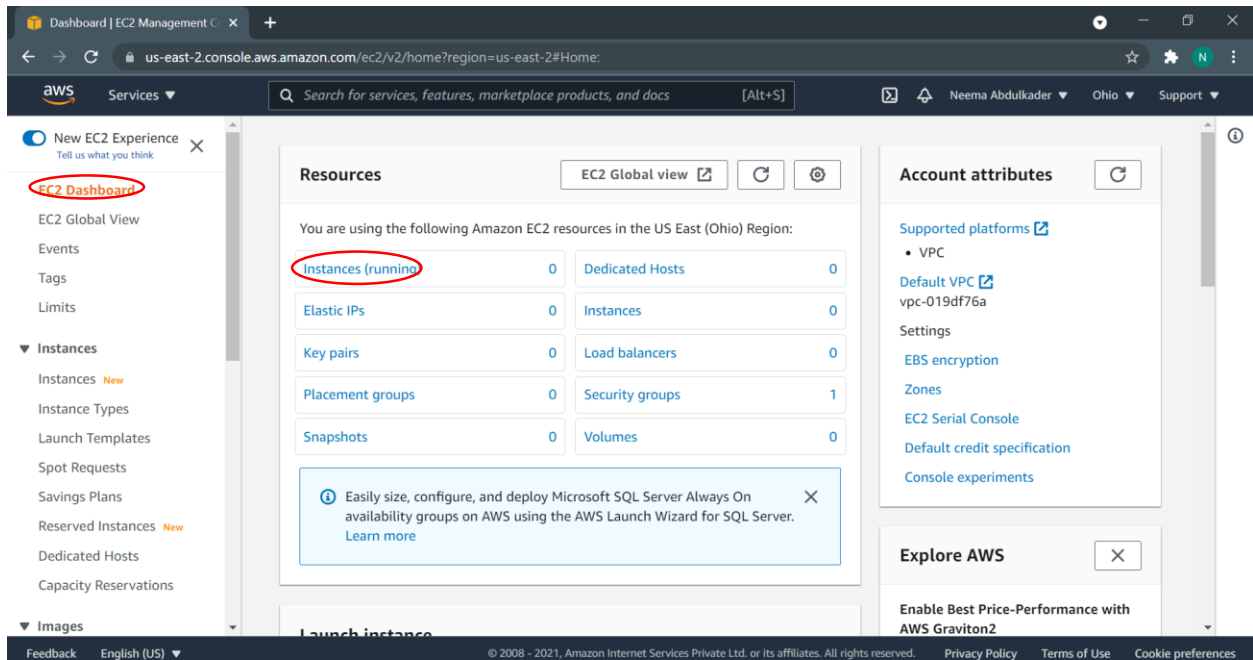
After login you have to select the region.

Then select EC2



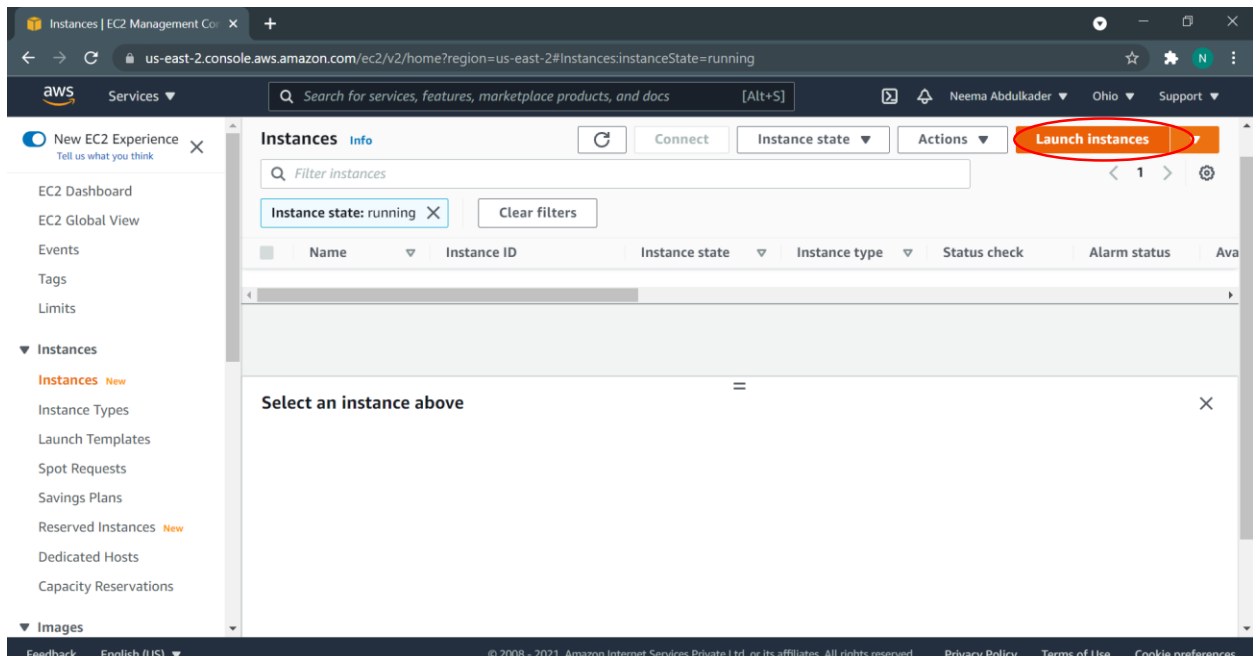
Step 4:

1. Select EC2 dashboard
2. Click instances (running)



Step 5:

Select launch instances.



Step 6: Select free tier option

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) Cancel and Exit

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"

Search by Systems Manager parameter

Quick Start

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

☒ Free tier only

Amazon Linux

Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-00dfe2c7ce89a450b (64-bit x86) / ami-031dea1a744251b51 (64-bit Arm)

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. This AMI is the successor of the Amazon Linux AMI that is approaching end of life on December 31, 2020 and has been removed from this wizard.

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

64-bit (Arm)

Red Hat

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0ba62214afa52bec7 (64-bit x86) / ami-09f8674883d0ad6b8 (64-bit Arm)

Select

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 7: Choose Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 Base

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) Cancel and Exit

Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Base with Containers - ami-0112a64ee2922121e

Windows

Free tier eligible

Microsoft Windows 2016 Datacenter edition with Containers. [English]

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Base with Containers - ami-0d55df877a8eada89

Windows

Free tier eligible

Microsoft Windows 2022 Datacenter edition with Containers. [English]

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 Base - ami-0d3be96538b868522

Windows

Free tier eligible

Microsoft Windows 2012 R2 Standard edition with 64-bit architecture. [English]

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP5 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-04aa88aebb9efd83

SUSE Linux

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 Service Pack 5 (HVM) FRS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type Public Cloud Advanced

Select

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 8:

1. Select free tier eligible
2. Next: Configure Instance Details

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Instance Wizard at Step 2: Choose an Instance Type. The breadcrumb navigation at the top includes: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type (active), 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The main heading is "Step 2: Choose an Instance Type". Below it, a paragraph explains that Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized for different use cases. A "Filter by:" section shows "All instance families" and "Current generation" selected. A summary line states: "Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)". A table lists available instance types:

| | Family | Type | vCPUs | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | EBS-Optimized Available | Network Performance | IPv6 Support |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.nano | 1 | 0.5 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.micro Free tier eligible | 1 | 1 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.small | 1 | 2 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.medium | 2 | 4 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |

At the bottom of the table are buttons: "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch", and "Next: Configure Instance Details". The footer includes "Feedback", "English (US)", and copyright information.

Step 9:

1. Give the details
2. Next: Add Storage

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Instance Wizard at Step 3: Configure Instance Details. The breadcrumb navigation at the top includes: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance (active), 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The main heading is "Step 3: Configure Instance Details". Below it, a paragraph explains that the user can configure the instance to suit their requirements, such as launching multiple instances, requesting Spot instances, assigning an access management role, and more. The configuration options are as follows:

- Number of instances:** 1 (with a "Launch into Auto Scaling Group" link).
- Purchasing option:** ☐ Request Spot instances.
- Network:** vpc-019df76a (default) (with a "Create new VPC" link).
- Subnet:** No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) (with a "Create new subnet" link).
- Auto-assign Public IP:** Use subnet setting (Enable).
- Placement group:** ☐ Add instance to placement group.
- Capacity Reservation:** Open.
- Domain join directory:** No directory (with a "Create new directory" link).

At the bottom are buttons: "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch", and "Next: Add Storage" (which is circled in red). The footer includes "Feedback", "English (US)", and copyright information.

Step 10: Next: Add Tags

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Instance Wizard at Step 4: Add Storage. The breadcrumb trail at the top indicates the steps: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage (highlighted), 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The main heading is "Step 4: Add Storage". Below it, a paragraph explains that the instance will be launched with specific storage settings and that additional EBS volumes can be attached. A table lists the storage configuration for the root volume: Volume Type (Root), Device (/dev/sda1), Snapshot (snap-03ba951a0748b9dce), Size (30 GiB), Volume Type (General Purpose SSD (gp2)), IOPS (100 / 3000), Throughput (N/A), Delete on Termination (checked), and Encryption (Not Encrypt). Below the table is an "Add New Volume" button. A blue box contains information about free tier eligibility. At the bottom right, the "Next: Add Tags" button is circled in red. The footer includes a feedback link, language selection (English (US)), copyright notice (© 2008 - 2021), and links to Privacy Policy, Terms of Use, and Cookie preferences.

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

Neema Abdulkader Ohio Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

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 | Encryption |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Root | /dev/sda1 | snap-03ba951a0748b9dce | 30 | General Purpose SSD (gp2) | 100 / 3000 | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Encrypt |

Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

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

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 11: Add tag

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Instance Wizard at Step 5: Add Tags. The breadcrumb trail at the top indicates the steps: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags (highlighted), 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The main heading is "Step 5: Add Tags". Below it, a paragraph explains that a tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair and that tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. A table with columns "Key" (128 characters maximum) and "Value" (256 characters maximum) is shown, with tabs for "Instances", "Volumes", and "Network Interfaces". Below the table, it states "This resource currently has no tags". A message instructs the user to choose the "Add tag" button or click to add a Name tag, and to ensure their IAM policy includes permissions to create tags. The "Add Tag" button is circled in red. At the bottom right, the "Next: Configure Security Group" button is visible. The footer is identical to the previous screenshot.

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

Neema Abdulkader Ohio Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

| Key (128 characters maximum) | Value (256 characters maximum) | Instances | Volumes | Network Interfaces |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| This resource currently has no tags | | | | |

Choose the **Add tag** button or [click to add a Name tag](#).
Make sure your [IAM policy](#) includes permissions to create tags.

Add Tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

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

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 12:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console at the URL `us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:`. The navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information (Neema Abdulkader, Ohio, Support). The wizard progress bar shows steps 1 through 7, with '5. Add Tags' highlighted. Below the progress bar, the title 'Step 5: Add Tags' is followed by explanatory text: 'A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.'

The main content area features a table for adding tags. The table has columns for 'Key' (128 characters maximum), 'Value' (256 characters maximum), and three checkboxes for 'Instances', 'Volumes', and 'Network Interfaces'. A red rectangle highlights the first row of the table, which is currently empty. Below the table is a button labeled 'Add another tag' with the text '(Up to 50 tags maximum)'. At the bottom of the wizard, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch', and 'Next: Configure Security Group'. The footer contains links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

| Key (128 characters maximum) | Value (256 characters maximum) | Instances <i>i</i> | Volumes <i>i</i> | Network Interfaces <i>i</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

[Add another tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Security Group](#)

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

1. Add – Name
2. Next: configure security group

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the 'Step 5: Add Tags' screen. However, the 'Next: Configure Security Group' button at the bottom right is circled in red. The tag table now contains one entry: 'Name' as the key and 'Windows2016r2' as the value. All three checkboxes for 'Instances', 'Volumes', and 'Network Interfaces' are checked. The rest of the interface, including the progress bar, explanatory text, and footer, remains the same.

| Key (128 characters maximum) | Value (256 characters maximum) | Instances <i>i</i> | Volumes <i>i</i> | Network Interfaces <i>i</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name | Windows2016r2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

[Add another tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Security Group](#)

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 13:

Click review and launch

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S] Neema Abdulkader Ohio Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

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 2021-09-28T11:54:52.530+05:30

| Type | Protocol | Port Range | Source | Description |
|------|----------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| RDP | TCP | 3389 | Custom 0.0.0.0/0 | e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop |

Add Rule

Warning
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.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch**

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 14:

Review it and then launch

Launch instance wizard | EC2 M... x

us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S] Neema Abdulkader Ohio Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

Warning
Improve your instances' security. Your security group, launch-wizard-1, is open to the world.
Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 Base - ami-0d3be96538b868522

Free tier eligible
Microsoft Windows 2012 R2 Standard edition with 64-bit architecture. [English]
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

If you plan to use this AMI for an application that benefits from Microsoft License Mobility, fill out the [License Mobility Form](#). Don't show me this again

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

| Instance Type | ECUs | vCPUs | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | EBS-Optimized Available | Network Performance |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | |

Cancel Previous **Launch**

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Cookie preferences

Step 15:

1. If you want to launch you need a password and that password is been created through this key pair=> create a new key pair.
2. Give key pair name
3. Then we have to download key pair
4. Launch instance

The screenshot shows the 'Launch instance wizard' in the AWS Management Console. The browser address bar indicates the URL: `us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard`. The page title is 'Launch instance wizard | EC2 M...'. The AWS logo and 'Services' dropdown are visible in the top left. A search bar is present with the placeholder text 'Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs'. The user's name 'Neema Abdulkader' and location 'Ohio' are shown in the top right, along with a 'Support' link. A notification banner at the top left says 'Improve your instances' with a warning icon. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column shows 'AMI Details' for 'Microsoft Windows Serv' and 'Instance Type'. The right column shows 'Key pair' details. A text box explains that a key pair consists of a public key (stored by AWS) and a private key file (stored by the user). It notes that for Windows AMIs, the private key file is required for secure login. A dropdown menu shows 'Create a new key pair'. Below it, 'Key pair type' is set to 'RSA' (selected) with 'ED25519' as an alternative. The 'Key pair name' is 'windows2016r2'. A 'Download Key Pair' button is visible. A blue callout box states: '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.' At the bottom of the wizard, there are 'Cancel' and 'Launch Instances' buttons. The footer contains 'Feedback', 'English (US)', copyright information '© 2008 - 2021, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.', and links for 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', and 'Cookie preferences'. A file download bar at the very bottom shows 'windows2016r2.pem' with a 'Show all' button.

Step 16: View instances

The screenshot shows the 'Launch Status' page in the AWS Management Console. The page title is 'Launch Status'. Below the title, there is a paragraph: 'continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances. Click **View Instances** to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.'

Below this, there is a section titled 'Here are some helpful resources to get you started' with a list of links:

- [How to connect to your Windows instance](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Microsoft Windows Guide](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

Below the resources, there is a paragraph: 'While your instances are launching you can also' followed by a list of links:

- [Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)
- [Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)
- [Manage security groups](#)

At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a blue button labeled 'View Instances'.

The footer of the page includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information: 'Neema Abdulkader', 'Ohio', and 'Support'.

Step 17: Instance running

The screenshot shows the 'Instances (1/1)' page in the AWS Management Console. The page title is 'Instances (1/1) Info'. Below the title, there is a search bar and a filter button labeled 'Instance state: running'. There is also a 'Clear filters' button.

Below the filter, there is a table with the following columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, and Availability zone. The table contains one row:

| Name | Instance ID | Instance state | Instance type | Status check | Alarm status | Availability zone |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Windows2016r2 | i-0605347bfd167a098 | Running | t2.micro | 2/2 checks passed | No alarms | us-east-2a |

Below the table, there is a section titled 'Instance: i-0605347bfd167a098 (Windows2016r2)'. This section has tabs for 'Details', 'Security', 'Networking', 'Storage', 'Status checks', 'Monitoring', and 'Tags'. The 'Details' tab is selected.

Under the 'Details' tab, there is a section titled 'Instance summary Info' with the following information:

- Instance ID: i-0605347bfd167a098 (Windows2016r2)
- Public IPv4 address: 3.16.129.174 | [open address](#)
- Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.30.55

The footer of the page includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information: 'Neema Abdulkader', 'Ohio', and 'Support'.

Step 18:

1. Click EC2 Dashboard

There you can see

- Number of instance running
- The volumes
- Key pair given etc

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console EC2 Dashboard for the us-east-2 region. The interface includes a left-hand navigation menu with options like 'EC2 Dashboard', 'EC2 Global View', 'Events', 'Tags', 'Limits', 'Instances', 'Instance Types', 'Launch Templates', 'Spot Requests', 'Savings Plans', 'Reserved Instances', and 'Dedicated Hosts'. The main content area is titled 'Resources' and displays a table of EC2 resources in the US East (Ohio) Region. The table lists various resource types and their counts: Instances (running) - 1, Elastic IPs - 0, Key pairs - 1, Placement groups - 0, Snapshots - 0, Dedicated Hosts - 0, Instances - 1, Load balancers - 0, Security groups - 2, and Volumes - 1. There is also a notification banner about Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability groups. On the right side, there is a section for 'Account attributes' with links to 'Supported platforms', 'Default VPC', 'Settings', 'EBS encryption', 'Zones', 'EC2 Serial Console', 'Default credit specification', and 'Console experiments'. At the bottom, there is a footer with copyright information and links to 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', and 'Cookie preferences'.

| Resources | |
|--|---|
| You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (Ohio) Region: | |
| Instances (running) | 1 |
| Elastic IPs | 0 |
| Key pairs | 1 |
| Placement groups | 0 |
| Snapshots | 0 |
| Dedicated Hosts | 0 |
| Instances | 1 |
| Load balancers | 0 |
| Security groups | 2 |
| Volumes | 1 |