



Oguzhan
Selcuk
Hiziroglu

Bu çalışma Oğuzhan Selçuk Hızıroğlu tarafından AWS re/Start Cohort-2 öğrencileri için hazırlanmıştır.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab

Linux Command Line

Note: All labs rely on previous courseware and lab information.

Objectives

In this lab, you will:

- Run commands to gain knowledge of your current system and current session
- Search and run previous bash commands

Duration

This lab requires approximately **30 minutes** to complete.

AWS service restrictions

In this lab environment, access to AWS services and service actions might be restricted to the ones that you need to complete the lab instructions. You might encounter errors if you attempt to access other services or perform actions beyond the ones that this lab describes.

Accessing the AWS Management Console

- At the top of these instructions, choose **Start Lab** to launch your lab.
A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:60

Start Lab

Region: us-west-2
Lab ID: arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:892208567368:stack/c23732a63633914426221t1w892208567368/d8305b30-21e1-11ee-aefe-061483d0b2e1
Creation Time: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700

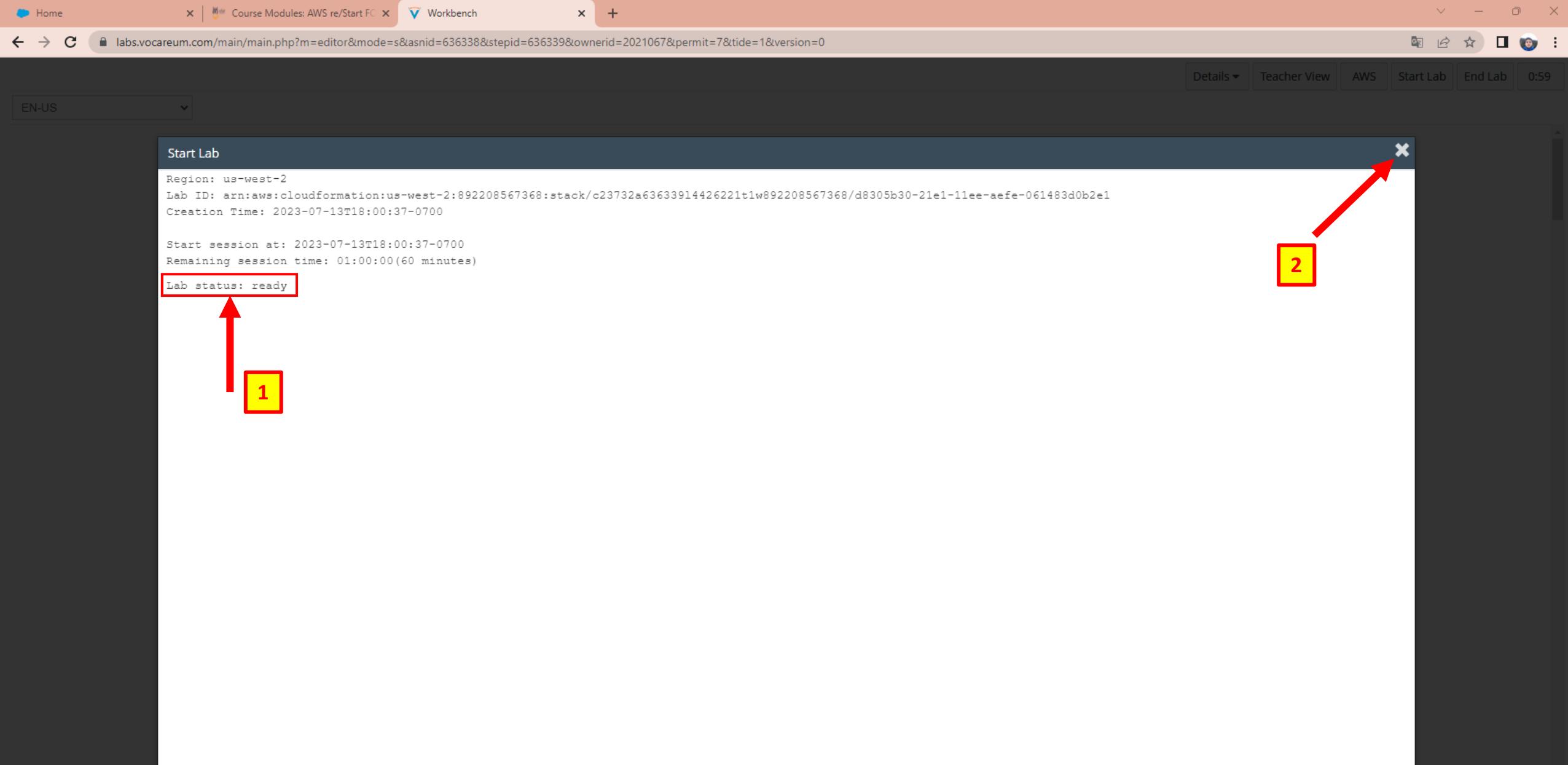
Start session at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Remaining session time: 01:00:00(60 minutes)

Lab status: in creation.

A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:00 14.07.2023



A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details AWS: Show Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:58

1 → Details ▾

2 ↑ AWS: Show

Linux Command Line

Note: All labs rely on previous courseware and lab information.

Objectives

In this lab, you will:

- Run commands to gain knowledge of your current system and current session
- Search and run previous bash commands

Duration

This lab requires approximately **30 minutes** to complete.

AWS service restrictions

In this lab environment, access to AWS services and service actions might be restricted to the ones that you need to complete the lab instructions. You might encounter errors if you attempt to access other services or perform actions beyond the ones that this lab describes.

Accessing the AWS Management Console

1. At the top of these instructions, choose **Start Lab** to launch your lab.
A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:02 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:58

Credentials

Cloud Access

AWS CLI: Show

Cloud Labs

Remaining session time: 00:57:28(58 minutes)
Session started at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Session to end at: 2023-07-13T19:00:37-0700

Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)

SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

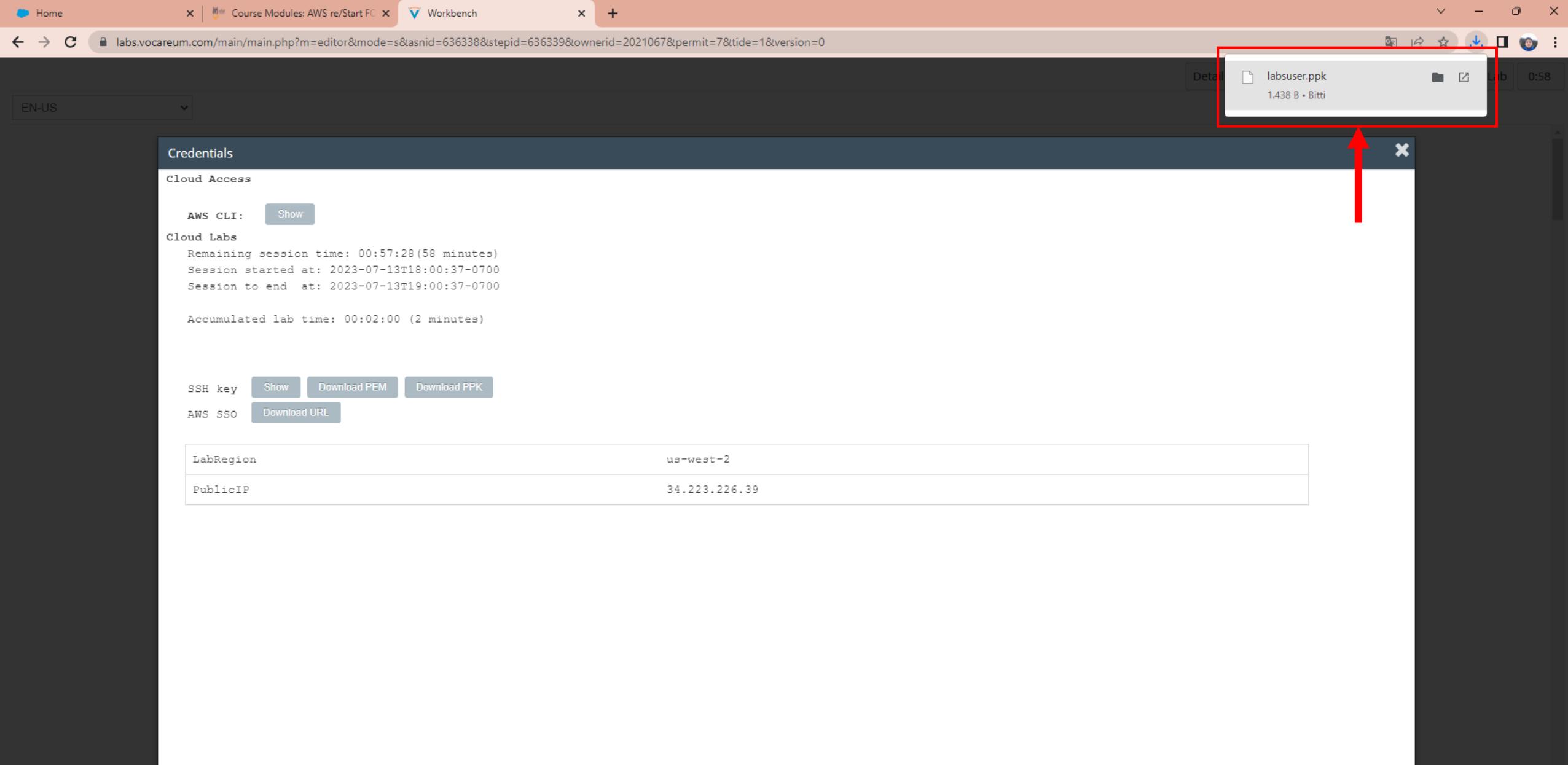
AWS SSO Download URL

LabRegion	us-west-2
PublicIP	34.223.226.39

A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:03 14.07.2023



A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:57

EN-US

Credentials

Cloud Access

AWS CLI: Show

Cloud Labs

Remaining session time: 00:57:28(58 minutes)
Session started at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Session to end at: 2023-07-13T19:00:37-0700

Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)

SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

AWS SSO Download URL

LabRegion us-west-2

PublicIP
34.223.226.39

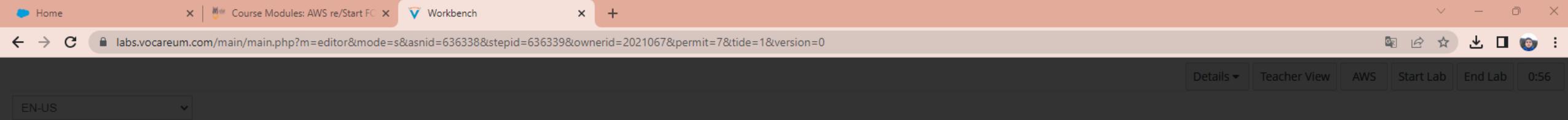
1 2 Kopyala

Kopyala Ctrl+C

Seçili metin bağlantısını kopyala
34.223.226.39 adresine git
Yazdır... Ctrl+P
Seçimi Türkçe diline çevir
İncele

A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.



Credentials

Cloud Access

AWS CLI: Show

Cloud Labs

Remaining session time: 00:57:28(58 minutes)
Session started at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Session to end at: 2023-07-13T19:00:37-0700

Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)

SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

AWS SSO Download URL

LabRegion	us-west-2
PublicIP	34.223.226.39

Start Lab

The Start Lab panel is open, displaying the lab status. The IP address 34.223.226.39 is highlighted with a red arrow labeled '1'. The 'Yapıştır' (Paste) button is also highlighted with a red box labeled '1'.

Farklı kaydet

Dosya Düzenle Görünüm

34.223.226.39

Masaüstü

Credits.txt

Dosya adı: Lab-227
Kayıt türü: Metin belgeleri (*.txt)

Kodlama: UTF-8 Kaydet İptal

St 1, Süt 14 | %100 | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

Red arrows labeled '2' point to the 'Kaydet' (Save) button in the 'Farklı kaydet' dialog and the 'Kaydet' button in the bottom right corner of the Start Lab panel.

A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

EN-US

Credentials

Cloud Access

AWS CLI: Show

Cloud Labs

Remaining session time: 00:57:28(58 minutes)
Session started at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Session to end at: 2023-07-13T19:00:37-0700

Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)

SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

AWS SSO Download URL

LabRegion	us-west-2
PublicIP	34.223.226.39



A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:54

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance. If you do not have PuTTY installed on your computer, [download it here](#).
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session open for a longer period of time.:
 - o Select **Connection**
 - o Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
 - o Select **Session**
 - o **Host Name (or IP address)**: Paste the **Public DNS or IPv4 address** of the instance you made a note of earlier.
Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and select **Instances**. Check the box next to the instance you want to connect to and in the **Description** tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - o Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH**
 - o Select **Auth** (*don't expand it*)
 - o Select **Browse**
 - o Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - o Select **Open** to select it
 - o Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

<https://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/w64/putty.exe>

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:07 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions will slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.

6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.

7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.

8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.

9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance. If you do not have PuTTY installed on your computer, [download it here](#).

10. Open **putty.exe**

11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session open for a longer period of time.:

- o Select **Connection**
- o Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**

12. Configure your PuTTY session:

- o Select **Session**
- o **Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **Public DNS or IPv4 address** of the instance you made a note of earlier.
Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and select **Instances**. Check the box next to the instance you want to connect to and in the **Description** tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
- o Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH**
- o Select **Auth** (*don't expand it*)
- o Select **Browse**
- o Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
- o Select **Open** to select it
- o Select **Open** again.

13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.

14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

Tıkla (Program açılacak)

Details putty.exe 1.609 KB • Bitti
labsuser.ppk 1.438 B • 4 dakika önce

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:07 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:52

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

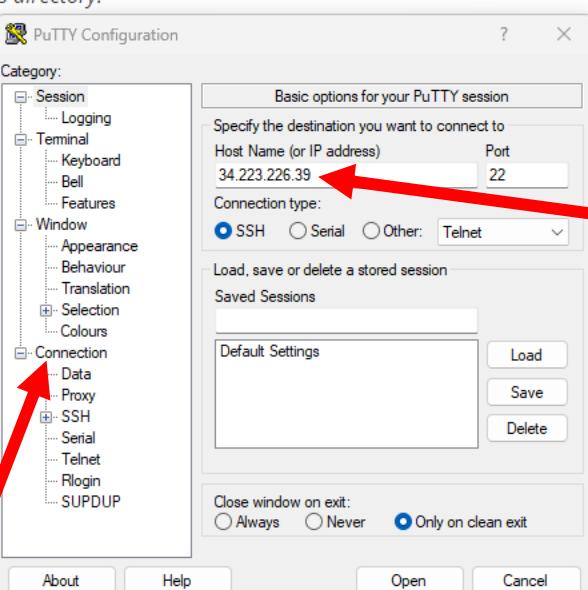
Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the Public IP address you noted earlier. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH**.
 - Select **Auth** (*don't expand it*)
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

1 Az önce kopyaladığın PublicIP'yi yapıştır

2 Connection'a tıkla



26°C Çok bulutlu 04:09 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

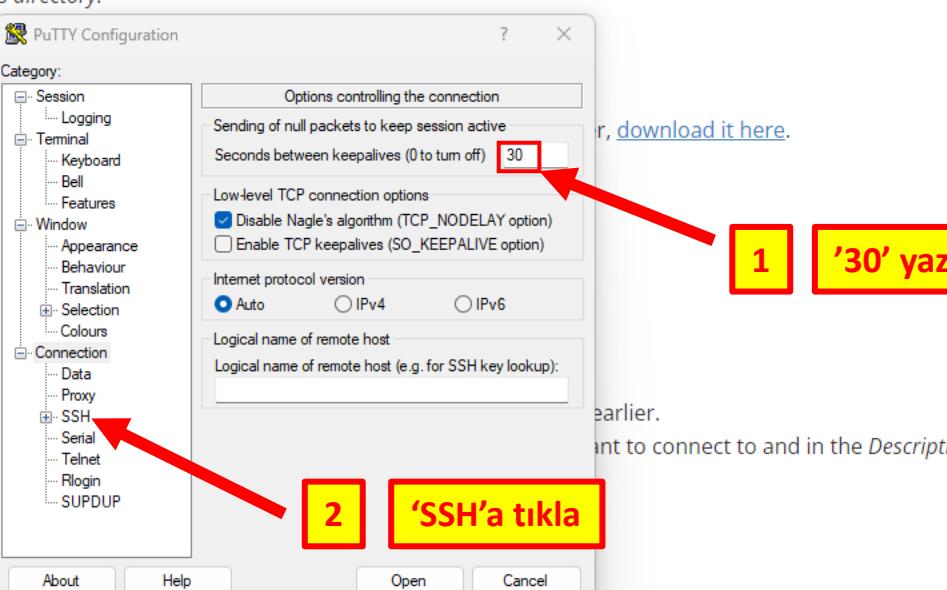
EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:52

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the Public IP address of the EC2 instance. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH** and select **Serial**.
 - Select **Auth** (*don't expand it*)
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.



1 '30' yaz
2 'SSH'a tıkla

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:09 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:51

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

- Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
- Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
- Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
- Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
- Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
- Open **putty.exe**
- Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
- Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the Public IP address of the EC2 instance. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **Auth**.
 - Select **Auth (don't expand it)**
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
- Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
- When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

PuTTY Configuration

Category: Keyboard, Bell, Features, Window, Appearance, Behaviour, Translation, Selection, Colours, Connection, Data, Proxy, SSH, Kex, Host keys, Cipher, Auth, TTY, X11, Tunnels, Bugs, More bugs.

Options controlling SSH connections:

- Data to send to the server: Remote command: []
- Protocol options:
 - Don't start a shell or command at all
 - Enable compression
- SSH protocol version:
 - 2
 - 1 (INSECURE)
- Sharing an SSH connection between PuTTY tools:
 - Share SSH connections if possible
 - Permitted roles in a shared connection:
 - Upstream (connecting to the real server)
 - Downstream (connecting to the upstream PuTTY)

About Help

'Auth'a tıkla (Tıkladığın zaman Auth'un yanındaki kutucuk içinde '-' işaretini olmalı. Değilse sen o hale getir. Bir sonraki adımda tıklaman gereken 'Credentials' seçeneği ancak o şekilde görünecektir.)

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:10 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:47

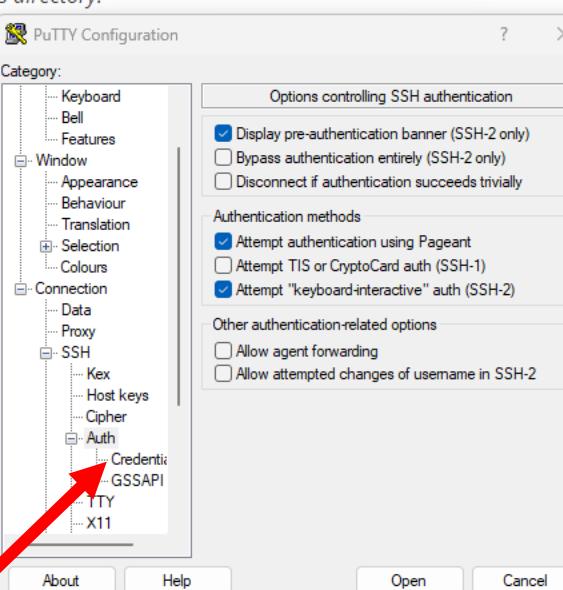
In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the Public IP address you noted earlier. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH**, then **Auth**.
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

Credentials'a tıkla



Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

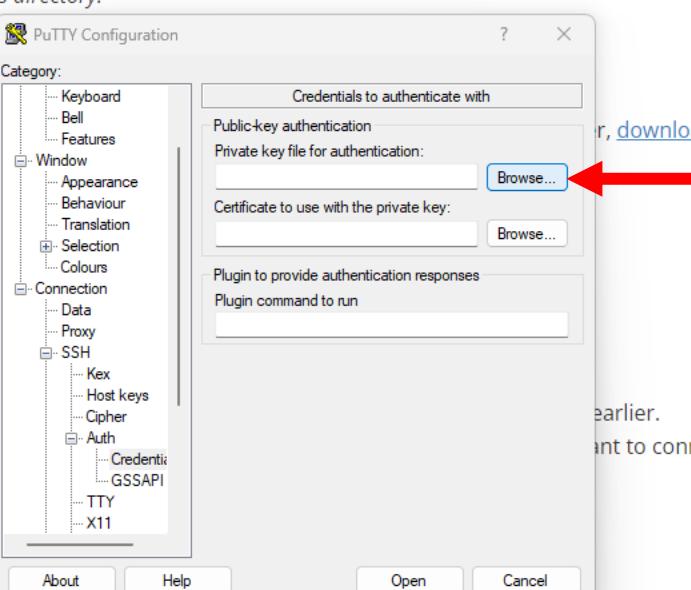
EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:46

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the Public IP address that you noted earlier. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **Auth** (don't expand it)
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.



Putty Configuration
Category: Keyboard, Bell, Features, Window, Appearance, Behaviour, Translation, Selection, Colours, Connection, Data, Proxy, SSH, Kex, Host keys, Cipher, Auth, Credentials, GSSAPI, TTY, X11
Credentials to authenticate with: Public-key authentication
Private key file for authentication: [Browse...]
Certificate to use with the private key: [Browse...]
Plugin to provide authentication responses: Plugin command to run

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

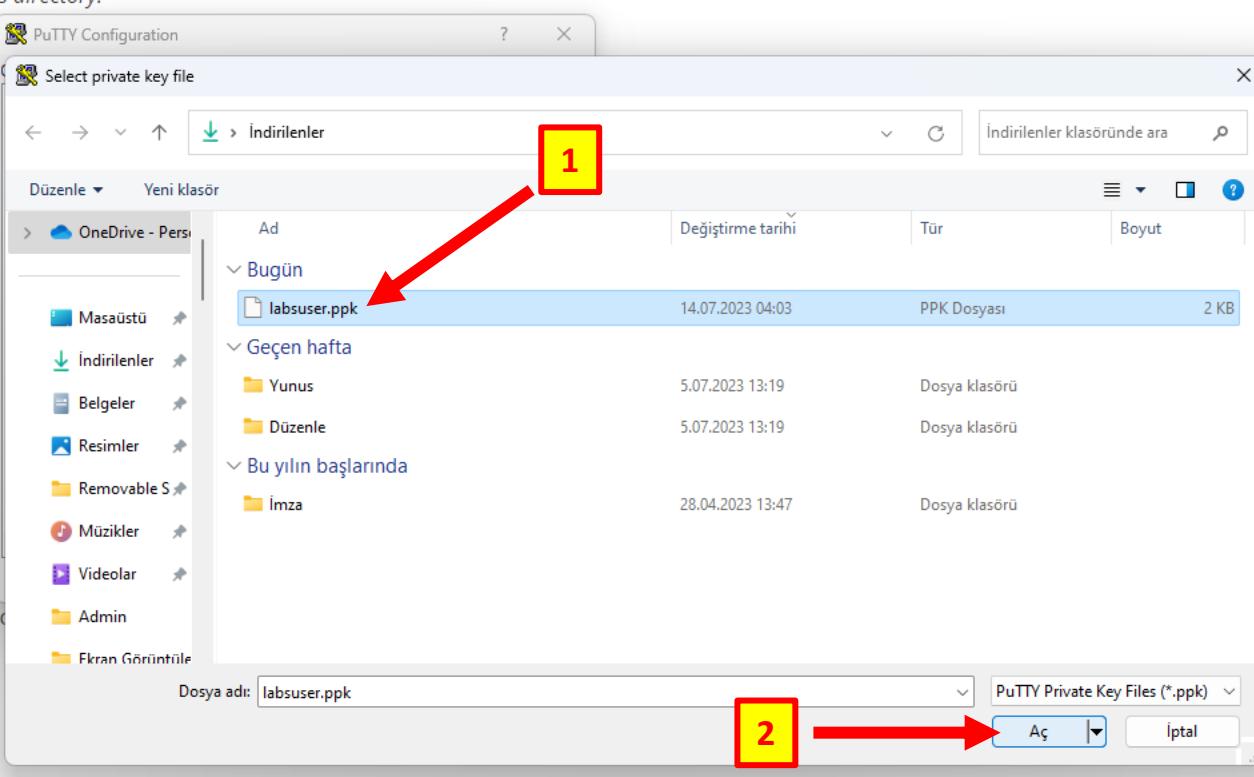
EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:46

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

- Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
- Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.
- Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
- Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
- Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
- Open **putty.exe**
- Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive:
 - Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to **30**
- Configure your PuTTY session:
 - Select **Session**
 - Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **PublicIP** address here. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **Auth**
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you just downloaded.
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
- Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
- When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**
This will connect you to the EC2 instance.



Düzenle Yeni klasör
Indirilenler
Düzenle Yeni klasör
OneDrive - Pers...
Bugün
labsuser.ppk
Geçen hafta
Yunus
Düzenle
Bu yılın başlarında
İmza
Dosya adı: labsuser.ppk
PuTTY Private Key Files (*.ppk)
Aç İptal

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, skip to the next section.

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be

6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.

Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.

7. Make a note of the **Public IP** address.

8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the X.

9. Download PuTTY to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.

- #### 10. Open **putty.exe**

- #### 11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session alive

- Select **Connection**
 - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to 30

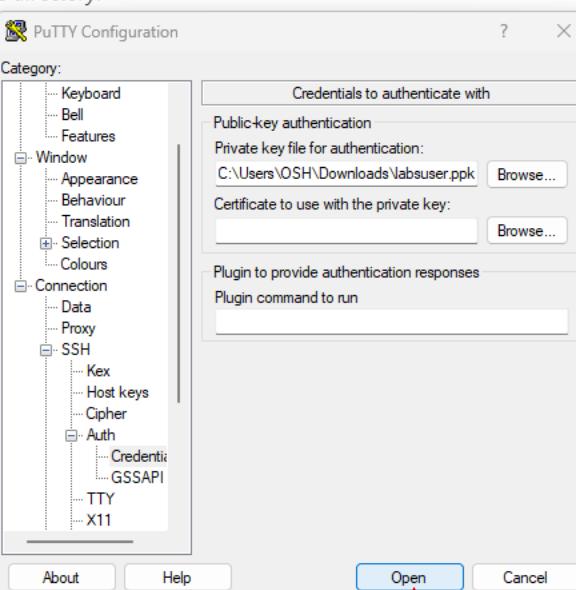
- ## 12. Configure your PuTTY session:

- Select **Session**
 - **Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **Public IP**.
Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
 - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand
 - Select **Auth** (*don't expand it*)
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the lab#.ppk file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.

13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.

14. When prompted **login as**, enter: ec2-user

This will connect you to the FC2 instance.



EN-US

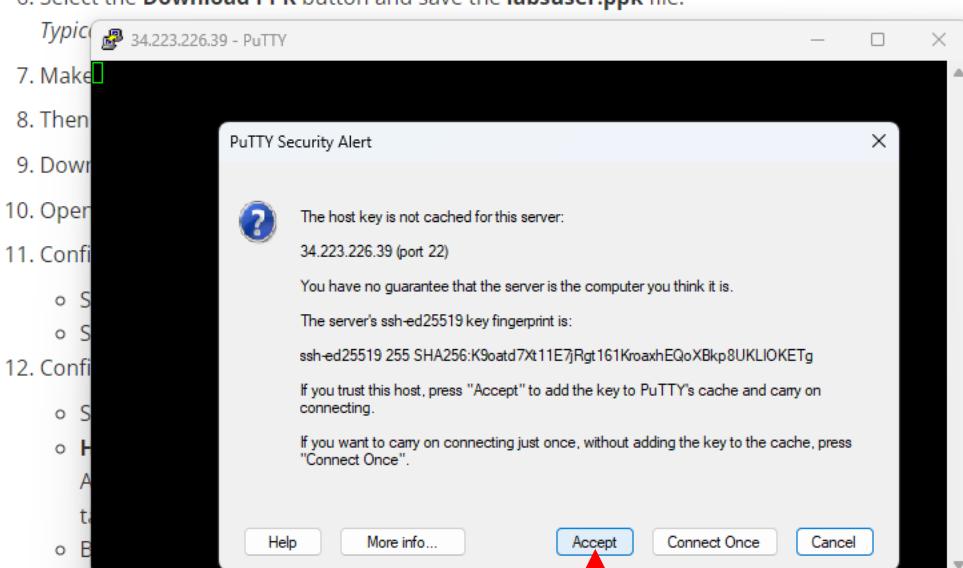
In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.

6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.



your computer, [download it here](#).

ade a note of earlier.
stance you want to connect to and in the *Description*

7. Make sure you have PuTTY installed on your computer.
8. Then open Putty and enter the IP address of the EC2 instance.
9. Download the private key file (**labsuser.ppk**) from the previous step.
10. Open Putty and click on **Session**.
11. Configure the session settings:
 - o Set the **Host Name (SSH)** field to the IP address of the EC2 instance.
 - o Set the **Port** field to 22.
 - o Set the **Auth** method to **Private Key**.
 - o Select the **Key file** dropdown and browse to the location where you saved the **labsuser.ppk** file.
 - o Select **Open** to connect to the host.
 - o Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**

This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:44

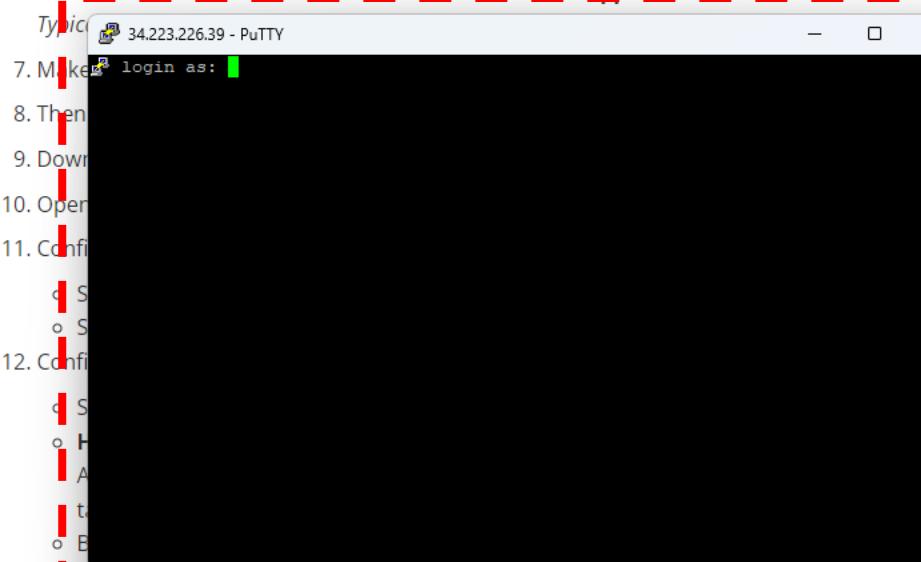
EN-US

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labuser.ppk** file.



7. Make sure you have saved the **labuser.ppk** file to your computer, [download it here](#).

8. Then open Putty and enter the IP address of the EC2 instance you want to connect to and in the *Description* field.

9. Download the **labuser.ppk** file to your computer, [download it here](#).

10. Open Putty and enter the IP address of the EC2 instance you want to connect to and in the *Description* field.

11. Configure the connection settings as follows:

12. Configuration
- o Session
- o Host Name (SSH)
- o Authentication
- o Add
- o Browse
- o Select **Auth** (don't expand it)
- o Select **Browse**
- o Browse to and select the lab#.ppk file that you downloaded
- o Select **Open** to select it
- o Select **Open** again.

13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.

14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**

This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

‘ec2-user’ yaz ve ardından ENTER'a bas

USD/TRY +%0,11 04:17 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:44

EN-US

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.

Typically, you would enter the IP address of the EC2 instance you want to connect to in the Host Name field. In this example, we'll use 34.223.226.39.

7. Make sure you have PuTTY installed and open. Enter the IP address in the Host Name field. Then click **Open**.

8. Then, when prompted for a login name, type **ec2-user**.

9. Download the **labsuser.ppk** file from the [AWS re/Start FC](#) course module and save it to your computer, [download it here](#).

10. Open the **labsuser.ppk** file with PuTTYgen.

11. Configure the connection settings:

- o Set the **Type** to **SSH**.
- o Set the **Host Name** to **34.223.226.39**.
- o Set the **Auth** method to **Private Key**.
- o Select the **Private key file (-)** and browse to the location where you saved the **labsuser.ppk** file.
- o Click **Open**.
- o Click **Open** again.

12. Configure the session settings:

- o Set the **Session** name to **FC2**.
- o Set the **Port** to **22**.
- o Set the **Connection Type** to **SSH**.
- o Set the **Protocol** to **SSH-2 (Preferred)**.
- o Set the **Encryption** to **AES256-GCM**.
- o Set the **Compression** to **ZLIB**.
- o Set the **Session** name to **FC2**.
- o Set the **Port** to **22**.
- o Set the **Protocol** to **SSH-2 (Preferred)**.
- o Set the **Encryption** to **AES256-GCM**.
- o Set the **Compression** to **ZLIB**.

13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.

14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**. This will connect you to the FC2 instance.

ec2-user' yaz ve ardından ENTER'a bas

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:43

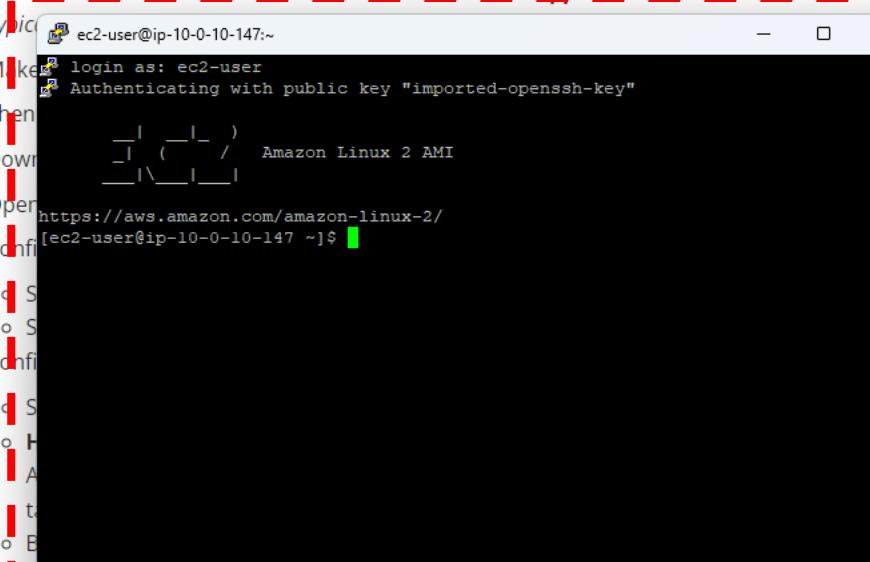
In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, [skip to the next section](#).

5. Select the **Details** drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select **Show**. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labuser.ppk** file.

Typical Example:



7. Make sure you have the **labuser.ppk** file saved to your computer, [download it here](#).

8. Then open PuTTY and follow these steps:

9. Download the **labuser.ppk** file to your computer, [download it here](#).
10. Open PuTTY and click **Session**.
11. Configure the session by entering the IP address of the EC2 instance in the **Host Name (or IP address)** field. You can also add a note of earlier instances you want to connect to and in the **Description** field.
12. Configuration pane:
 - Select **Auth** (don't expand it)
 - Select **Browse**
 - Browse to and select the **lab#.ppk** file that you downloaded
 - Select **Open** to select it
 - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: **ec2-user**. This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

EC2 makinemize bağlandık!

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:18 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:42

Sırasıyla komutlarımızı icra ediyoruz

Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

Task 2: Run familiar commands

In this exercise, you run a few commands to gain some general knowledge of the system and session that you are using.

24. From the terminal, enter `whoami` and press Tab. Notice that the auto complete feature displays the full command, `whoami`.

25. Press Enter to display your current username.

26. Enter `hostname -s` and press Enter to display a shortened version of

27. Enter `uptime -p` and press Enter to display the uptime of the system

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ hostname -s
ip-10
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ uptime -p
up 8 minutes
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

A red arrow points to the command `whoami` in the second line of the terminal output. A yellow box highlights the same line with the text: 'whoami' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas.

Figure: The `whoami`, `hostname`, and `uptime` commands give basic information about the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ who -H -a
NAME      LINE      TIME      IDLE      PID COMMENT EXIT
system boot 2021-09-02 01:10
LOGIN    ttyS0  2021-09-02 01:10      2212 id=ttyS0
LOGIN    tty1  2021-09-02 01:10      2217 id=tty1
run-level 5 2021-09-02 01:10
ec2-user + pts/0 2021-09-02 01:14 00:07      7317 (205.251.233.179)
```

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:41

EN-US

Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

Task 2: Run familiar commands

In this exercise, you run a few commands to gain some general knowledge of the system and session that you are using.

24. From the terminal, enter `whoami` and press Tab. Notice that the auto complete feature displays the full command, `whoami`.

25. Press Enter to display your current username.

26. Enter `hostname -s` and press Enter to display a shortened version of the host name.

27. Enter `uptime -p` and press Enter to display the uptime of the system.

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ whoami  
ec2-user  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ hostname -s  
ip-10-0-10-82  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ uptime -p  
up 8 minutes  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

A red arrow points from a yellow callout box to the command `hostname -s` in the terminal. The callout box contains the text: 'hostname -s' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas.

Figure: The `whoami`, `hostname`, and `uptime` commands give basic information about the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ who -H -a  
NAME      LINE          TIME           IDLE        PID COMMENT    EXIT  
system boot 2021-09-02 01:10  
LOGIN    ttyS0 2021-09-02 01:10          2212 id=ttyS0  
LOGIN    tty1 2021-09-02 01:10          2217 id=tty1  
run-level 5 2021-09-02 01:10  
ec2-user + pts/0 2021-09-02 01:14 00:07          7317 (205.251.233.179)
```

Atatürk Bulvarı
Closed road

04:20
14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:41

EN-US

Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

Task 2: Run familiar commands

In this exercise, you run a few commands to gain some general knowledge of the system and session that you are using.

24. From the terminal, enter `whoami` and press Tab. Notice that the auto complete feature displays the full command, `whoami`.

25. Press Enter to display your current username.

26. Enter `hostname -s` and press Enter to display a shortened version of the host name.

27. Enter `uptime -p` and press Enter to display the uptime of the system.

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ whoami  
ec2-user  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ hostname -s  
ip-10-0-10-82  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ uptime -p  
up 8 minutes  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]$ whoami  
ec2-user  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]$ hostname -s  
ip-10-0-10-147  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]$ uptime -p  
up 19 minutes  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]$
```

A yellow callout box with a red arrow points to the `uptime -p` command in the second terminal session. The text inside the box reads: 'uptime -p' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas.

Figure: The `whoami`, `hostname`, and `uptime` commands give basic information about the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

The terminal window shows the following session:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ who -H -a  
NAME LINE TIME IDLE PID COMMENT EXIT  
system boot 2021-09-02 01:10  
LOGIN ttyS0 2021-09-02 01:10 2212 id=ttyS0  
LOGIN tty1 2021-09-02 01:10 2217 id=tty1  
run-level 5 2021-09-02 01:10  
ec2-user + pts/0 2021-09-02 01:14 00:07 7317 (205.251.233.179)
```

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:39

EN-US

Figure: The whoami, hostname, and uptime commands give basic information about the system you are currently using. This can be useful if you need to find the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ who -H -a

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE
system boot	2021-09-02 01:10		
LOGIN	ttyS0	2021-09-02 01:10	
LOGIN	tty1	2021-09-02 01:10	
	run-level 5	2021-09-02 01:10	
ec2-user + pts/0	2021-09-02 01:14 00:07		
ec2-user + pts/1	2021-09-02 01:25 .		

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ whoami

ec2-user

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ hostname -s

ip-10-0-10-147

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ uptime -p

up 19 minutes

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ who -H -a

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE	PID	COMMENT	EXIT
system boot	2023-07-14 01:01					
LOGIN	ttyS0	2023-07-14 01:01		2248	id=ttyS0	
LOGIN	tty1	2023-07-14 01:01		2247	id=tty1	
	run-level 5	2023-07-14 01:01				
ec2-user + pts/0	2023-07-14 01:18 .			3178	(31.223.75.64)	

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date

Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles

Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

'who -H -a' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

29. Enter `TZ=America/New_York date` and press Enter. Then enter `TZ=America/Los_Angeles` and press Enter. These commands identify the date and time of alternate locations.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date

Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles

Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: The `TZ=America/New_York` date and `TZ=America/Los_Angeles` date will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is `Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021`.

Note

If your time on your system is not set properly, you will receive a time that is incorrect.

30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct business. The Julian format continues consecutively instead of restarting the date at 1 at the beginning of each month. For example, in the Gregorian calendar format, the day after January 31 is February 1. However, in the Julian format, the

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:22 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:37

EN-US

Figure: The whoami, hostname, and uptime commands give basic information about the system you are currently using. This can be useful if you need to find the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ who -H -a

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE
system boot	2021-09-02 01:10		
LOGIN	ttyS0	2021-09-02 01:10	
LOGIN	tty1	2021-09-02 01:10	
	run-level 5	2021-09-02 01:10	
ec2-user + pts/0	2021-09-02 01:14 00:07		
ec2-user + pts/1	2021-09-02 01:25 .		

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~

login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"

Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ whoami
ec2-user

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ hostname -s
ip-10-0-10-147

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ uptime -p
up 19 minutes

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ who -H -a

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE	PID	COMMENT	EXIT
system boot	2023-07-14 01:01					
LOGIN	ttyS0	2023-07-14 01:01		2248	id=ttyS0	
LOGIN	tty1	2023-07-14 01:01		2247	id=tty1	
	run-level 5	2023-07-14 01:01				
ec2-user + pts/0	2023-07-14 01:18 .			3178	(31.223.75.64)	

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date

Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles

Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date

Thu Jul 13 21:24:18 EDT 2023

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

'TZ=America/New_York date' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

Figure: The `TZ=America/New_York date` and `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date` will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021.

Note

If your time on your system is not set properly, you will receive a time that is incorrect.

30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct business. The Julian format continues consecutively instead of restarting the date at 1 at the beginning of each month. For example, in the Gregorian calendar format, the day after January 31 is February 1. However, in the Julian format, the

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:24 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:36

EN-US

Figure: The whoami, hostname, and uptime commands give basic information about the system you are currently using. This can be useful if you need to find the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ who -H -a

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE	PID	COMMENT	EXIT
system	boot	2021-09-02 01:10		2212	id=tys0	
LOGTN	ttyS0	2021-09-02 01:10		2217	id=tty1	

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]\$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date

Thu Jul 13 18:25:49 PDT 2023

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$

'TZ=America/Los_Angeles date' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

out the user such as the name, line which gives information, time the event occurred, idle time of

| enter `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date`

locations in the world.

k date

eles date

Figure: The `TZ=America/New_York date` and `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date` will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021.

Note

If your time on your system is not set properly, you will receive a time that is incorrect.

30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct business. The Julian format continues consecutively instead of restarting the date at 1 at the beginning of each month. For example, in the Gregorian calendar format, the day after January 31 is February 1. However, in the Julian format, the

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:25 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:34

EN-US

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date  
Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

Figure: The TZ=America/New_York date and TZ=America/Los_Angeles date will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021.

Note

If your time on your system is not set properly, yo

30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct bus
beginning of each month. For example, in the Grego
day after January 31 is February 32 instead of Febru
for your current month.

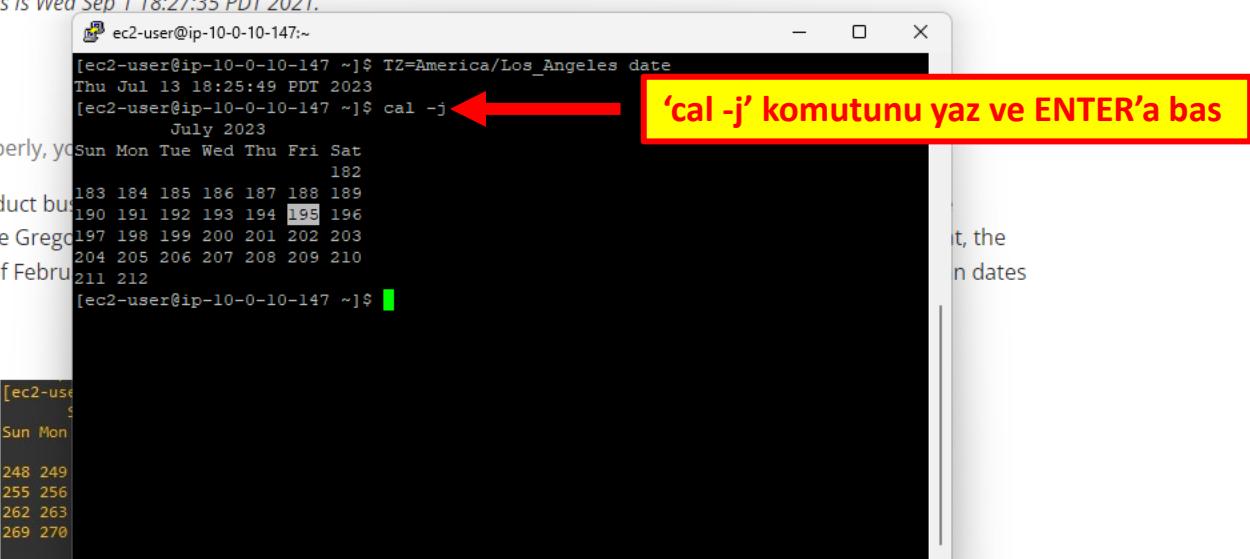


Figure: The cal -j command will give the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ cal -s  
September 2021  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1 2 3 4  
5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
19 20 21 22 23 24 25  
26 27 28 29 30
```

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:33

EN-US

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date  
Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

Figure: The TZ=America/New_York date and TZ=America/Los_Angeles date will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is:

Note

If your time on your system is not set pro-

30. Some professions use the Julian date to correlate events across the beginning of each month. For example, in the Julian calendar, the day after January 31 is February 32 instead of February 1. This is because the Julian calendar begins its new month on the first day of the sun's apparent motion through the zodiac, which is approximately at the same position in the sky as the sun was on the first day of the previous month.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
Thu Jul 13 18:25:49 PDT 2023  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -j  
July 2023  
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat  
182  
183 184 185 186 187 188 189  
190 191 192 193 194 195 196  
197 198 199 200 201 202 203  
204 205 206 207 208 209 210  
211 212  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -s  
July 2023  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
30 31  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

'cal -s' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

Figure: The cal -j command will give the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ cal -s  
September 2021  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1 2 3 4  
5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
19 20 21 22 23 24 25  
26 27 28 29 30
```

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:33

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date  
Wed Sep 1 21:27:26 EDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

Figure: The TZ=America/New_York date and TZ=America/Los_Angeles date will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is shown.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -m  
July 2023  
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su  
1 2  
3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
17 18 19 20 21 22 23  
24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
31
```

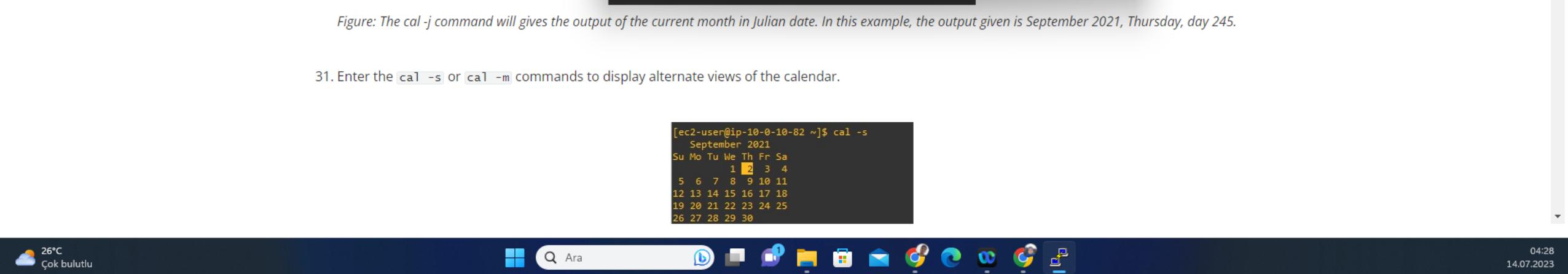
'cal -m' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

Note

If your time on your system is not set properly, you may see incorrect results from the TZ command.

30. Some professions use the Julian date to correspond to the beginning of each month. For example, in the Julian calendar, the day after January 31 is February 32 instead of February 1. At the beginning of the Julian calendar, the first month was March. The Julian calendar was introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 BC. It was replaced by the Gregorian calendar in 1582 AD. The Julian calendar is still used in some countries, such as Russia and Greece, and in some religious traditions, such as the Eastern Orthodox Church.

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.



Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:32

EN-US

Figure: The `cal -j` command will give the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ cal -m
Su M [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ July 2023
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
5 1 2
12 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
19 2 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
26 2 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Mo T [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=1000(ec2-user),4(adm),10(wheel),190(systemd-journal),1021(Sales),1022(HR),1023(Finance),1025(Shipping),1026(Managers),1027(CEO)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ 27 2

'id ec2-user' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas

Figure: The `cal -s` command gives the output of September from Sunday.

Note

There are many options to display calendars. Check the `cal` man page for details.

32. For your last command, enter `id ec2-user` into the terminal, and press Enter to see your unique ID and group information about your specific user.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=1000(ec2-user),4(adm),10(wheel),190(systemd-journal),1021(Sales),1022(HR),1023(Finance),1025(Shipping),1026(Managers),1027(CEO)

Figure: The output of the `id ec2-user` gives the user id, group id, and groups that the user is apart of.

Task 3: Improve workflow through history and search

In this task, you attempt to ease your overall workload by reusing commands through search techniques, manual visualization of the bash history log

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:29 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:31

EN-US

September 2021

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
				1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Figure: The `cal -s` command gives the output of September from Sunday through Saturday. The `cal -m` command gives the output from Monday through Sunday.

Note

There are many options to display calendars. Check the man page for `cal`.

32. For your last command, enter `id ec2-user` into the terminal.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=1000,1025(Shipping),1026(Managers),1027(CEO)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

Figure: The output of the `id ec2-user` gives the user id, group id, and group names.

Task 3: Improve workflow through command reuse

In this task, you attempt to ease your overall workload by reusing commands and the history command. You will learn how to reuse the last command.

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ history
1 whoami
2 hostname -s
3 uptime -p
4 who -H -a
5 TZ=America/New_York date
6 clear
7 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
8 cal -j
9 cal -s
10 clear
11 cal -m
12 id ec2-user
13 clear
14 history
```

Figure: When the `history` command is entered, you should see a list of all of the commands that were used within this lab.

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:30 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:24

EN-US

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ history
1 who -H -a
2 TZ=America/New_York date
3 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
4 cal
5 cal ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:
6 cal
7 id
8 his [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ history
1 whoami
2 hostname -s
3 uptime -p
4 who -H -a
5 TZ=America/New_York date
6 clear
7 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
8 cal -j
9 cal -s
10 clear
11 cal -m
12 id ec2-user
13 clear
14 history

Figure: When the `history` command is entered, you should see a list of previous commands.

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up the reverse history search and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the `date` command inline.

Note
This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to run the commands.

Bu adımada önce CTRL + R tuşuna basıyoruz. Ardından aratmak istediğimiz kelimeyi yazıyoruz. Bu örneğimizde 'TZ' yazacağız ve bu durum bize TZ ile başlayan (daha önce terminale girdiğimiz) komutu yeniden düzenleyip tekrar uygulama imkanı sunuyor.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$..
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:37 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:23

EN-US

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ history

```
1 who -H -a
2 TZ=America/New_York date
3 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
4 cal -j
5 cal -s
6 cal -m
7 id ec2-user
8 [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]
```

Figure: When the `history` command is entered, you should see a list of previous commands.

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up the reverse-i-search feature and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the `date` command. Press Tab again to bring up the command inline.

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to run the commands.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ history

```
1 whoami
2 hostname -s
3 uptime -p
4 who -H -a
5 TZ=America/New_York date
6 clear
7 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
8 cal -j
9 cal -s
10 clear
11 cal -m
12 id ec2-user
13 clear
14 history
(reverse-i-search) 'TZ': TZ=America/New_York date ←
```

'TZ' yazdıktan sonra birkaç dakika önce uyguladığımız TZ ile başlayan 'TZ=America/New_York date' komutu geldi. Onu tekrar uyguladım. (Lab kapsamında modifiye edip uygulamamız lazım. Bir sonraki adımda modifiye edip komutu tekrar çalıştıracağız.)

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date

```
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ !!
```

26°C Çok bulutlu 04:38 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:21

EN-US

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the same that you used in task 2.

Figure: When the `history` command is entered, you should see a list of previous commands. The screenshot shows the terminal output for the `history` command, which lists three commands: `who -H -a`, `TZ=America/New_York date`, and `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date`. Below this, the user runs `TZ=America/New_York date` again, followed by `TZ=America/New_Jersey date`.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ history
1 who -H -a
2 TZ=America/New_York date
3 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~]\$ [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date
Thu Jul 13 21:39:51 EDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_Jersey date ←
Fri Jul 14 01:40:17 America 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up the reverse search feature and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the date command, which can be run inline.

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to run the commands.

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing `TZ` (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the `date` command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the `date` command.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$:
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Bu adımda önce CTRL + R tuşuna bastık. Ardından aratmak istediğimiz kelimeyi yazıyoruz. Bu örneğimizde 'TZ' yazıyoruz ve bu durum bize TZ ile başlayan (daha önce terminale girdiğimiz) komutu yeniden düzenleyip tekrar uygulama imkanı sunuyor. Ben de daha önce 'TZ=America/New_York date' olarak uyguladığım komutu 'TZ=America/New_Jersey date' olarak değiştirdim ve komutu çalıştırıldım.

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021

TRY/USD +%0,26 04:40 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:20

EN-US

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ history
1 who -H -a
2 TZ=America/New_York date
3 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
4 cal -j
5 cal -s
6 cal -m
7 id ec2-user
8 history

Figure: When the history command is entered, you should see a list of previous commands.

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up a reverse search screen. Type the command you want to search for, and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the `date` command from the history.

Note
This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to run the commands.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date
Thu Jul 13 21:39:51 EDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_Jersey date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:17 America/2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ date ← 1
Fri Jul 14 01:40:56 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$!!
date ← 2
Fri Jul 14 01:41:00 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$

'date' komutunu çalıştır.

'!!' komutunu çalıştırıldı. Bu komut '!'' komutundan hemen önce çalıştırılmış olduğum 'date' komutunu yeniden çalıştırıldı. Sonuç olarak anlamam gerekiyor ki Linux'ta '!' komutu, en son çalıştırığınız komutu hızlı bir şekilde tekrar çalıştırmanızı sağlar. Bu komutu kullanarak, önceki komutunuzu tekrar yazmak veya geçmiş komut geçmişinizi kontrol etmek zorunda kalmadan son komutunuzu tekrar çalıştırabilirsiniz.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command).

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

USD/TRY +%0,13 04:41 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:20

EN-US

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to edit the command that you search for. You must use Tab autocomplete to edit and run the commands.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (for time zone) into the terminal and pressing Enter will bring up a list of recent commands. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command, which was then run again using !!.

35. Enter date into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date
Thu Jul 13 21:39:51 EDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_Jersey date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:17 America 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:56 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$!!
date
Fri Jul 14 01:41:00 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ exit

Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, press Enter again. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again. !! was used.

Lab Complete

Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select **End Lab** at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.
A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
37. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

USD/TRY +%0,13 04:41 14.07.2023

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:20

EN-US

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to edit the command that you search for. You must use Tab autocomplete to edit and run the commands.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (for time zone) into the terminal and pressing Enter will bring up a list of recent commands. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command, which was then run again using !!.

35. Enter date into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date
Thu Jul 13 21:39:51 EDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_Jersey date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:17 America 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:56 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$!!
date
Fri Jul 14 01:41:00 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ exit

Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, press Enter again. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again. !! was used.

Lab Complete

Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select **End Lab** at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.
A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
37. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

USD/TRY +%0,13 04:41 14.07.2023

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:20

EN-US

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to edit the command that you search for. You must use Tab autocomplete to edit and run the commands.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (for time zone) into the terminal and pressing Enter will bring up a list of recent commands. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command, which was then run again using !!.

35. Enter date into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_York date
Thu Jul 13 21:39:51 EDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ TZ=America/New_Jersey date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:17 America 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ date
Fri Jul 14 01:40:56 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$!!
date
Fri Jul 14 01:41:00 UTC 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]\$ exit

Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, press Enter again. Enter !! and press Enter again to run the last command again. !! was used.

Lab Complete

Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select **End Lab** at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.
A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
37. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

USD/TRY +%0,13 04:41 14.07.2023

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:19

EN-US

Note

This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to edit the command that you search for. You must use Tab autocomplete to edit and run the commands.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ !!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ [REDACTED]
```

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.

35. Enter date into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter !! and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ !!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ [REDACTED]
```

Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, !! was used. For this last example, date was the last command that was used. To run this command again, !! was used.

Lab Complete 🎓

Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select **End Lab** at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.

A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."

37. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

Home Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

EN-US Details Teacher View AWS Start Lab End Lab 0:19

Are you sure you want to end the lab?

Yes No

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.

35. Enter date into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter !! and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to rerun the most recent command.

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$ date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$!!
date
Thu Sep 2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]\$

Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, !! was used. For this last example, date was the last command that was used. To run this command again, !! was used.

Lab Complete 🎓

Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select **End Lab** at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.
A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
37. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

javscript:

25°C Ara 04:42
Çok bulutlu 14.07.2023

EN-US

End Lab

Region: us-west-2
Lab ID: arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:892208567368:stack/c23732a63633914426221t1w892208567368/d8305b30-21e1-11ee-aefe-061483d0b2e1
Creation Time: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
You may close this message box now. Lab resources are terminating ...



About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,



Oguzhan
Selcuk
Hiziroglu

Bu çalışma Oğuzhan Selçuk Hızıroğlu tarafından AWS re/Start Cohort-2 öğrencileri için hazırlanmıştır.