

Creating a basic EC2 instance

Under Instances in EC2, click on launch instance.

Give your instance a name. I named mine Class7_Sep9.

Leave the Image on default Amazon Linux and default Instance type.

The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads 'EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance'. The main heading is 'Launch an instance' with an 'Info' link. Below this, a sub-header 'Name and tags' has an 'Info' link. A text input field contains 'Class7_Sep9', and an 'Add additional tags' button is to its right. The next section is 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' with an 'Info' link. It includes a search bar and two tabs: 'Recents' and 'Quick Start'. Under 'Quick Start', there are seven image cards: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian. To the right of these cards is a 'Browse more AMIs' link. Below the cards, the 'Amazon Machine Image (AMI)' section shows 'Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI' with its ID, virtualization type (hvm), and other details. A 'Description' section follows, explaining that Amazon Linux 2023 is a modern, general-purpose Linux-based OS. Below the description is a table with columns: Architecture, Boot mode, AMI ID, Publish Date, Username, and a 'Verified provider' badge. The 'Instance type' section at the bottom shows 't3.micro' as the selected instance type, with details about its family, vCPU, memory, and pricing. A 'Free tier eligible' badge is also present. A 'Compare instance types' link is at the bottom right of the instance type section.

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
Class7_Sep9 [Add additional tags](#)

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your Instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

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

Recents **Quick Start**

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI [Free tier eligible](#)

ami-00ca32bbc84273381 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0aa7db6294d00216f (64-bit (Arm), uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 (kernel-6.1) is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.20250818.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture	Boot mode	AMI ID	Publish Date	Username	
64-bit (x86)	uefi-preferred	ami-00ca32bbc84273381	2025-08-13	ec2-user	Verified provider

Instance type [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type

t3.micro [Free tier eligible](#)

Family: t3 2 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true

On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0139 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour

On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0392 USD per Hour

On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0196 USD per Hour

[All generations](#) [Compare instance types](#)

[Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software](#)

Under Key pair if this is your first time create a new key pair.

Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

Class7_Sep9

The name can include up to 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

Private key file format

☒ .pem
For use with OpenSSH

☐ .ppk
For use with PuTTY

 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](#) 

Cancel

Create key pair

I used the same naming convention to keep it simple.

In the Network Settings we will create a security group if it is the first time.

▼

Network settings

Info

VPC - required

Info

vpc-01d3e6eac088e696f

172.31.0.0/16

(default) ▼

↻

Subnet

Info

No preference ▼

↻

Create new subnet [↗](#)

Availability Zone

Info

No preference ▼

↻

Enable additional zones [↗](#)

Auto-assign public IP

Info

Enable ▼

Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

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

Security group name - required

Class7_Sep9_SG

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and . _ - / ! () # , @ [] + = & ; {} ! \$ *

Description - required

Info

Class7_Sep9_SG

Inbound Security Group Rules

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 80, 0.0.0.0/0)

Remove

Type

Info

HTTP ▼

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

80

Source type

Info

Anywhere ▼

Source

Info

✕

Description - optional

Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Add security group rule

I named it the same as the instance with SG at the end. I also added a inbound rule for http as the type, source is anywhere ipv4.

I then go into the advanced details and paste the startup.txt script into the user data.

Metadata response hop limit [Info](#)


2

Allow tags in metadata [Info](#)

Select

User data - optional [Info](#)

Upload a file with your user data or enter it in the field.

 Choose file

```
#!/bin/bash
# Use this for your user data (script from top to bottom)
# install httpd (Linux 2 version)
yum update -y
yum install -y httpd
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

# Get the IMDSv2 token
TOKEN=$(curl -X PUT "http://169.254.169.254/latest/api/token" -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token-ttl-seconds: 21600")

# Background the curl requests
curl -H "X-aws-ec2-metadata-token: $TOKEN" -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/local-ipv4 &> /tmp/local_ipv4 &
```

☐ User data has already been base64 encoded

Now i launch the instance

After the instance launches i verify by going to the public dns on the browser.


<http://>

Launch an instance | EC2 | x
Instance details | EC2 | us- x
Details for EC2 instance
x
+

← → ↻
Not Secure
http://ec2-54-162-179-104.compute-1.amazonaws.com

AWS Instance Details

Samurai Katana



insert an image or GIF

Instance Name: ip-172-31-20-4.ec2.internal

Instance Private Ip Address: 172.31.20.4

Availability Zone: us-east-1a

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC): vpc-01d3ebeac088e696f

In order to do the second part of the homework, i enabled ssh on the security group so that i can ssh into the VM.

sg-008515838d4d7e9da - Class7_Sep9_SG
Actions

Details

Security group name
Class7_Sep9_SG

Security group ID
sg-008515838d4d7e9da

Description
Class7_Sep9_SG

VPC ID
vpc-01d3ebeac088e696f

Owner
891377135193

Inbound rules count
2 Permission entries

Outbound rules count
1 Permission entry

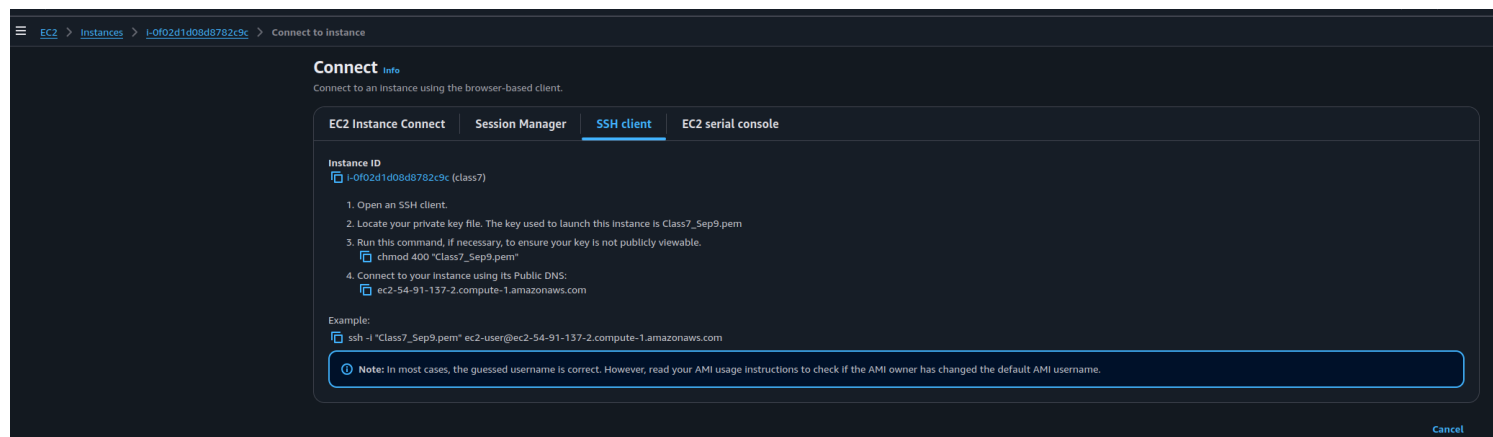
Inbound rules
Outbound rules
Sharing - new
VPC associations - new
Tags

Inbound rules (2)
Manage tags
Edit inbound rules

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0d4b3c42ceeb87414	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0078c88bd4e93de78	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	-

After enabling ssh i connected to the instance according to AWs instructions:



So i first change the permissions of the .pem that i recieved that is currently on my computer with the command:

```
chmod 400 "Class7_Sep9.pem"
```

I then ssh into the VM:

```
ssh -i "Class7_Sep9.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-91-137-2.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```



Now that i am into the VM i change to the directory that the webserver file is in.

```
cd /var/www/html/
```

Then:

```
sudo nano index.html
```

Paste the following into the editor:

```
<html lang=\"en\" class=\"h-100\">
<head>
<title>Details for EC2 instance</title>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<h1>WINNERS WIN!!!</h1>
<br>
<img src=\"https://www.nowtravelasia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/trip-asia-travel.jpg\"
<br>
<p><b>\"I, Larry Harris, THANK THEO AND Rob, FOR TEACHING ME ABOUT EC2s IN AWS. ONE STEP CLOSER
TO ESCAPING KEISHA! \"WITH THIS CLASS, I WILL NET $500.000 PER YEAR!\"</b></p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

save it and then refresh the website to see the update.

