



Lab Manual- Create EC2 Instance for Linux and Connect to it.

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Prepared For:

Course:

Document Name: Lab Manual

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SECTION 1 OBJECTIVE

An instance is a virtual server in the AWS Cloud. With Amazon EC2, you can set up and configure the operating system and applications that run on your instance.

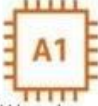
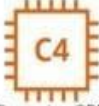
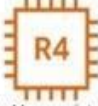
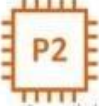
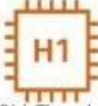
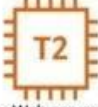
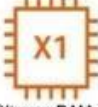

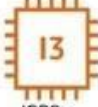


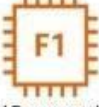

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications.

EC2 Instance can even be launched with help of AWS CLI

Note: When you sign up for AWS, you can get started with Amazon EC2 using the **AWS Free Tier**. If you created your AWS account less than 12 months ago, and have not already exceeded the free tier benefits for Amazon EC2, it will not cost you anything to complete this tutorial, because we help you select options that are within the free tier benefits. Otherwise, you'll incur the standard Amazon EC2 usage fees from the time that you launch the instance until you terminate the instance (which is the final task of this tutorial), even if it remains idle.

SECTION 2 EC2 Instance types

It is important to select the right instance size and type for the working of our virtual machine perfectly. So, these are the types that are available within AWS.

General Purpose	Compute Optimised	Memory Optimised	Accelerated Computing	Storage Optimised
 ARM based core and custom silicon	 Compute - CPU intensive apps and DBs	 RAM - Memory intensive apps and DB's	 Processing optimised - Machine Learning	 High Disk Throughput - Big data clusters
 Tiny - Web servers and small DBs		 Xtreme RAM - For SAP/Spark	 Graphics Intensive - Video and streaming	 IOPS - NoSQL DBs
 Main - App servers and general purpose		 High Compute and High Memory - Gaming	 Field Programmable - Hardware acceleration	 Dense Storage - Data Warehousing

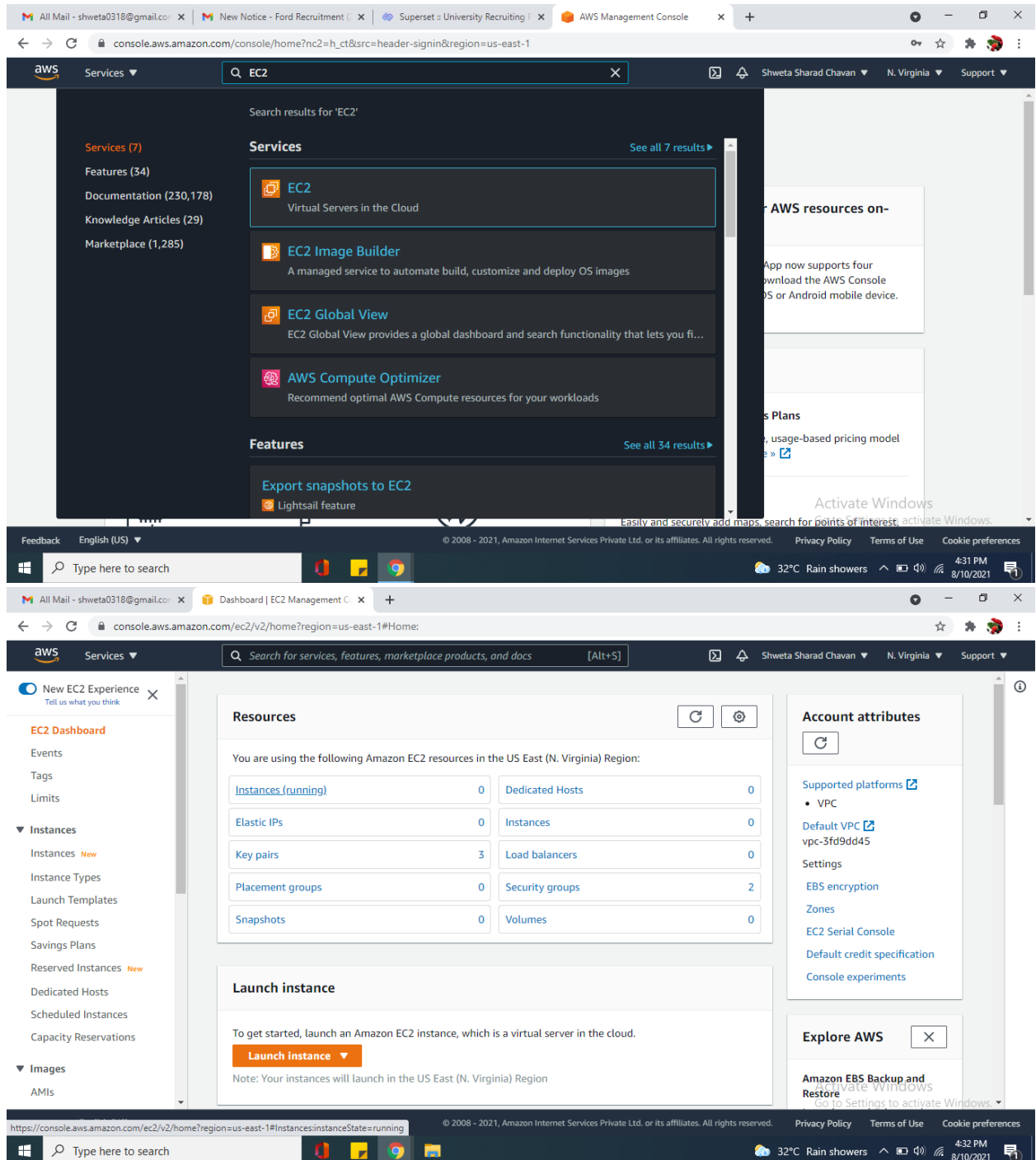
SECTION 3 PRE-REQUISISTE

- **Accounts in AWS**
- **A local Computer with 4 CPU, 16 GB RAM, 200 GB disk space**

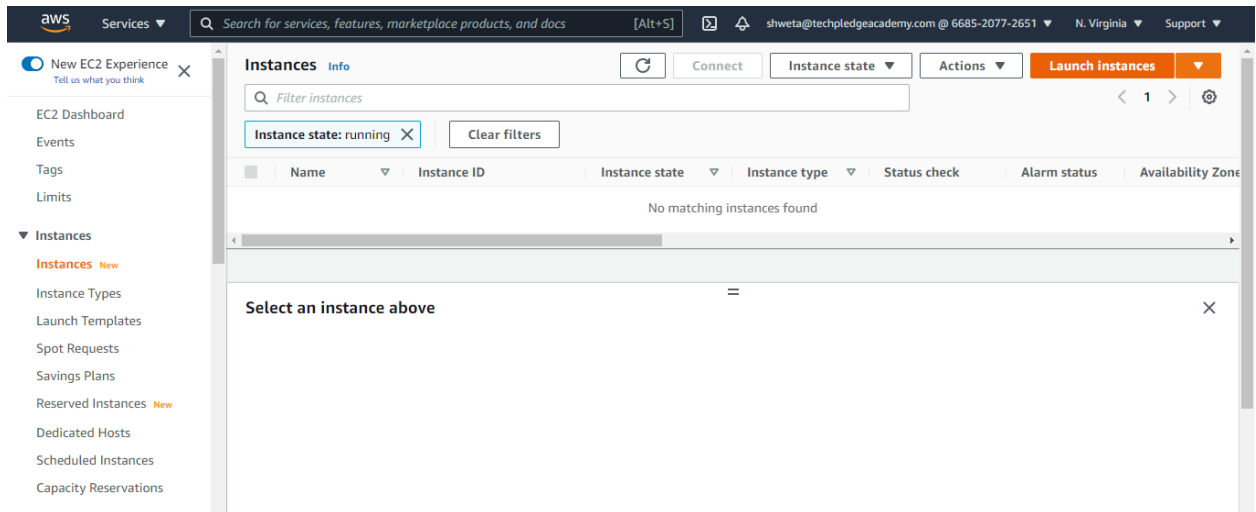
SECTION 4 CREATING A LINUX INSTANCE

To launch an instance

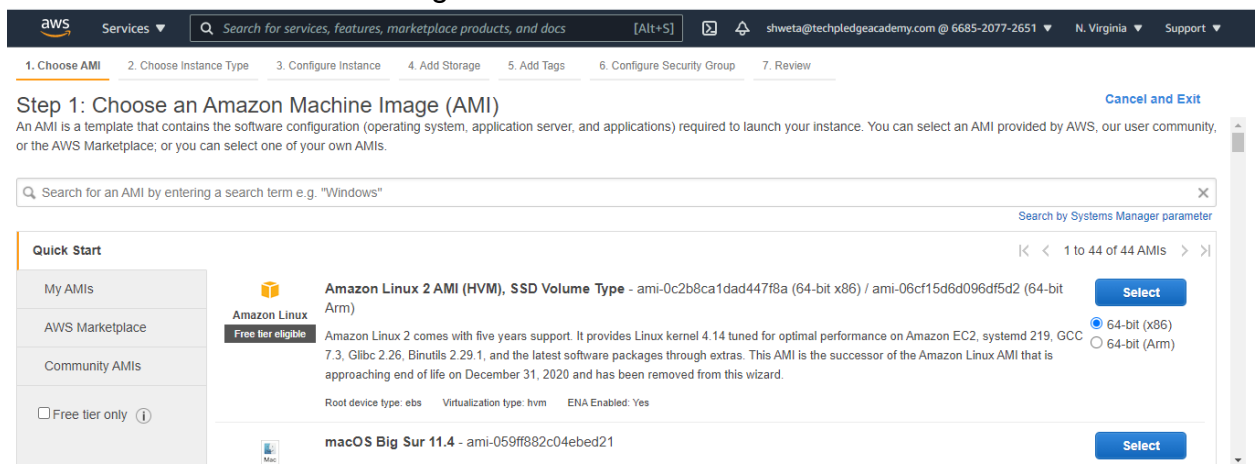
1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.



2. From the console dashboard, choose Launch Instance.



- The Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) page displays a list of basic configurations, called Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), that serve as templates for your instance. Select an HVM version of Amazon Linux 2. Notice that these AMIs are marked "Free tier eligible."



- On the Choose an Instance Type page, you can select the hardware configuration of your instance. Select the t2.micro instance type, which is

selected by default. The t2.micro instance type is eligible for the free tier..

← → ↻ console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-1#LaunchInstanceWizard: ☆ ⚙️ 👤

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

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance families ▾ Current generation ▾ Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

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

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Configure Instance Details

5. Configure the instance detail for training purpose keep all default , move next add storage keep default in add tags give a name linux machine and click on Configure Security Group.

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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type ⓘ	Device ⓘ	Snapshot ⓘ	Size (GiB) ⓘ	Volume Type ⓘ	IOPS ⓘ	Throughput (MB/s) ⓘ	Delete on Termination ⓘ	Encryption ⓘ
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-090e9376979c86d7b	<input type="text" value="8"/>	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt

Add New Volume

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

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Next: Add Tags

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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Step 5: Add Tags

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

Key (128 characters maximum)	Value (256 characters maximum)	Instances ⓘ	Volumes ⓘ	Network Interfaces ⓘ
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="Linux Machine"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Next: Configure Security Group

- On Step 6 Configure Security Group , Create a new security group name it and describe it then click review and launch

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group
☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
All traffic	All	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

- On the Review Instance Launch page, choose Launch. When prompted for a key pair, select Create a new key pair and give key pair name and download the key pair.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Security group name: launch-wizard-7
Description: launch-wizard-7

Type: SSH, Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 22, Source: Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0, Description: e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Type: All traffic, Protocol: All, Port Range: 0 - 65535, Source: Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0, Description: e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Instance Details, Storage, Tags

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs](#) from a public AMI.

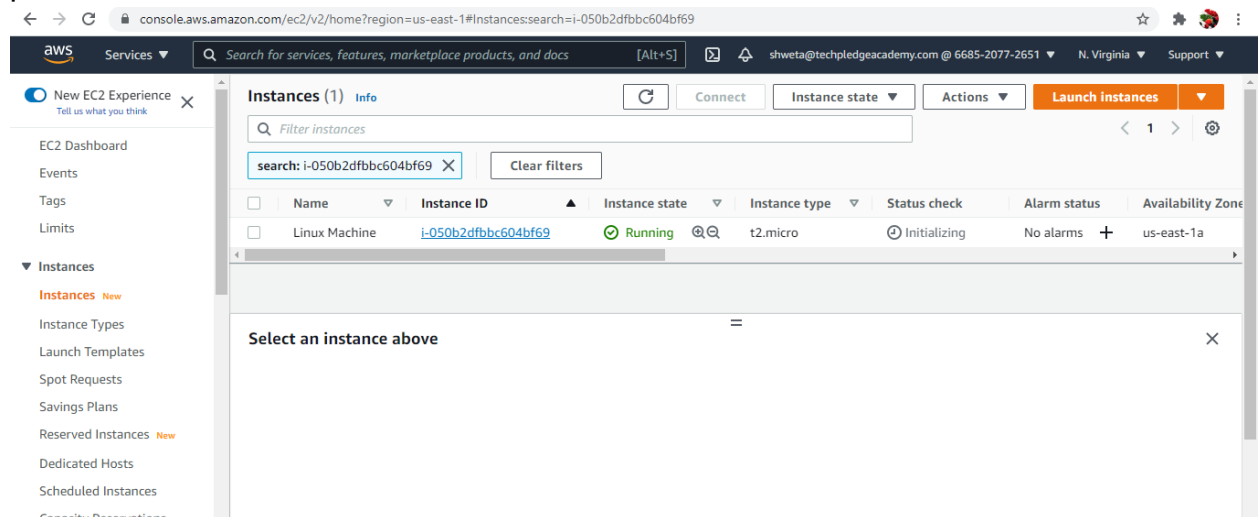
Create a new key pair

Key pair name:

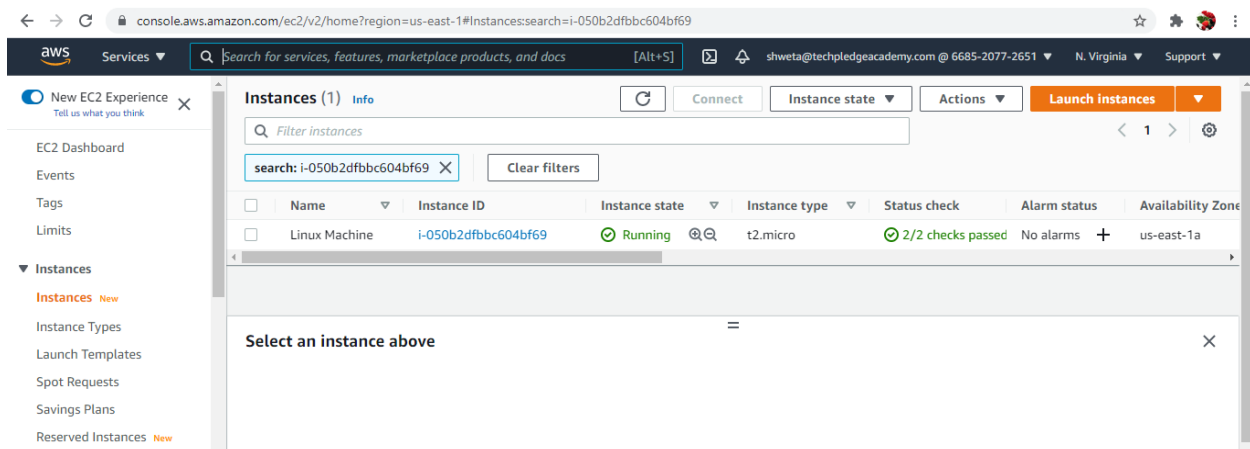
You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

- On the Instances screen, you can view the status of the launch. It takes a short time for an instance to launch. When you launch an instance, its initial state is pending. After the instance starts, its state changes to running and it receives a

public DNS name.



9. It can take a few minutes for the instance to be ready so that you can connect to it. Check that your instance has passed its status checks; you can view this information in the Status check column.



SECTION 5 CONNECT TO LINUX INSTANCE

A] If your local computer operating system is Linux or macOS X

Connect Linux Instance using the Amazon EC2 console (browser-based client)

You can connect to an instance using the Amazon EC2 console (browser-based client) by selecting the instance from the console and choosing to connect using EC2 Instance Connect. Instance Connect handles the permissions and provides a successful connection.

To connect to your instance using the browser-based client from the Amazon EC2 console

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Select the instance and choose **Connect**.
4. Choose **EC2 Instance Connect**.
5. Verify the user name and choose **Connect** to open a terminal window.

← → ↺ console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-1#Instances: shweta@techpledgeacademy.com @ 6685-2077-2651 N. Virginia Support

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Instances (1/1) Info

Filter instances

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Linux Machine	i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1d

Instance: i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5 (Linux Machine)

Instance ID i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5 (Linux Machine)	Public IPv4 address 54.158.150.46 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.41.156
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-54-158-150-46.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Private IPv4 DNS	Instance type	Elastic IP addresses

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Connect to instance Info

Connect to your instance i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5 (Linux Machine) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect Session Manager SSH client EC2 Serial Console

Instance ID
i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5 (Linux Machine)

Public IP address
54.158.150.46

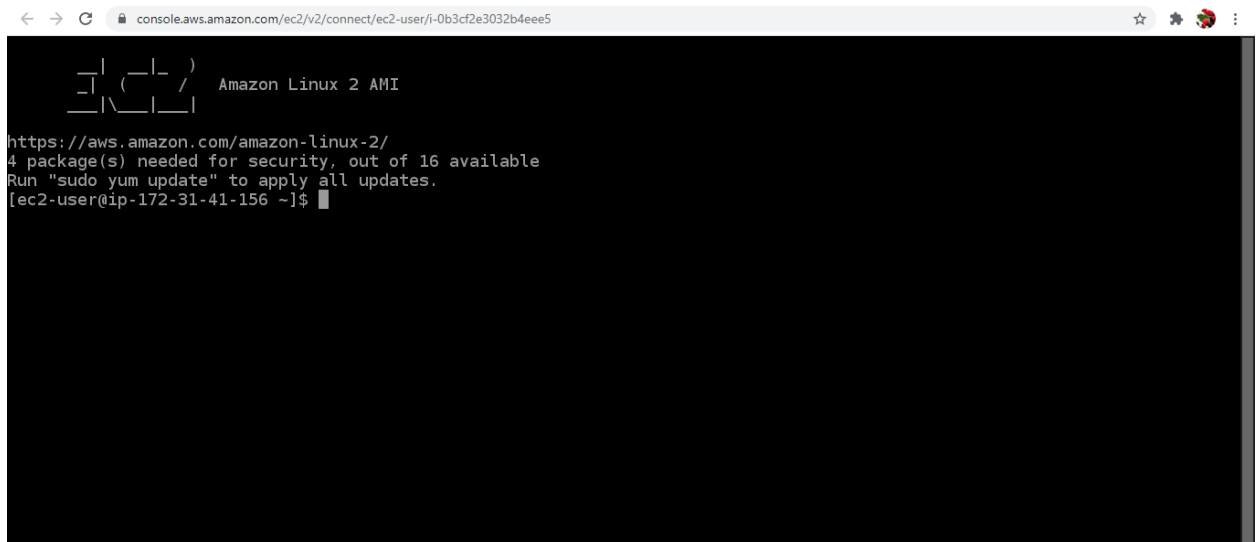
User name
ec2-user

Connect using a custom user name, or use the default user name ec2-user for the AMI used to launch the instance.

Note: In most cases, the guessed user name is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI user name.

Cancel Connect

Activate Windows



i-0b3cf2e3032b4eee5 (Linux Machine)

Public IPs: 54.158.150.46 Private IPs: 172.31.41.156

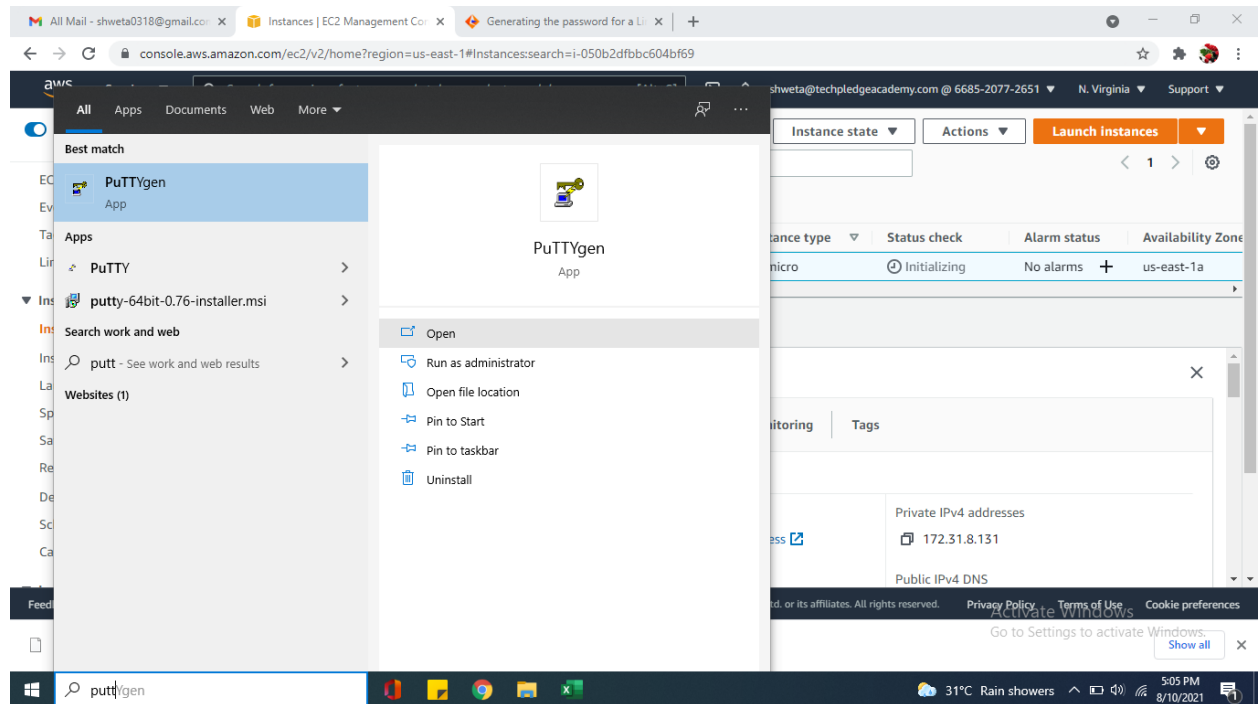
Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

B] If your local computer operating system is Windows

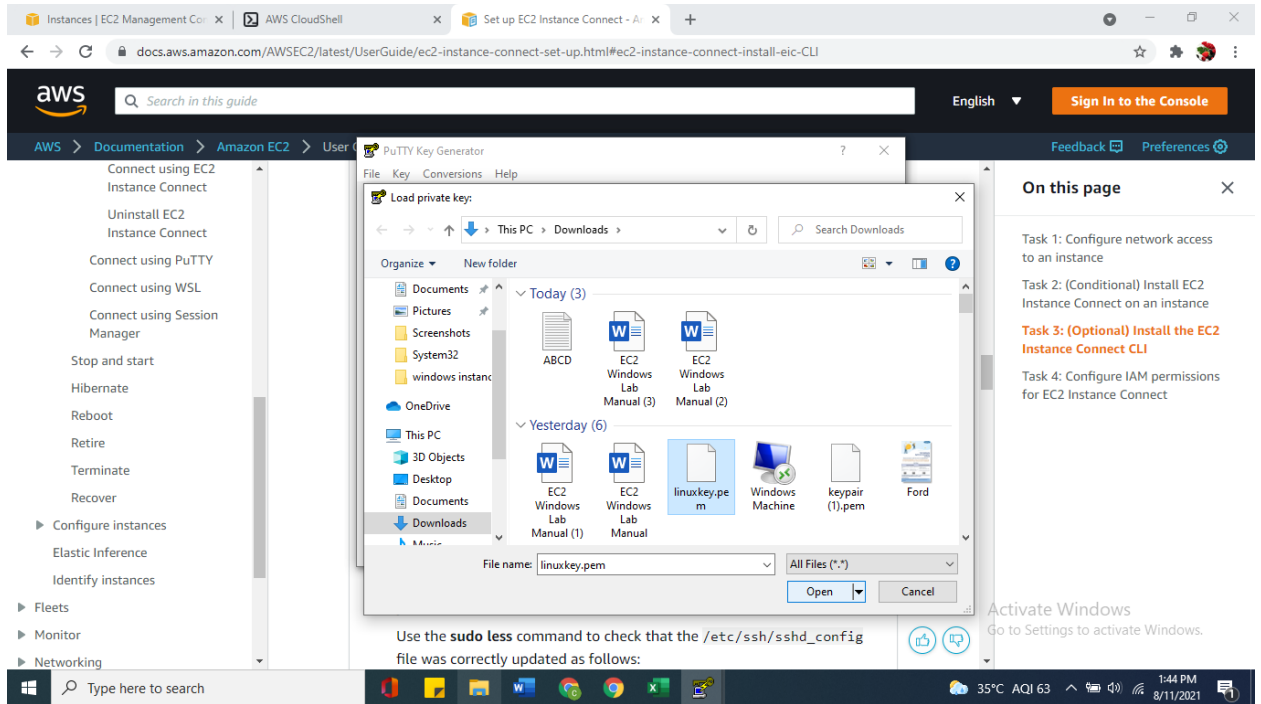
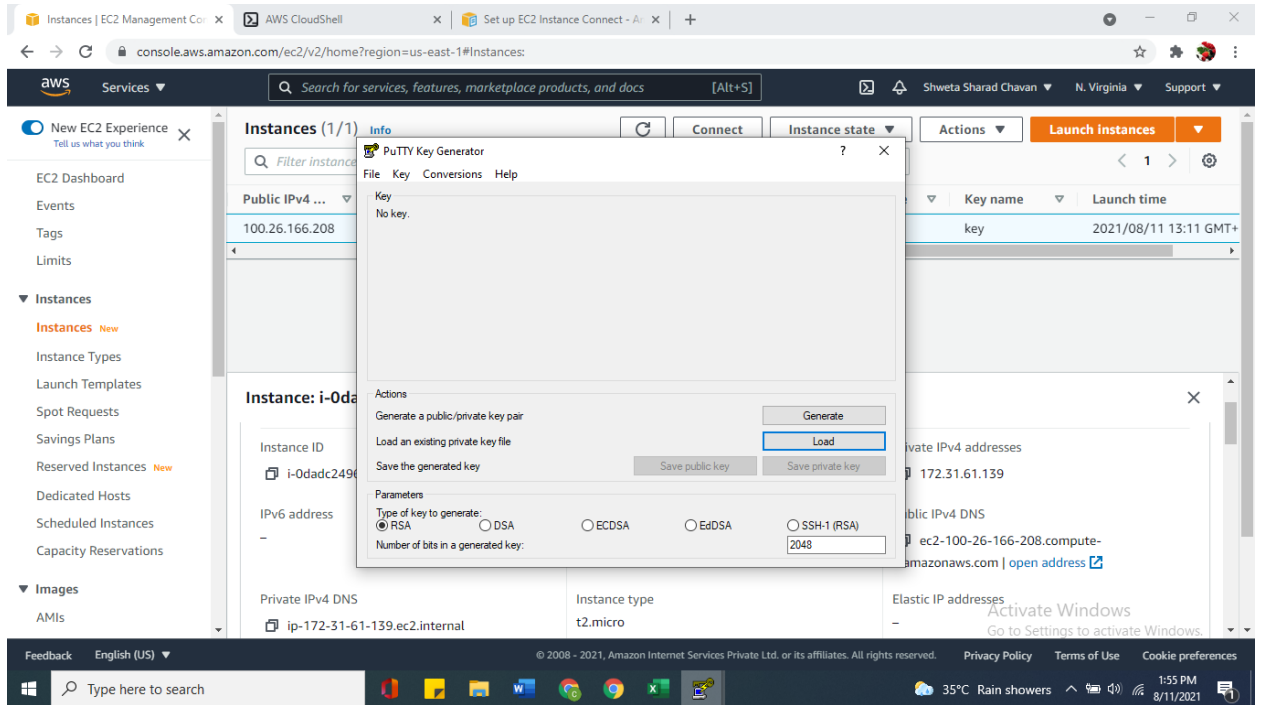
Connect to your Linux instance from Windows using PuTTY

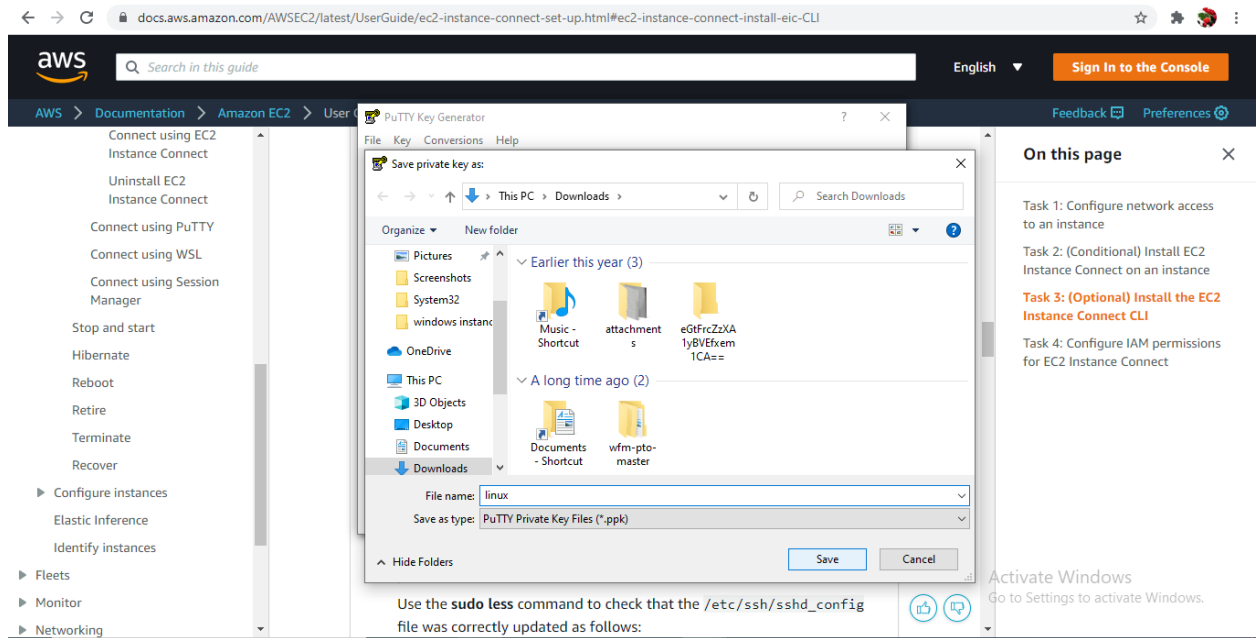
Step 1:- Install PuTTY on your local computer



Step 2:-Convert your private key using PuTTYgen

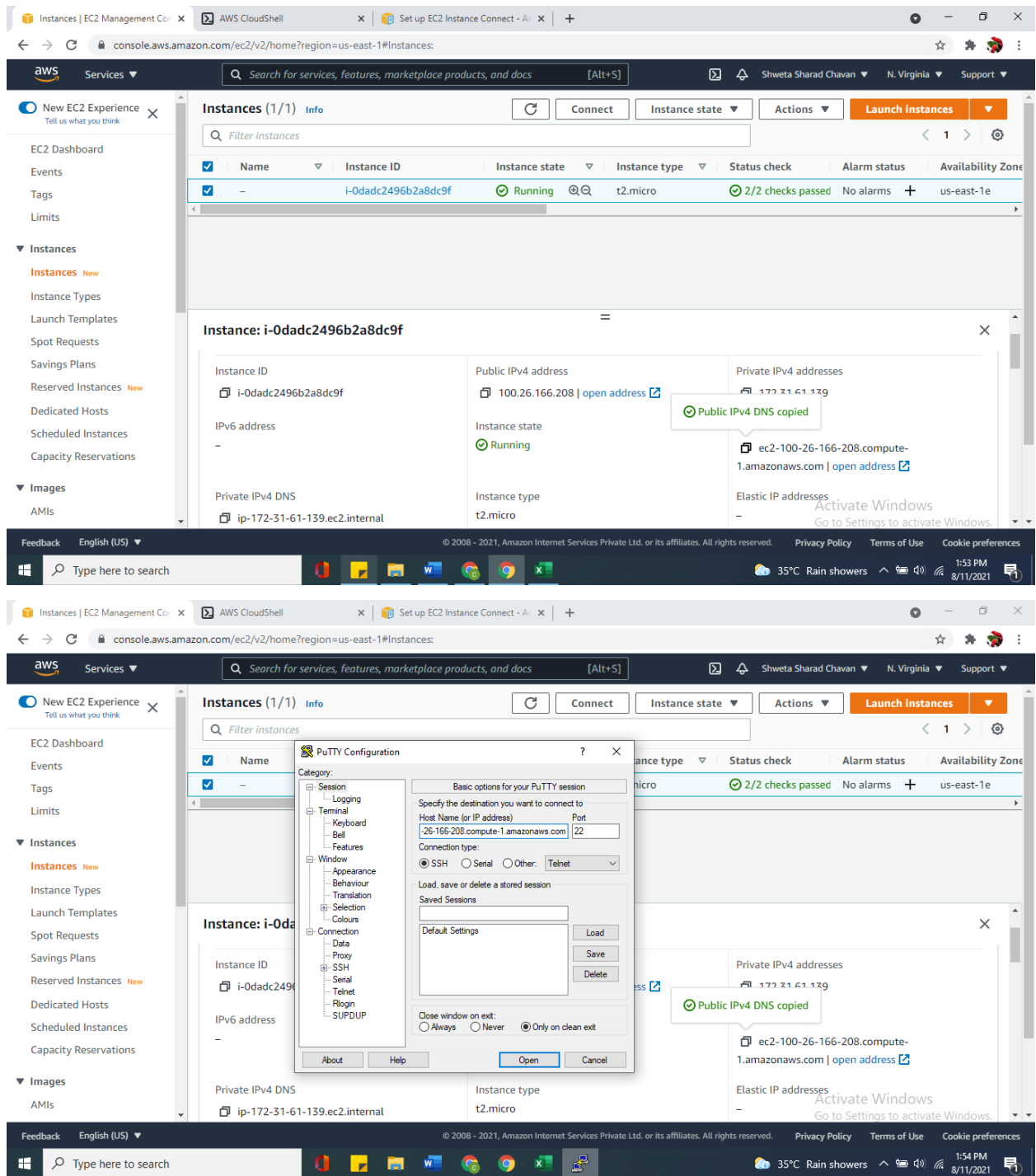
1. From the Start menu, choose All Programs, PuTTY, PuTTYgen.
2. Under Type of key to generate, choose RSA.
3. Choose Load. By default, PuTTYgen displays only files with the extension `.ppk`. To locate your `.pem` file, choose the option to display files of all types.
4. Select your `.pem` file for the key pair that you specified when you launched your instance and choose Open. PuTTYgen displays a notice that the `.pem` file was successfully imported. Choose OK.
5. To save the key in the format that PuTTY can use, choose Save private key. PuTTYgen displays a warning about saving the key without a passphrase. Choose Yes. Give name to your file and private key file gets saved with `.ppk` extension





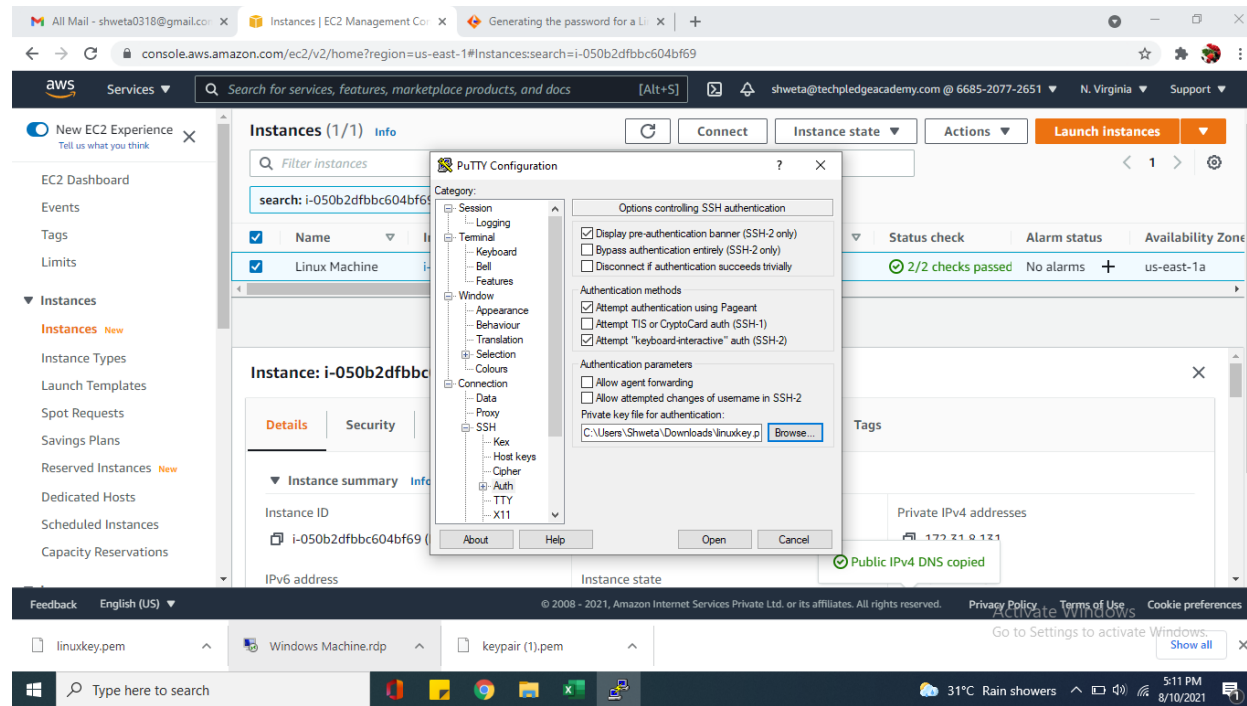
Step 3:-To connect to your instance using PuTTY

1. Start PuTTY
2. In the **Category** pane, choose **Session** and complete the following fields:
 - a. In the **Host Name** box
 - (Public DNS) To connect using your instance's public DNS name, enter `my-instance-user-name@my-instance-public-dns-name`.
 - b. Ensure that the **Port** value is 22.
 - c. Under **Connection type**, select **SSH**.



3. In the **Category** pane, expand **Connection**, expand **SSH**, and then choose **Auth**.
Complete the following:
 - a. Choose **Browse**.
 - b. Select the `.ppk` file that you generated for your key pair and choose **Open**.

- c. (Optional) If you plan to start this session again later, you can save the session information for future use. Under **Category**, choose **Session**, enter a name for the session in **Saved Sessions**, and then choose **Save**.
- d. Choose **Open**.



4. If this is the first time you have connected to this instance, PuTTY displays a security alert dialog box that asks whether you trust the host to which you are connecting. Choose **Yes**. A window opens and you are connected to your

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance named 't2.micro' in the 'us-east-1e' availability zone. The instance is in a 'Running' state. A 'PuTTY Security Alert' dialog box is open, warning that the server's host key is not cached in the registry. The dialog provides instructions on how to proceed: 'Accept' to add the key to PuTTY's cache, 'Connect Once' to connect just once, or 'Cancel' to abandon the connection. A tooltip indicates that the 'Public IPv4 DNS' has been copied. The console also shows the instance's public and private IP addresses, and the Elastic IP addresses.



After you've finished with the instance that you created ,you should clean up by terminating the instance if no more required.

Note:

Terminating an instance effectively deletes it; you can't reconnect to an instance after you've terminated it.

If you launched an instance that is not within the AWS Free Tier, you'll stop incurring charges for that instance as soon as the instance status changes to shutting down or terminated. To keep your instance for later, but not incur charges, you can stop the instance now and then start it again later.

To terminate your instance

Step 1: In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**. In the list of instances, select the instance.

Step 2: Choose **Instance state**, **Terminate instance**.

Step 3: Choose **Terminate** when prompted for confirmation.

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Images AMIs

Instances (1/1) Info

Filter instances

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Instance state	Check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
-	i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f	Running	t2.micro	Running	Checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1e

Instance: i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f	100.26.166.208 open address	172.31.61.139
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Running	ec2-100-26-166-208.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Private IPv4 DNS	Instance type	Elastic IP addresses
ip-172-31-61-139.ec2.internal	t2.micro	-

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Images AMIs

Instances (1/1) Info

Filter instances

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Instance state	Check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
-	i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f	Running	t2.micro	Running	Checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1e

Instance: i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f	100.26.166.208 open address	172.31.61.139
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Running	ec2-100-26-166-208.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Private IPv4 DNS	Instance type	Elastic IP addresses
ip-172-31-61-139.ec2.internal	t2.micro	-

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Terminate instance?

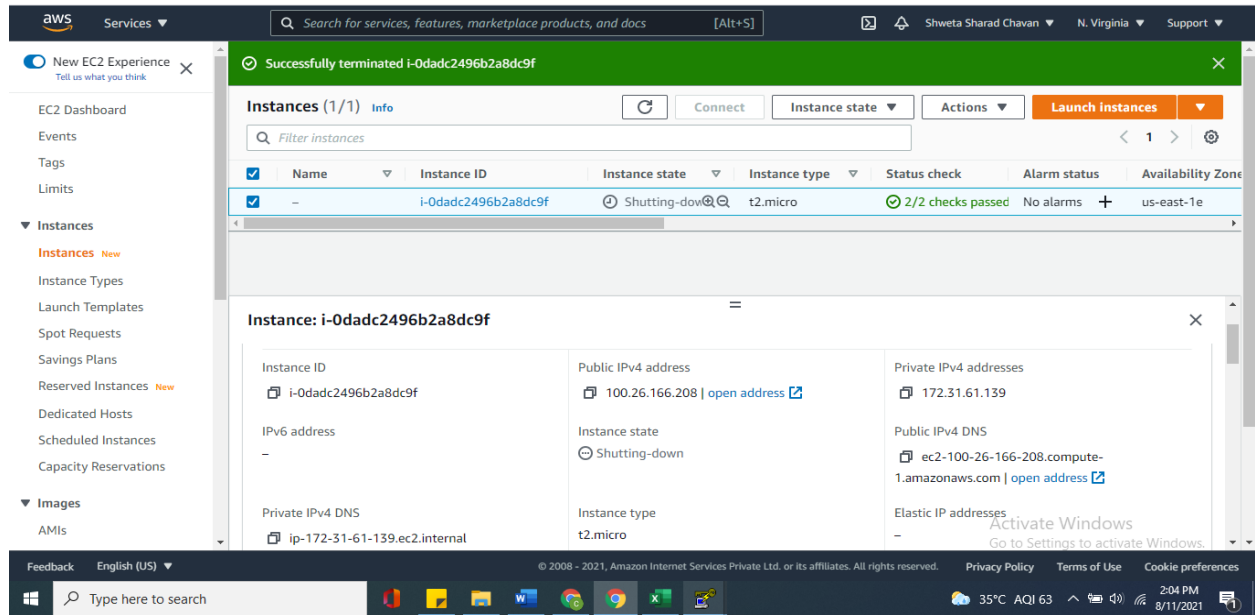
On an EBS-backed instance, the default action is for the root EBS volume to be deleted when the instance is terminated. Storage on any local drives will be lost.

Are you sure you want to terminate these instances?

i-0dad2496b2a8dc9f

To confirm that you want to terminate the instances, choose the terminate button below. Terminating the instance cannot be undone.

Cancel Terminate



Amazon EC2 shuts down and terminates your instance. After your instance is terminated, it remains visible on the console for a short while, and then the entry is automatically deleted. You cannot remove the terminated instance from the console display yourself.