

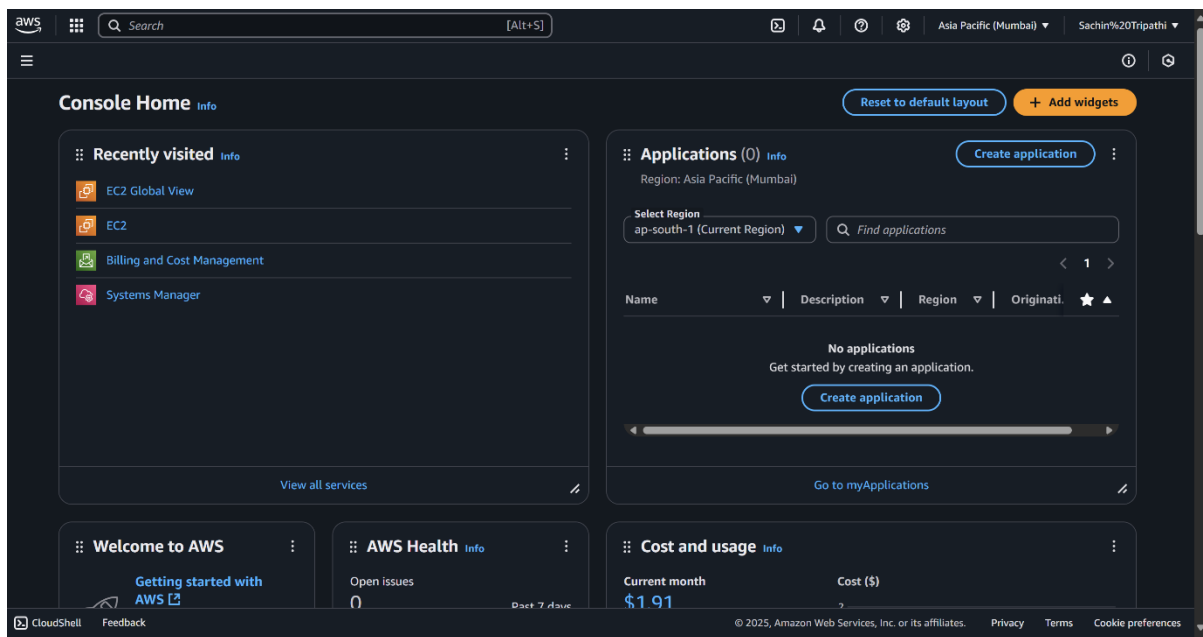
AWS EC2 - LINUX SERVER CREATION GUIDE

Introduction:- The AWS EC2 Linux Server Creation Guide provides step-by-step instructions for launching a virtual server in the cloud using Amazon Web Services. This guide helps users set up a secure and scalable Linux-based EC2 instance, ideal for hosting applications, websites, or development environments.

Step By Step Instructions:-

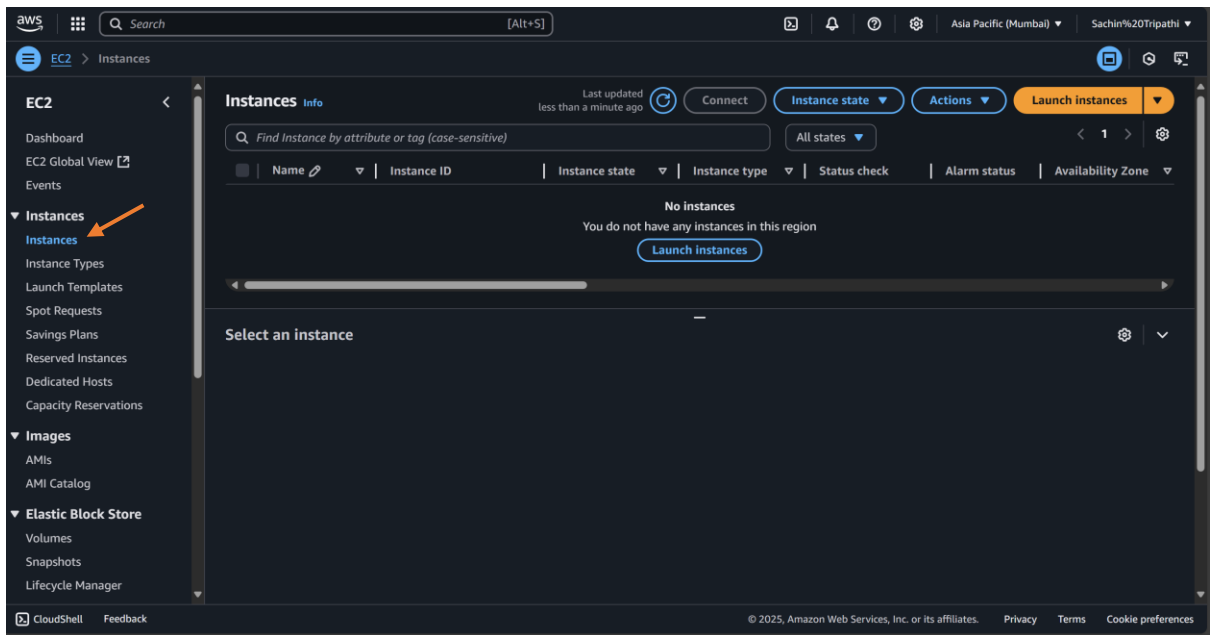
Step 1:-

- Go to the Home screen on AWS website.



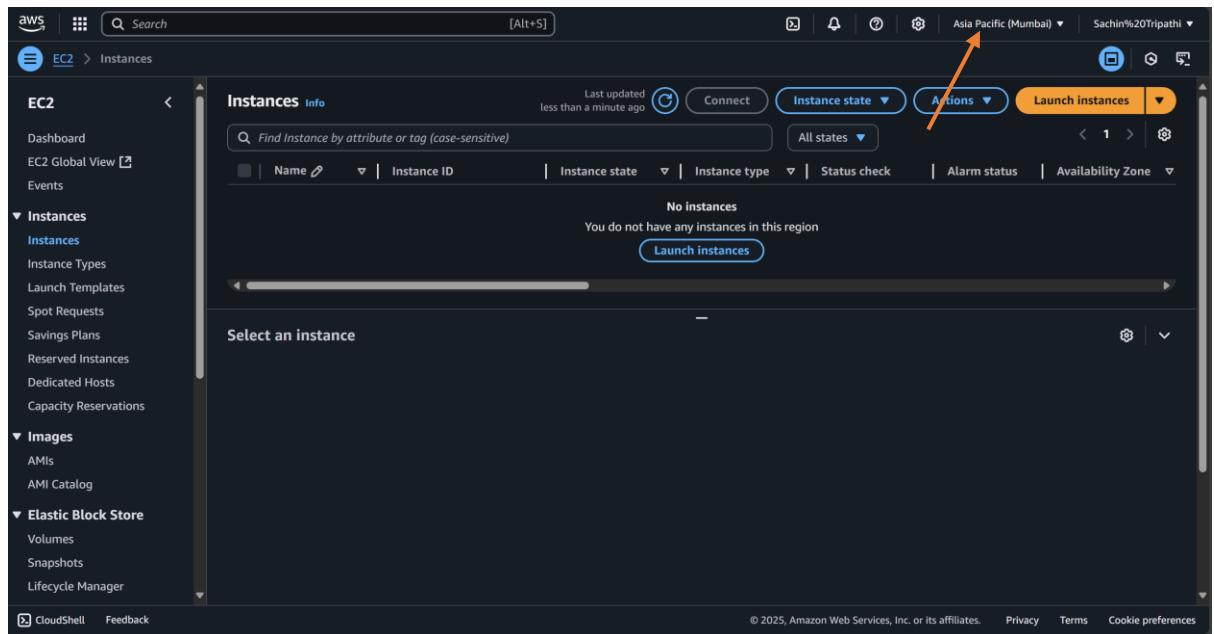
Step 2:-

- Search for EC2.
- Then click on Instances.



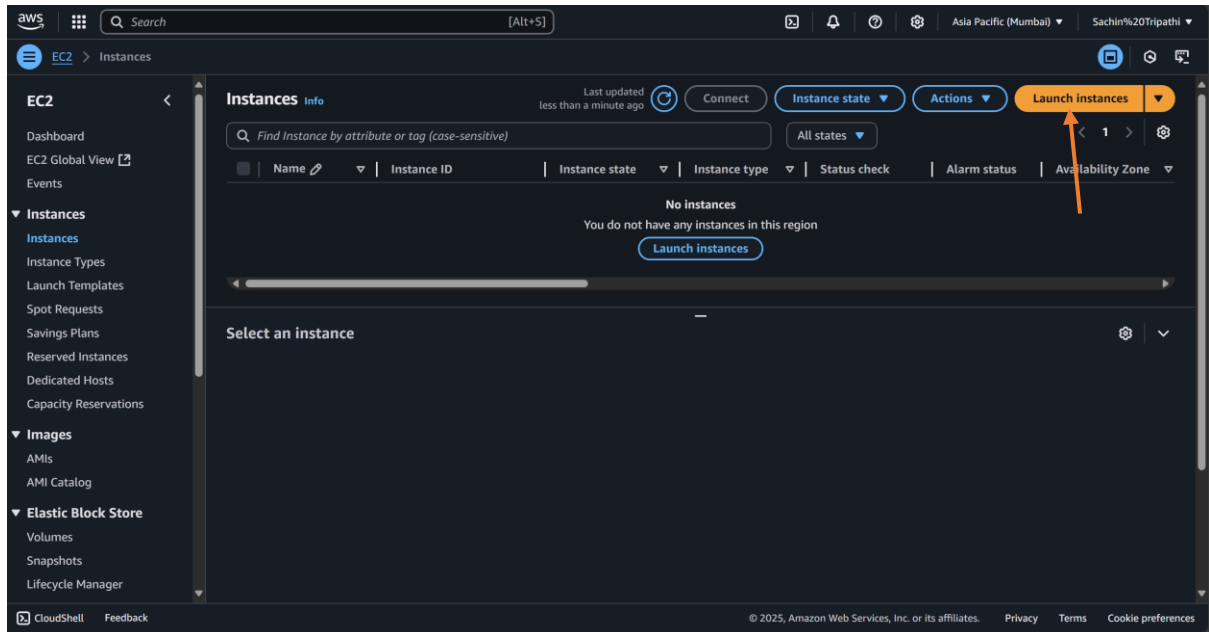
Step 3:-

- Select region.



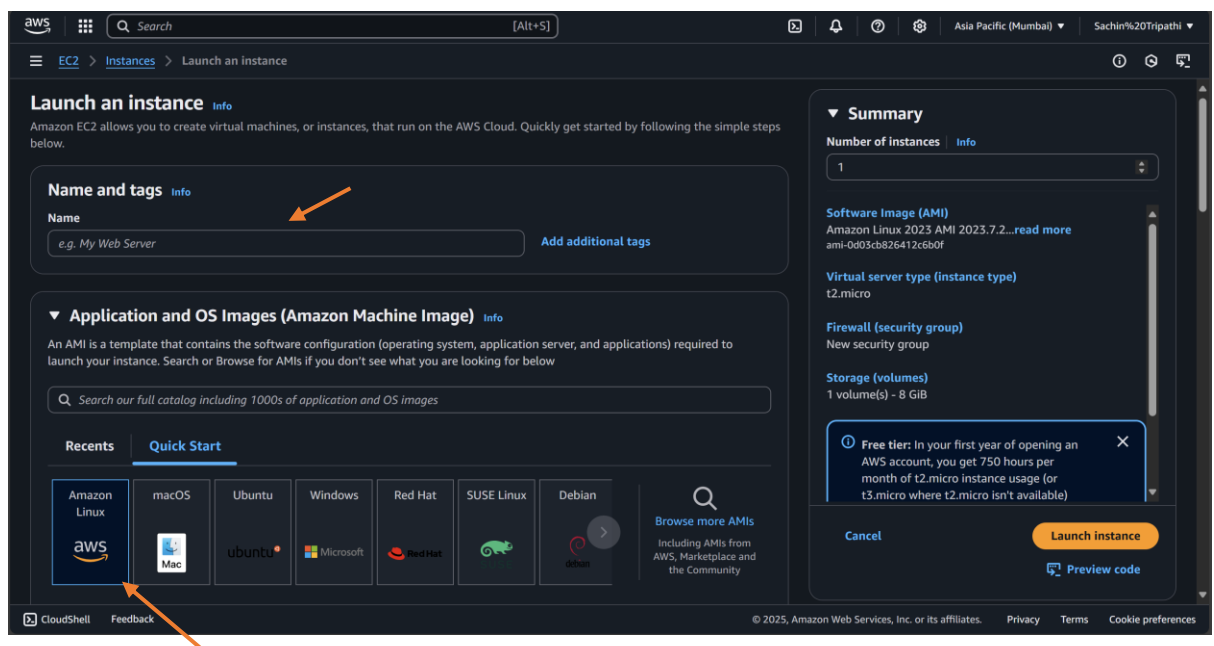
Step 4:-

- Click on “Launch instances”.



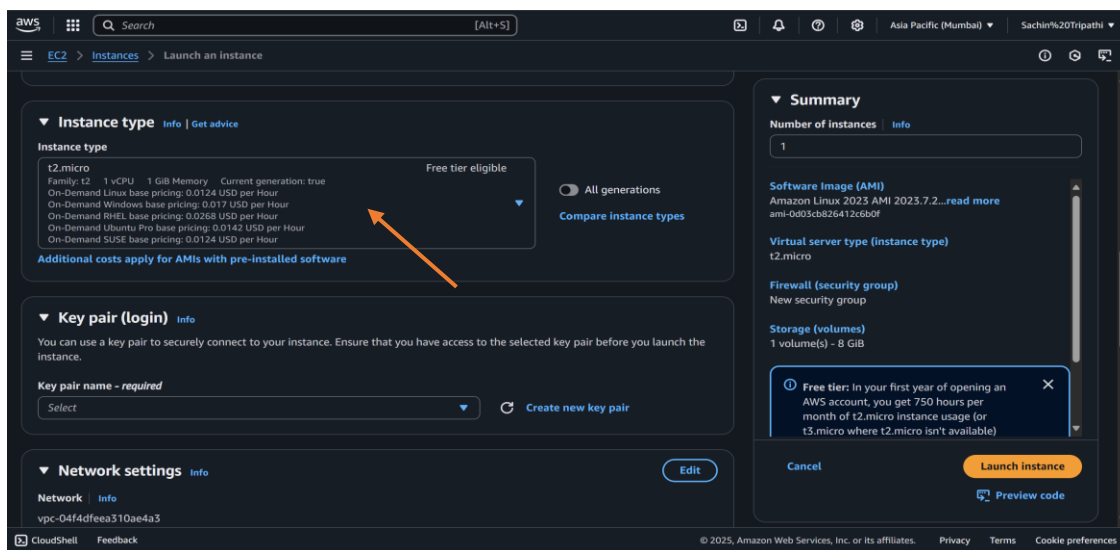
Step 5:-

- Write the name of the server.
- Choose Application and OS Images(AMI).



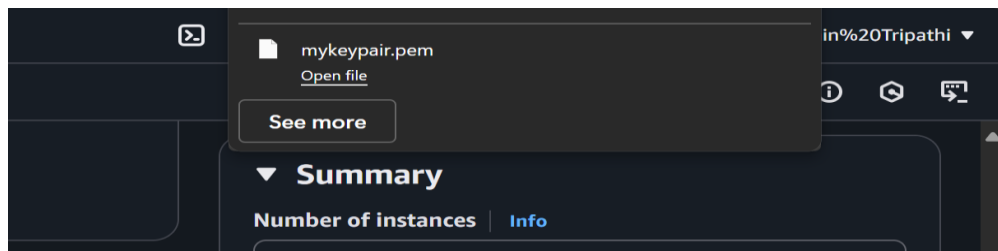
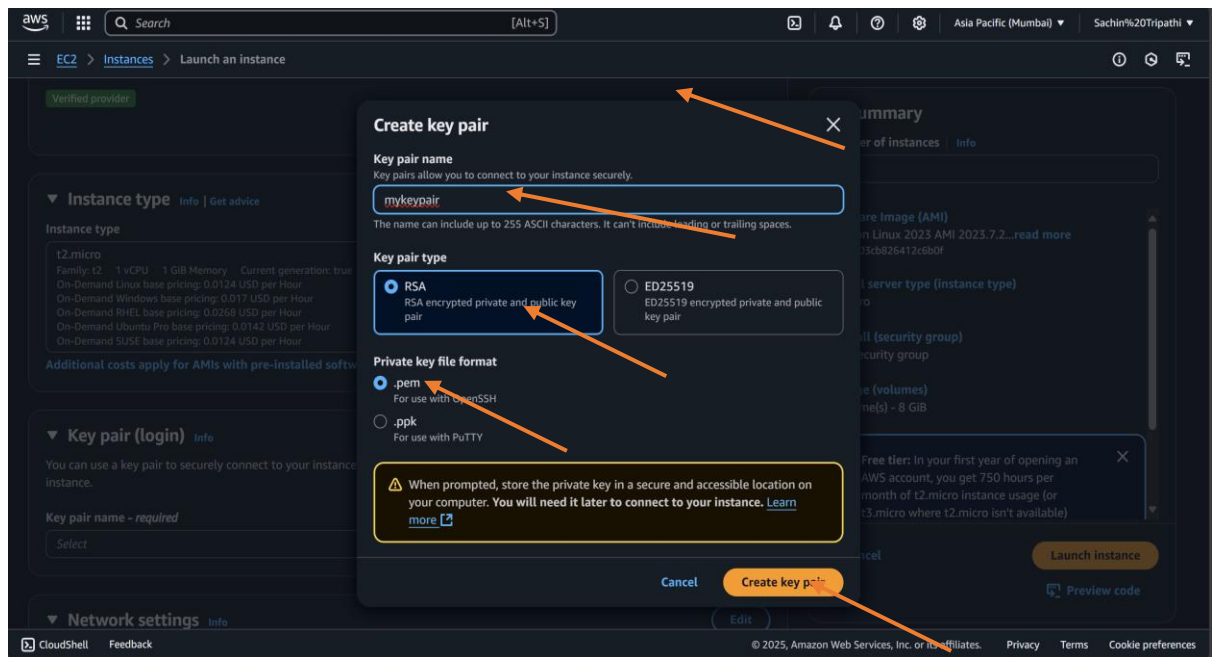
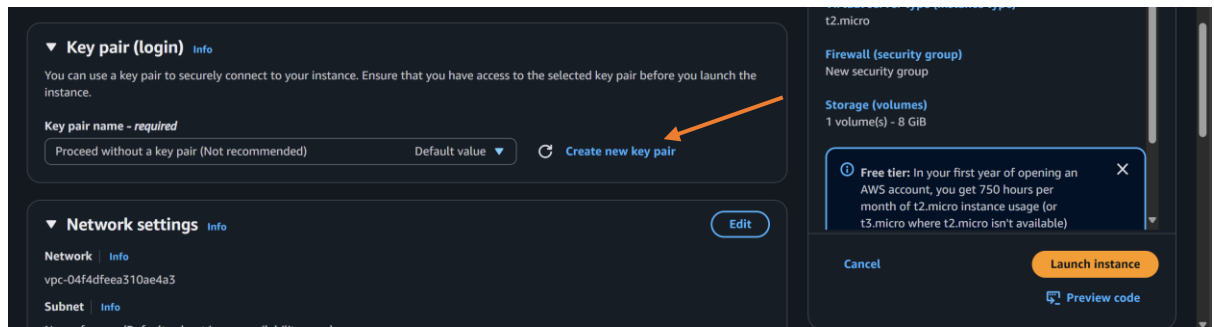
Step 6:-

- Use t2 micro(free tier Available).
- Consider your instances type according to your need like for high computing choose more CPU and for more speed choose more RAM.



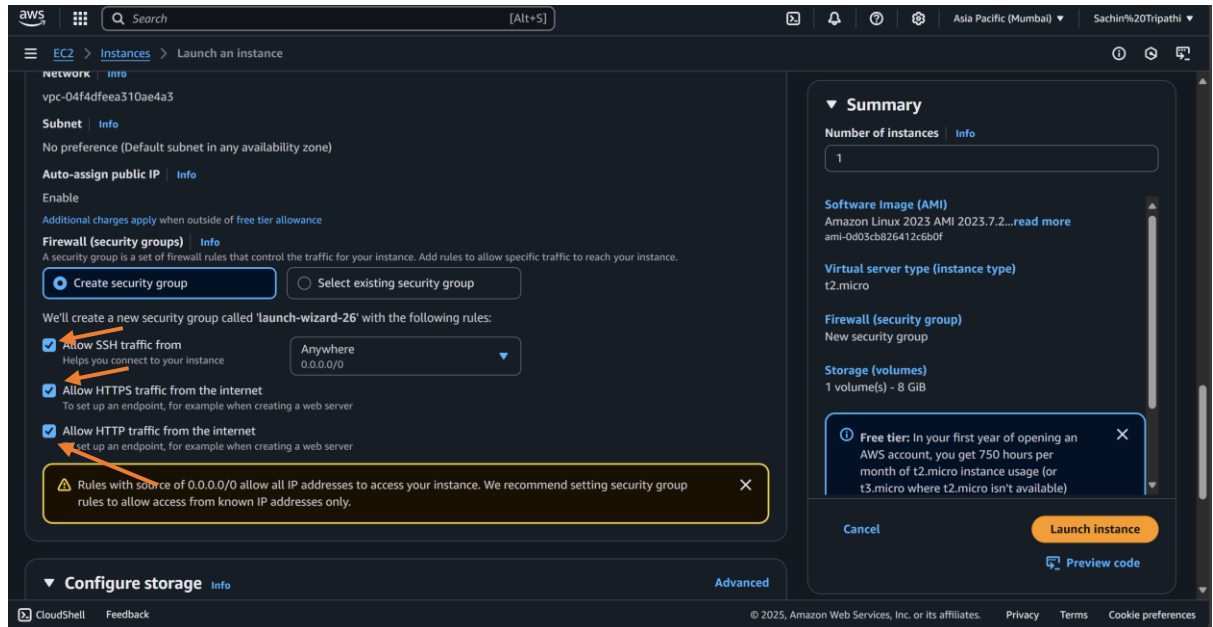
Step 7:-

- Create new key pair or use old keypairs.
- For creating new keypair click on create new keypair.
- Enter the name of keypair. For Ex:-mykeypair.
- Choose keypair type RSA.
- Choose private key format .PEM(for use with open SSH).
- Create key pair.



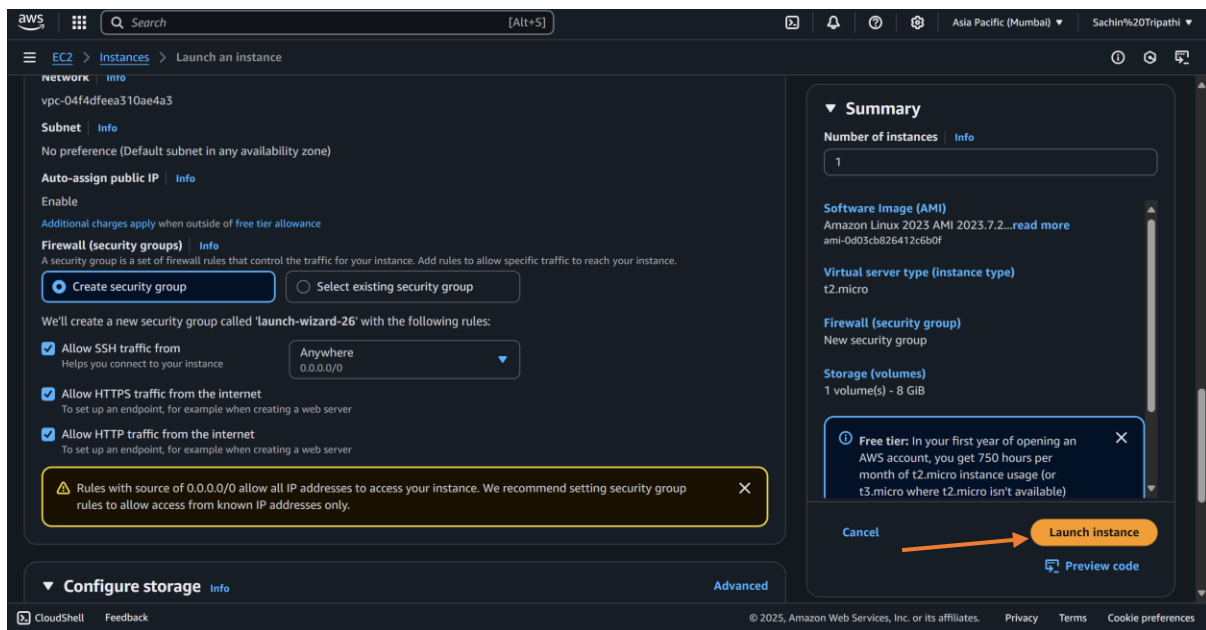
Step 8:-

- Click on port SSH, HTTP, HTTPS.



Step 9:-

- Launch Instances.



Final Result:-

Success
Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-02463caa09a258563)

Launch log

Next Steps
What would you like to do next with this instance, for example "create alarm" or "create backup"

Create billing and free tier usage alerts
To manage costs and avoid surprise bills, set up email notifications for billing and free tier usage thresholds.
[Create billing alerts](#)

Connect to your instance
Once your instance is running, log into it from your local computer.
[Connect to instance](#)
[Learn more](#)

Connect an RDS database
Configure the connection between an EC2 instance and a database to allow traffic flow between them.
[Connect an RDS database](#)
[Create a new RDS database](#)
[Learn more](#)

Create EBS snapshot policy
Create a policy that automates the creation, retention, and deletion of EBS snapshots.
[Create EBS snapshot policy](#)

Manage detailed monitoring **Create Load Balancer** **Create AWS budget** **Manage CloudWatch alarms**

Instances (1/1) Info
Last updated less than a minute ago

[Connect](#) [Instance state](#) [Actions](#) [Launch instances](#)

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) All states

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-02463caa09a258563	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	ap-south-1b

i-02463caa09a258563

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

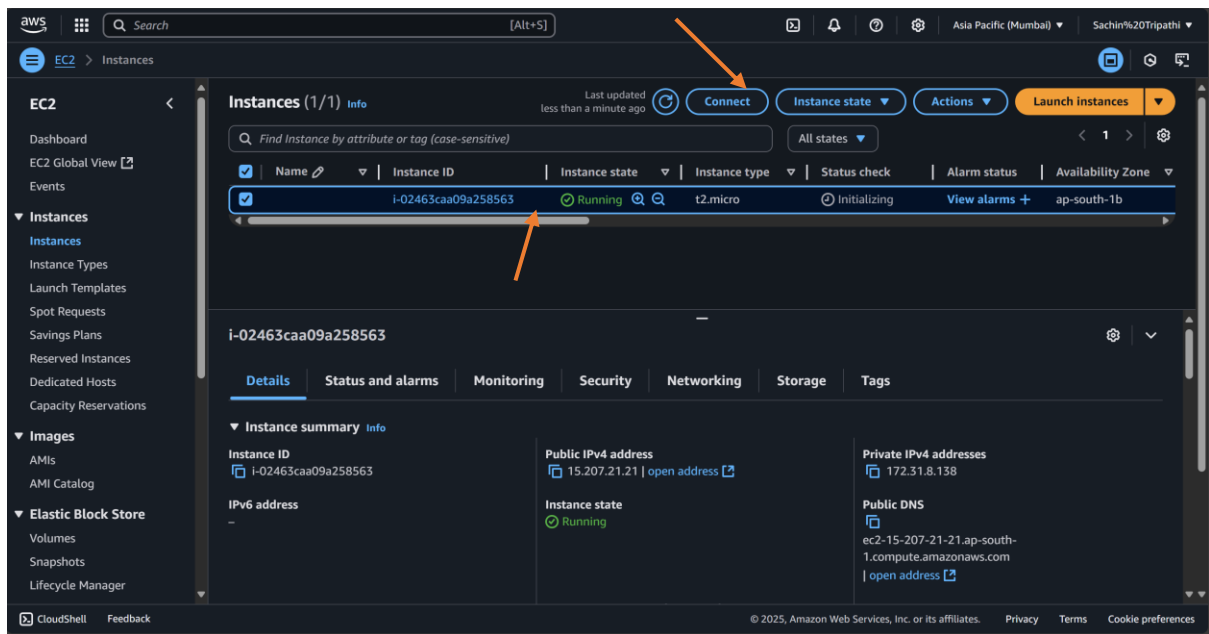
Instance summary Info

Instance ID i-02463caa09a258563	Public IPv4 address 15.207.21.21 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.8.138
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public DNS ec2-15-207-21-21.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com open address

Connecting to the server:-

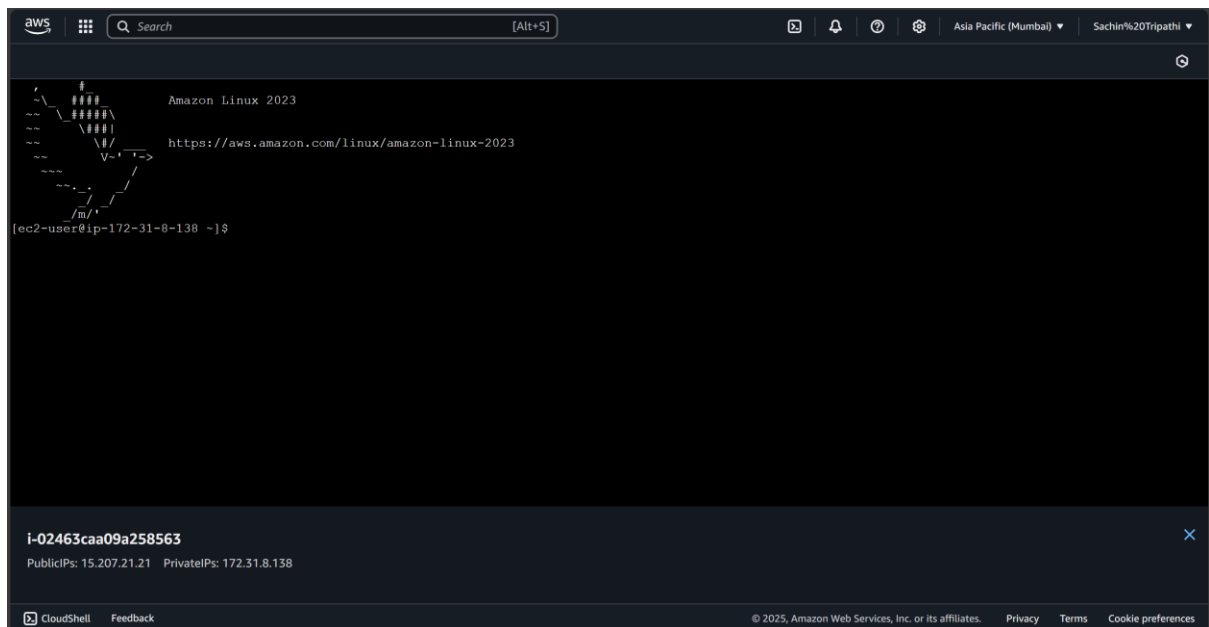
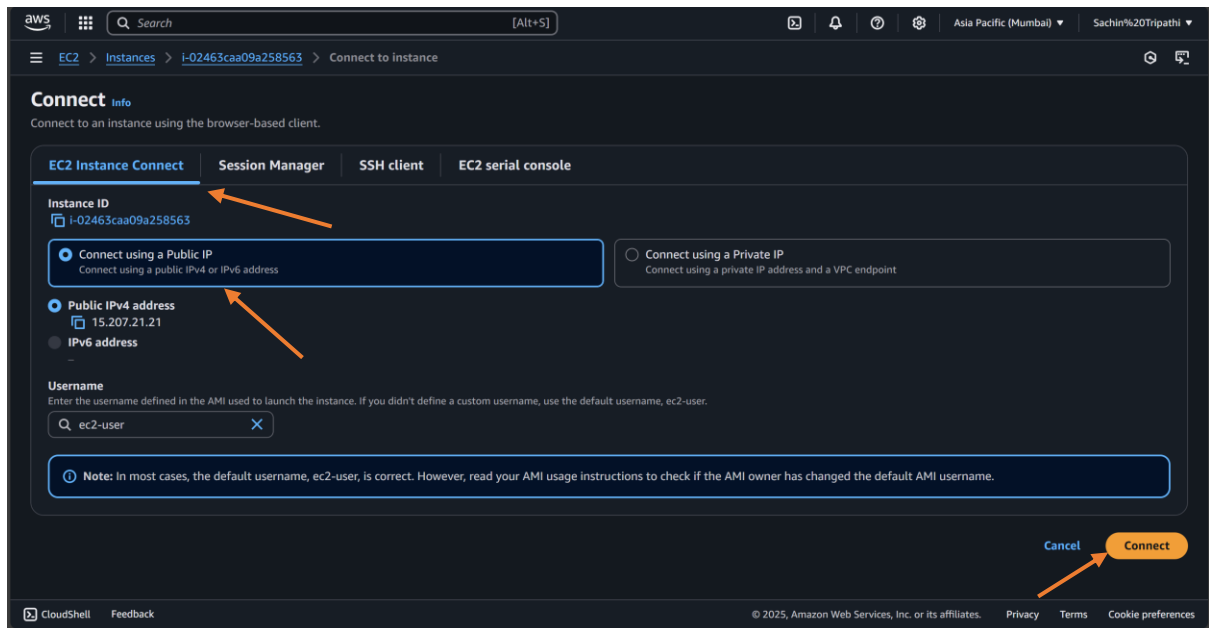
Step 1:-

- Select the instances.
- Click on connect.



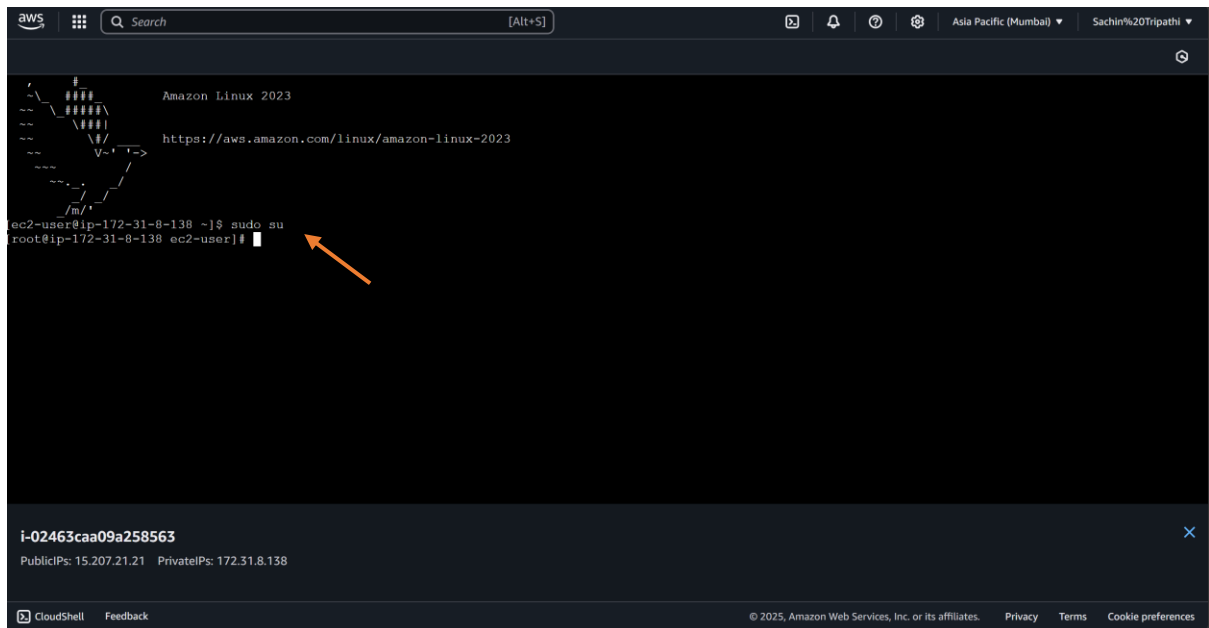
Step 2:-

- Select EC2 instances connect.
- Select Connect Using a Public IP.
- Click on Connect.



Step 3:-

- Write “sudo su” for changing to root user.



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal displays the Amazon Linux 2023 logo and the URL <https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023>. The user is logged in as `ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-138 ~]`. The command `sudo su` has been entered, and the prompt has changed to `root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]#`, indicating a successful switch to root. An orange arrow points to the `sudo su` command. Below the terminal, a box shows the instance ID `i-02463caa09a258563` and IP addresses: PublicIPs: 15.207.21.21, PrivateIPs: 172.31.8.138. The bottom of the interface includes the CloudShell logo, a feedback link, and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. (© 2025).

Step 4:-

- Write command for check update “yum update -y”.



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal displays the Amazon Linux 2023 logo and the URL <https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023>. The user is logged in as `ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-138 ~]`. The command `sudo su` has been entered, and the prompt has changed to `root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]#`. The command `yum update -y` has been entered, and the output shows: `Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository`, `Dependencies resolved.`, `Nothing to do.`, and `Complete!`. The prompt is now `[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]#`. An orange arrow points to the `yum update -y` command. On the right side of the terminal, the download progress is shown: `165 kB/s | 17 kB 00:00`. The bottom of the interface includes the CloudShell logo, a feedback link, and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. (© 2025).

Step 5:-

- Write command “yum install httpd -y” to install httpd.

```
aws Search [Alt+S] Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Sachin%20Tripathi

Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# yum install httpd -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:03:01 ago on Thu Jul 10 19:30:14 2025.
Dependencies resolved.

=====
Package                                Architecture      Version            Repository          Size
=====
Installing:
httpd                                   x86_64            2.4.62-1.amzn2023  amazonlinux         48
Installing dependencies:
apr                                    x86_64            1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4  amazonlinux         129
apr-util                               x86_64            1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux         98
generic-logos-httpd                   noarch            18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3  amazonlinux         19
httpd-core                             x86_64            2.4.62-1.amzn2023    amazonlinux         1.4
httpd-filesystem                       noarch            2.4.62-1.amzn2023    amazonlinux         14
httpd-tools                            x86_64            2.4.62-1.amzn2023    amazonlinux         81
libbrotli                              x86_64            1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux         315
mailcap                                 noarch            2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3  amazonlinux         33
Installing weak dependencies:
apr-util-openssl                       x86_64            1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux         17
mod_http2                              x86_64            2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3  amazonlinux         166
=====

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```

Step 6:-

- Command for check status “systemctl status httpd”.
- If inactive or dead .
- Then run command “Systemctl start httpd”.

```
aws Search [Alt+S] Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Sachin%20Tripathi

generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      httpd-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-core-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64
httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.noarch              httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64  libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                  mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  mod_lua-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64

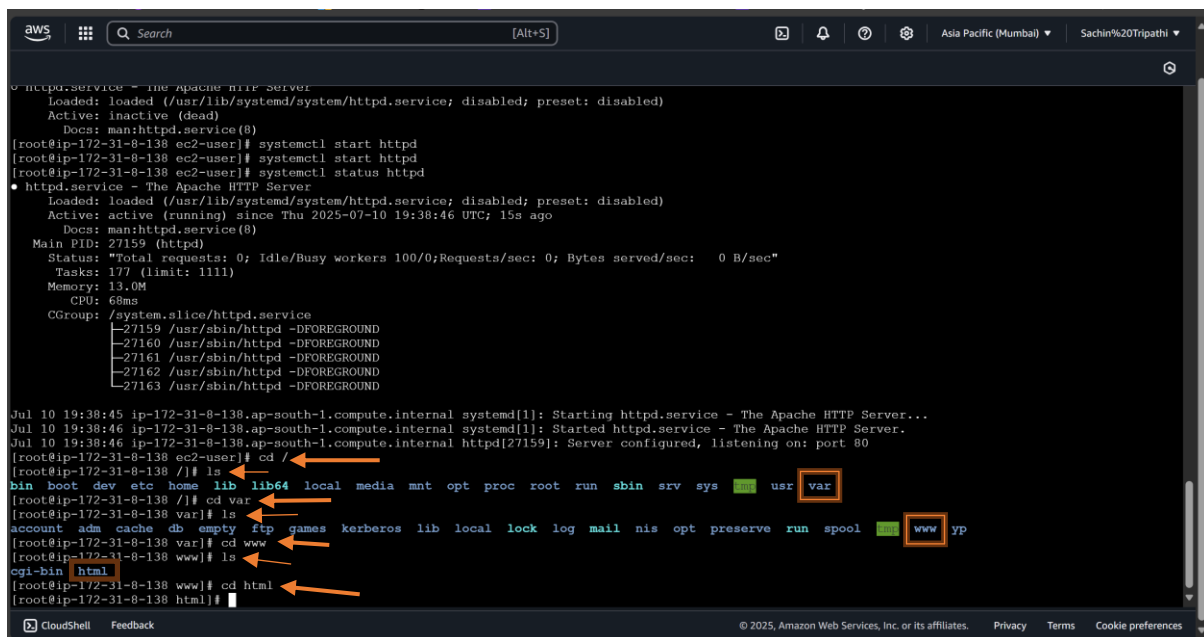
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl status httpd
o httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: inactive (dead)
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl status httpd
• httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-07-10 19:38:46 UTC; 15s ago
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 27159 (httpd)
   Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0;Requests/sec: 0; Bytes served/sec: 0 B/sec"
    Tasks: 177 (limit: 1111)
   Memory: 13.0M
     CPU: 68ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
           └─27159 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─27160 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
               └─27161 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                 └─27162 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                   └─27163 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Jul 10 19:38:45 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Jul 10 19:38:46 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Started httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
Jul 10 19:38:46 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal httpd[27159]: Server configured, listening on: port 80
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]#

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```

Step 7:-

- Run command “cd /” to change directory “C”drive .
- Run “ls” to show the list of files in “C” drive.
- Run “cd var” to change directory to var.
- Run “ls” to show the list of files in var.
- Run “cd www” to change directory to www.
- Run “ls” to show the files in www.
- Run “cd html” to change directory to html.
- OR all above command run in one line
“cd /var/www/html”.

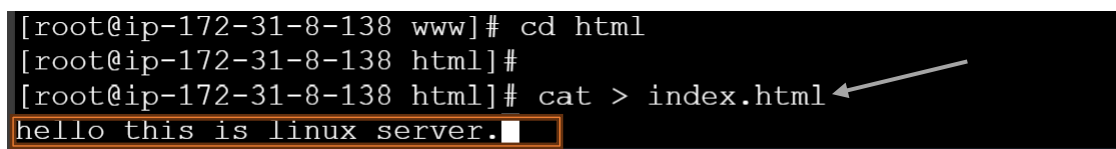


```
aws
[Alt+S]
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) Sachin%20Tripathi
httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
Active: inactive (dead)
Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-07-10 19:38:46 UTC; 15s ago
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
  Main PID: 27159 (httpd)
    Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0; Requests/sec: 0; Bytes served/sec: 0 B/sec"
     Tasks: 177 (limit: 1111)
    Memory: 13.0M
       CPU: 68ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
            └─27159 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
              └─27160 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                └─27161 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                  └─27162 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                    └─27163 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Jul 10 19:38:45 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Jul 10 19:38:46 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Started httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
Jul 10 19:38:46 ip-172-31-8-138.ap-south-1.compute.internal httpd[27159]: Server configured, listening on: port 80
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 ec2-user]# cd /
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 /]# ls
bin  boot  dev  etc  home  lib  lib64  local  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  run  sbin  srv  sys  usr  var
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 /]# cd var
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 var]# ls
account  adm  cache  db  empty  ftp  games  kerberos  lib  local  lock  log  mail  nis  opt  preserve  run  spool  www  yp
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 var]# cd www
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 www]# ls
cgi-bin  html
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 www]# cd html
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]#
```

Step 8:-

- Run command “cat > index.html”.
- Write anything in this. It will show on browser.



```
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 www]# cd html
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]#
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]# cat > index.html
hello this is linux server.
```

Step 9:-

- Click “enter” and then “ctrl+d”.

```
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 www]# cd html
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]#
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]# cat > index.html
hello this is linux server.
[root@ip-172-31-8-138 html]#
```

Finally:-

- Goto the instances .
- Select instances .
- Copy “**Public IPv4 address**”.
- Then paste on browser and search.

