

Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

TESTYANTRA

[NOTE- To connect to your instance using key pair, PuTTY and PuTTYgen software are required]

[Refer “[Putty installation steps.pdf](#)” to install the PuTTY.]

1. Login to AWS Management Console

➔ Go To -

<https://aws.amazon.com/>

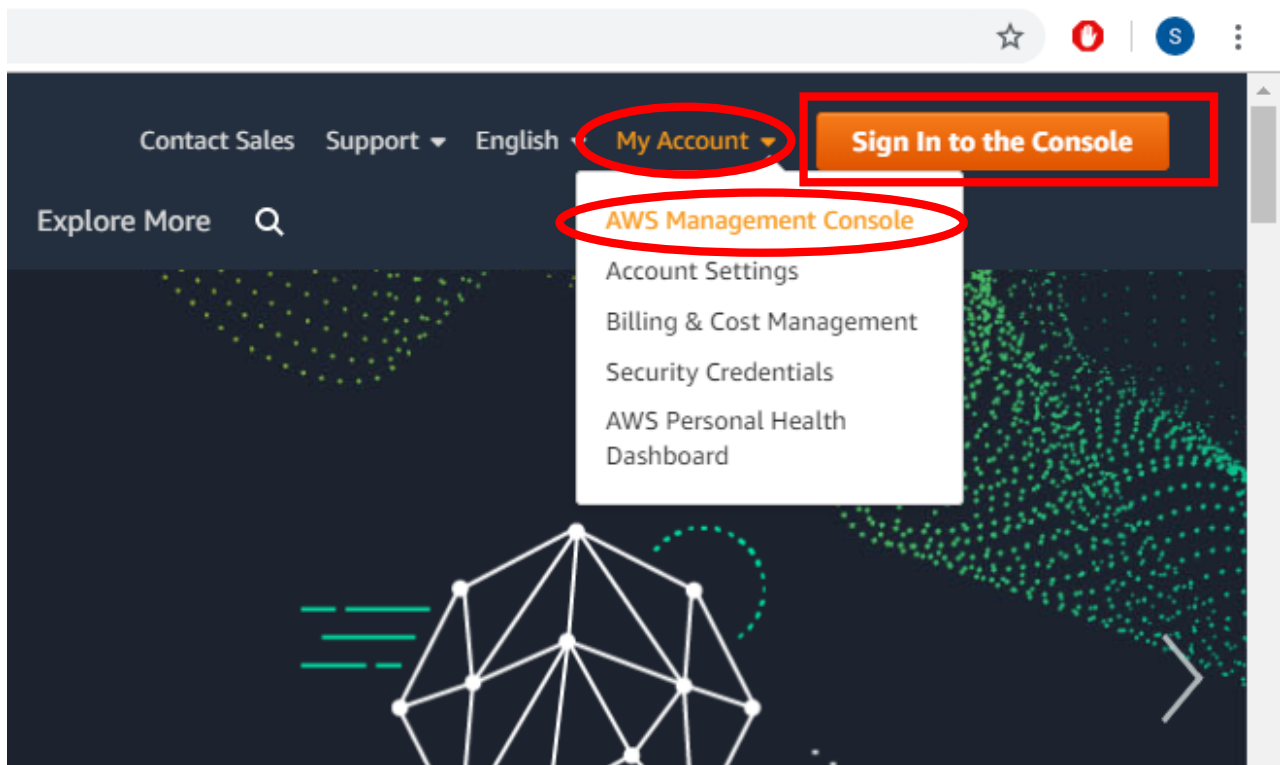
➔ Click on “Sign In to the Console” button.

OR

Hover the mouse pointer to “My Account” drop down menu and click on “AWS Management Console”

How to Create AWS Account? Click –

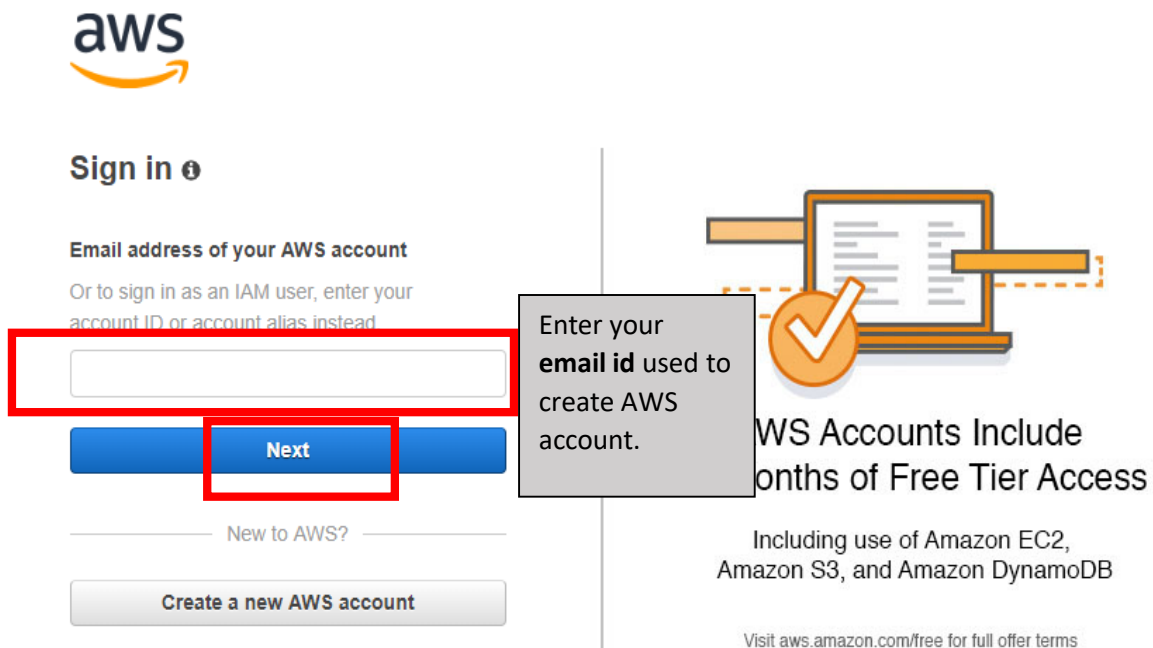
[AWS - Account Creation.pdf](#)



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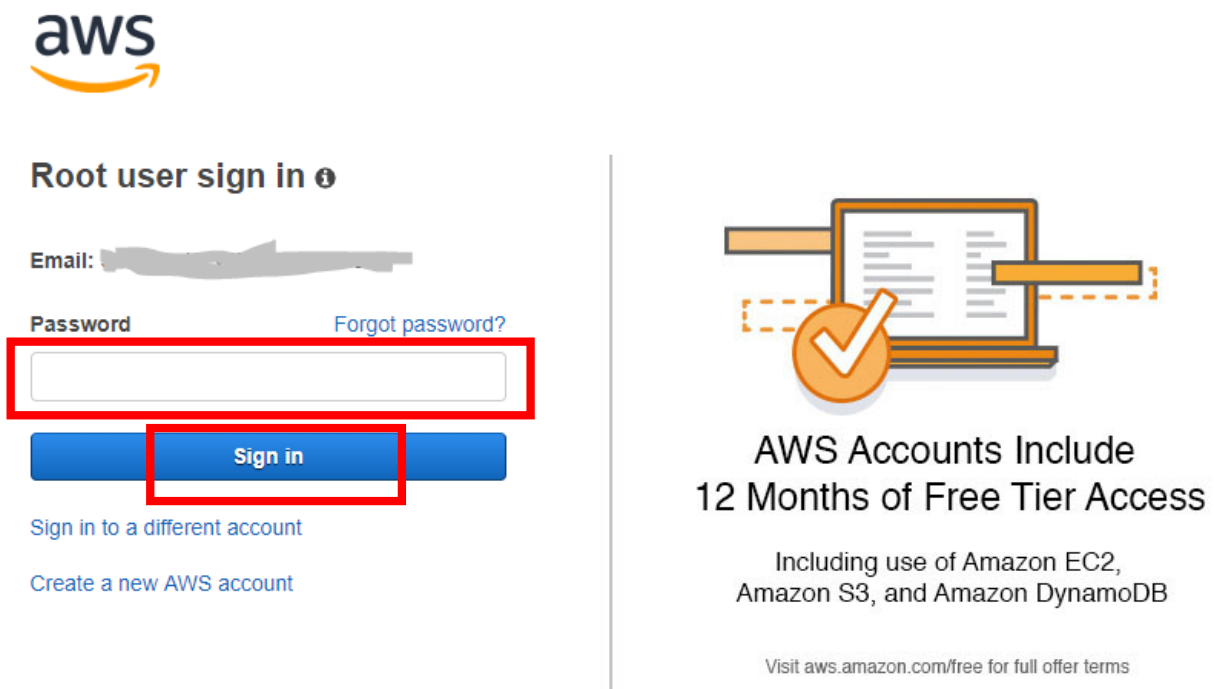
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- ➔ Enter **Email Id**
- ➔ Click on “Next” button



The screenshot shows the AWS 'Sign in' page. The AWS logo is at the top left. Below it, the text 'Sign in' is followed by a help icon. The main heading is 'Email address of your AWS account', with a subtext 'Or to sign in as an IAM user, enter your account ID or account alias instead.' Below this is a text input field, which is highlighted with a red rectangle. Underneath the input field is a blue button labeled 'Next', also highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the 'Next' button is a link 'New to AWS?' and a grey button labeled 'Create a new AWS account'. To the right of the sign-in form, there is a grey box with the text 'Enter your email id used to create AWS account.' and an illustration of a laptop with a checkmark. Further right, there is a promotional banner for 'AWS Accounts Include 12 Months of Free Tier Access' with details about EC2, S3, and DynamoDB, and a link to visit aws.amazon.com/free.

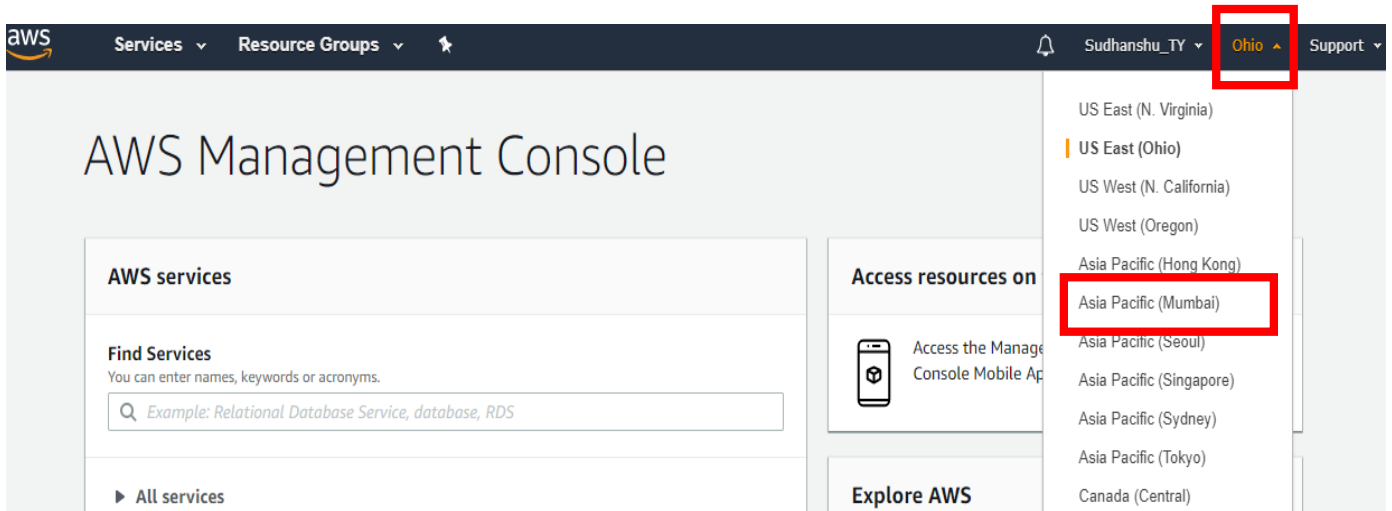
- ➔ Enter your password
- ➔ Click on “Sign in” button.



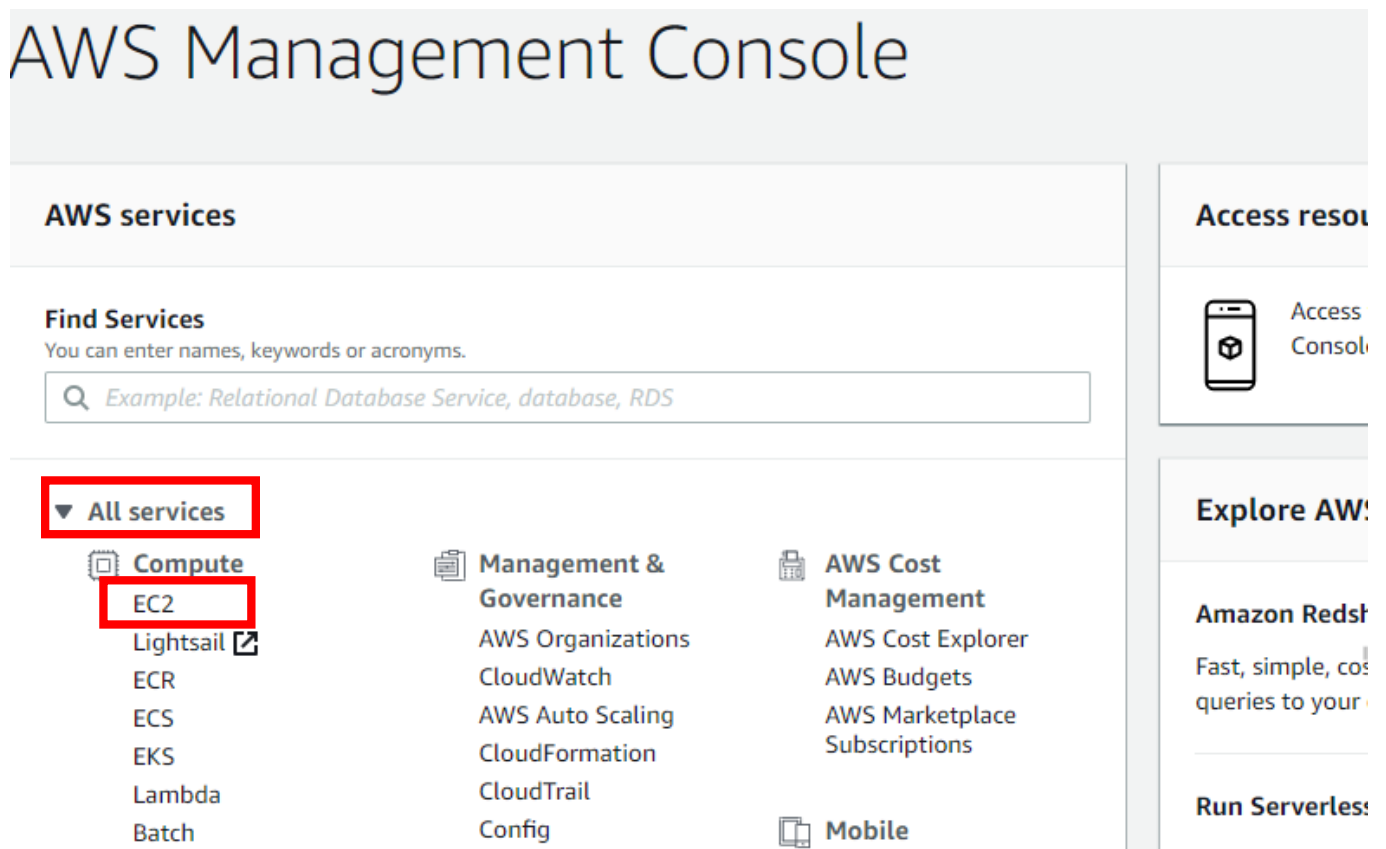
The screenshot shows the AWS 'Root user sign in' page. The AWS logo is at the top left. Below it, the text 'Root user sign in' is followed by a help icon. The main heading is 'Email:', followed by a greyed-out email address. Below this is a 'Password' label and a text input field, which is highlighted with a red rectangle. To the right of the password input field is a link 'Forgot password?'. Below the password input field is a blue button labeled 'Sign in', also highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the 'Sign in' button are two links: 'Sign in to a different account' and 'Create a new AWS account'. To the right of the sign-in form, there is an illustration of a laptop with a checkmark. Further right, there is a promotional banner for 'AWS Accounts Include 12 Months of Free Tier Access' with details about EC2, S3, and DynamoDB, and a link to visit aws.amazon.com/free.

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2. On the top right corner (next to your AWS Account Name), **change the region (location) to “Asia Pacific (Mumbai)”**
 - Hover mouse to Ohio or whatever location it shows (next to your AWS Account Name).
 - Select “Asia Pacific (Mumbai)” from the drop down list.



3. Expand “All services” → under ‘Compute’ select “EC2”.



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- Click on “Launch Instance” button.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with various AWS services. The main content area is titled 'Resources' and shows a summary of EC2 resources in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region: 0 Running Instances, 0 Elastic IPs, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 0 Snapshots, 0 Volumes, 0 Load Balancers, 0 Key Pairs, 1 Security Groups, and 0 Placement Groups. Below this is a 'Create Instance' section with a 'Launch Instance' button highlighted by a red rectangle. To the right of the button is a dropdown arrow. Below the button, there is a 'Service Health' section showing 'Service Status' for 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai)' as 'OK'. To the right of the 'Service Health' section is a 'Scheduled Events' section showing 'No events'.

- Check the “Free tier only” checkbox

The screenshot shows the 'Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)' step in the AWS Management Console. The top navigation bar shows the 'Services' dropdown and 'Resource Groups'. Below the navigation bar is a progress bar with steps: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The '1. Choose AMI' step is currently selected. Below the progress bar is a search bar with the text 'Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"'. Below the search bar is a 'Quick Start' section with a list of AMIs. The 'Free tier only' checkbox is highlighted with a red rectangle. The list of AMIs includes 'Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type', 'Amazon Linux AMI 2018.03.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type', and 'Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5 (HVM), SSD Volume Type'. Each AMI has a 'Select' button next to it.

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6. Scroll down and click on “**Select**” button against “**Ubuntu Server**”. (ensure that it is eligible for Free Tier if you have not checked the ‘free tier only’ checkbox in previous step).

aws Services Resource Groups

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

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-02b8258d76019367

SUSE Linux
Free tier eligible

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Public Cloud, Advanced Systems Management, Web and Scripting, and Legacy modules enabled.

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

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-007d5db58754fa284

Free tier eligible

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

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

Are you launching a database instance? Try Amazon RDS.

Amazon RDS

Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale your database on AWS by automating time-consuming database management tasks. With RDS, you can easily deploy **Amazon Aurora, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server** databases on AWS. [Aurora](#) is a MySQL- and PostgreSQL-compatible, enterprise-class database at 1/10th the cost of commercial databases. [Learn more about RDS](#)

Launch a database using RDS

Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Base - ami-0e719217acb64308e

Cancel and Exit

Select

64-bit (x86)

Select

64-bit (x86)

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7. Select the instance type “t2.micro” (free tier eligible) and click on “Next: Configure Instance Details” button –

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 types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

8. On the ‘Configure Instance’ page keep the default configuration. Click on “Next: Add Storage” button –

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

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances 1 Launch into Auto Scaling Group

Purchasing option ☐ Request Spot instances

Network vpc-1c7c4a74 (default) Create new VPC

Subnet No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) Create new subnet

Auto-assign Public IP Use subnet setting (Enable)

Placement group ☐ Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation Open Create new Capacity Reservation

IAM role None Create new IAM role

Shutdown behavior Stop

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage

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9. On the ‘Add Storage’ page –

→ **Size(GiB)** : 8 or 10 (must be less than free tier eligible size (<= 30)

→ **Volume Type** : General Purpose SSD (gp2)

- Click on “Next: Add Tags” button

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

Step 4: Add Storage

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

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0e73d708fb9ec85ff	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.

Check free tier eligible max size and Volume type here.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Tags](#)

10. On ‘Add Tags’ page click on “Add Tag” button –

aws Services Resource Groups

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	Value
(127 characters maximum)	(255 characters maximum)

This resource currently has no tags

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

[Add Tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

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11. On the ‘Add Tags’ page, Enter the key and value (case sensitive) –

➔ Key : name

➔ Value : webserver_ubuntu

- Check “Instances” & “Volumes” checkboxes.
- Click on “**Next: Configure Security Group**” button.

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 (127 characters maximum) Value (255 characters maximum)

name webserver_ubuntu

Instances Volumes

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Security Group

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12. On “Configure Security Group”

- ➔ Select “Create a new security group” radio button, then
- ➔ click on “Add Rule” button –

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

Step 6: Configure Security Group

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

Assign a security group ☒ Create a new security group

☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name: launch-wizard-1

Description: launch-wizard-1 created 2019-05-27T13:33:11.469+05:30

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

Add Rule

Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Previous Review and Launch

13. Add the following protocols –

- | | Type | Source |
|---|-------------|---|
| ➔ | SSH | Anywhere (---> required to connect to instance using PuTTY) |
| ➔ | All TCP | Anywhere |
| ➔ | All UDP | Anywhere |
| ➔ | RDP | Anywhere |
| ➔ | All Traffic | Anywhere |
| ➔ | HTTP | Anywhere |
| ➔ | HTTPS | Anywhere |

Step 6: Configure Security Group

Description: launch-wizard-1 created 2019-05-27T13:33:11.469+05:30

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
All UDP	UDP	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
RDP	TCP	3389	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
All traffic	All	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm
HTTPS	TCP	443	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Adm

Add Rule

Warning

Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

14. Click on “Review and Launch” button –

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

Step 6: Configure Security Group

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
All UDP	UDP	0 - 65535	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
RDP	TCP	3389	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
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
HTTPS	TCP	443	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch**

15. On the “Review” page, scroll down and click “Launch” button –

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

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

All TCP	TCP	0 - 65535	::/0
All UDP	UDP	0 - 65535	0.0.0.0/0
All UDP	UDP	0 - 65535	::/0
RDP	TCP	3389	0.0.0.0/0
RDP	TCP	3389	::/0
All traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0
All traffic	All	All	::/0
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
HTTP	TCP	80	::/0
HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0
HTTPS	TCP	443	::/0

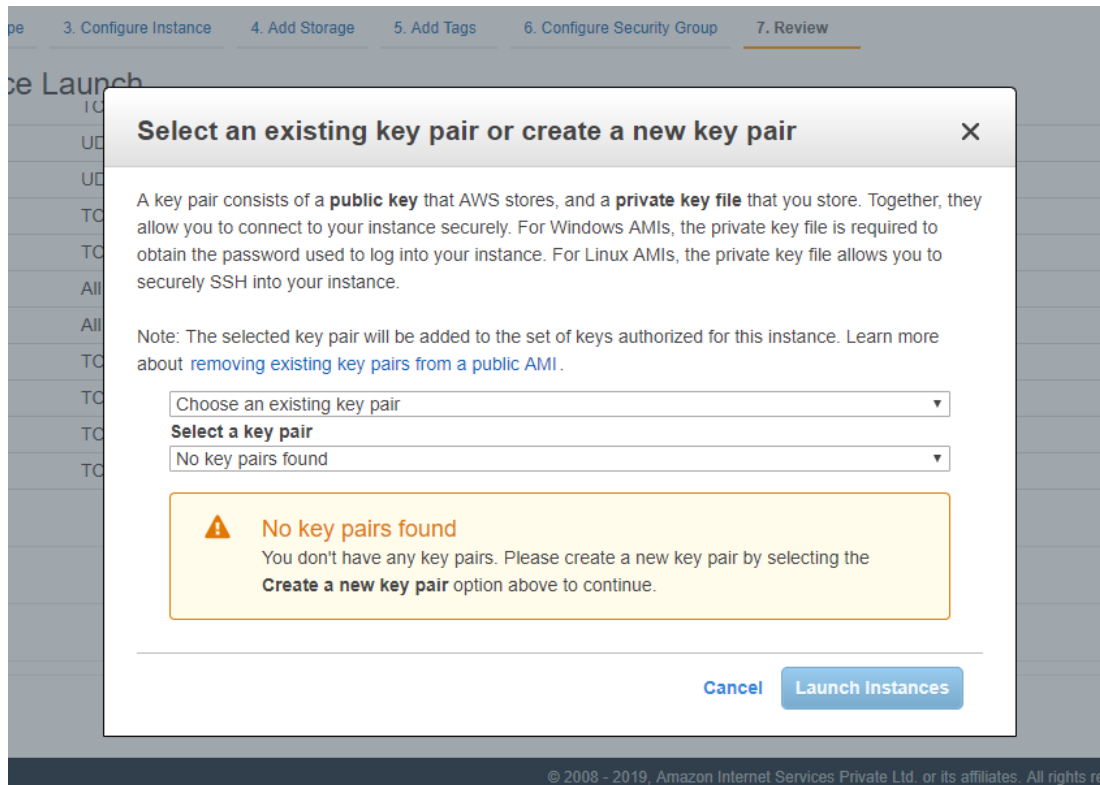
Instance Details Edit instance details

Storage Edit storage

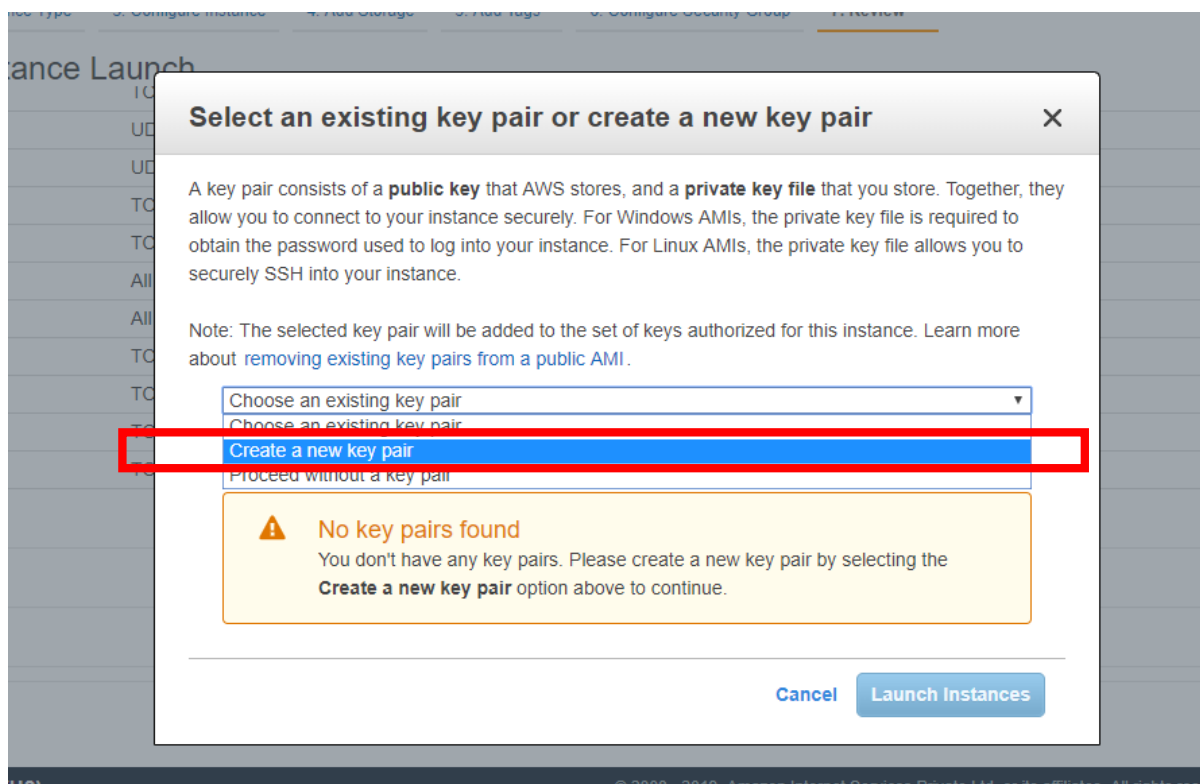
Tags Edit tags

Cancel Previous **Launch**

16. One “Key-Pair” popup will be launched –



17. Open the first drop-down and select “Create a new key pair” from the list.



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18. Enter “Key Pair Name” as –
webserver_ubuntu_key
- Click on “Download Key Pair” button

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

webserver_ubuntu_key

Download Key Pair

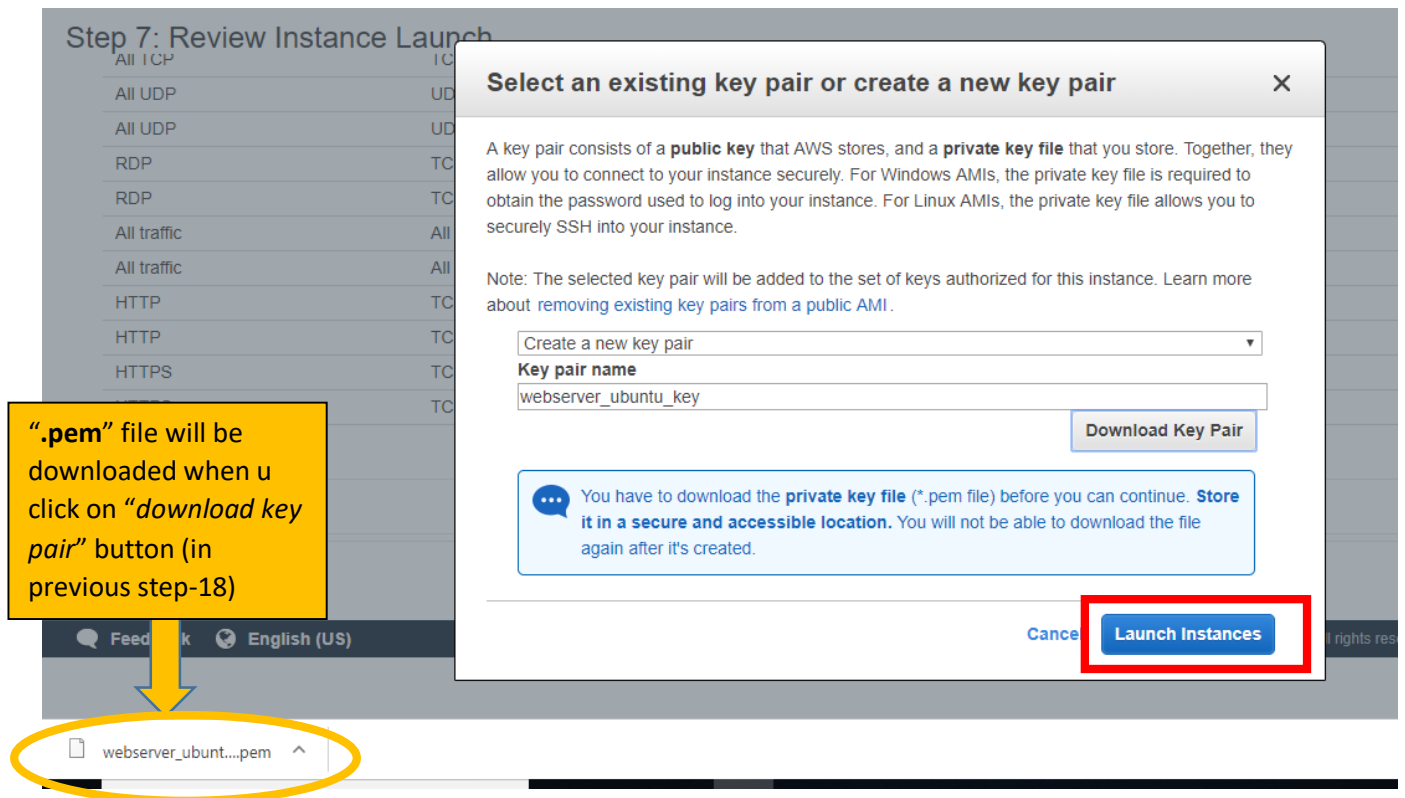
You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Cancel Launch Instances

- It will download the “webserver_ubuntu_key.pem” file. Save this “.pem” file (***we need this file in future to connect to this instance using PuTTY***).

[NOTE: - This “.pem” file is an important file. It will be required in future as well. So, save this file in a place u can easily remember and also in the drive other than your OS installed drive.]

19. Click on “Launch Instances” button.



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20. The ‘Launch Status’ page will be displayed.


- Click on your **instance link**. Link will be present inside *“Your instances are now launching”* box after *“The following instance launches have been initiated:”* message.

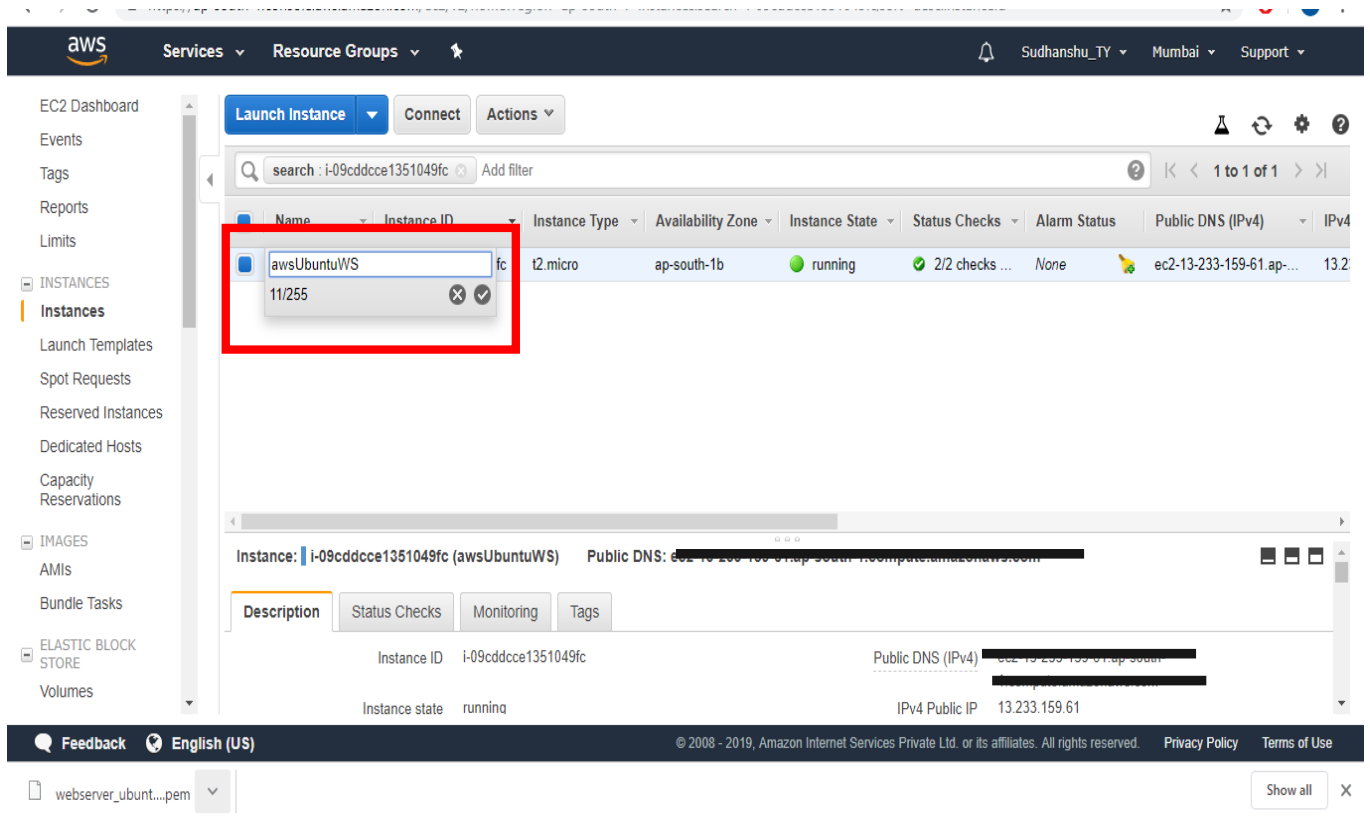
The screenshot shows the AWS 'Launch Status' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'aws', 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information. The main content area has a green box with a checkmark icon and the text 'Your instances are now launching'. Below this, it says 'The following instance launches have been initiated: i-09cddcce1351049fc' with a red box around the instance ID and a 'View launch log' link. There's also a blue box with an information icon and the text 'Get notified of estimated charges'. Below these are sections for 'How to connect to your instances' and 'Here are some helpful resources to get you started' with links to 'How to connect to your Linux instance', 'Amazon EC2: User Guide', 'Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier', and 'Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum'. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

21. Hover the mouse on the “Name” field of the instance and click on **pencil / edit icon**.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console. The top navigation bar is the same as the previous image. The left sidebar shows the 'INSTANCES' section expanded. The main content area displays a table of instances. The first instance, 'i-09cddcce1351049fc', is highlighted. A red box is drawn around the 'Name' field and the pencil icon next to it. Below the table, there's a detailed view of the selected instance, showing its 'Instance ID', 'Public DNS', and 'Instance state' (running). The 'Description' tab is selected, showing details about the instance's configuration.

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- Give some **name** to your instance (ex. - awsUbuntuWS) and press Enter or click on  mark.



The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface. On the left sidebar, the 'INSTANCES' section is expanded, and the 'Instances' link is selected. The main content area shows a table of EC2 instances. One instance, named 'awsUbuntuWS' with Instance ID 'i-09cddcce1351049fc', is highlighted. A red box is drawn around the instance name and ID. Below the table, the details for the selected instance are shown, including the Instance ID, Public DNS, and IPv4 Public IP.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS (IPv4)	IPv4
awsUbuntuWS	i-09cddcce1351049fc	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-13-233-159-61.ap-...	13.2...

Instance: i-09cddcce1351049fc (awsUbuntuWS) Public DNS: ec2-13-233-159-61.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Instance ID: i-09cddcce1351049fc Public DNS (IPv4): ec2-13-233-159-61.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Instance state: running IPv4 Public IP: 13.233.159.61

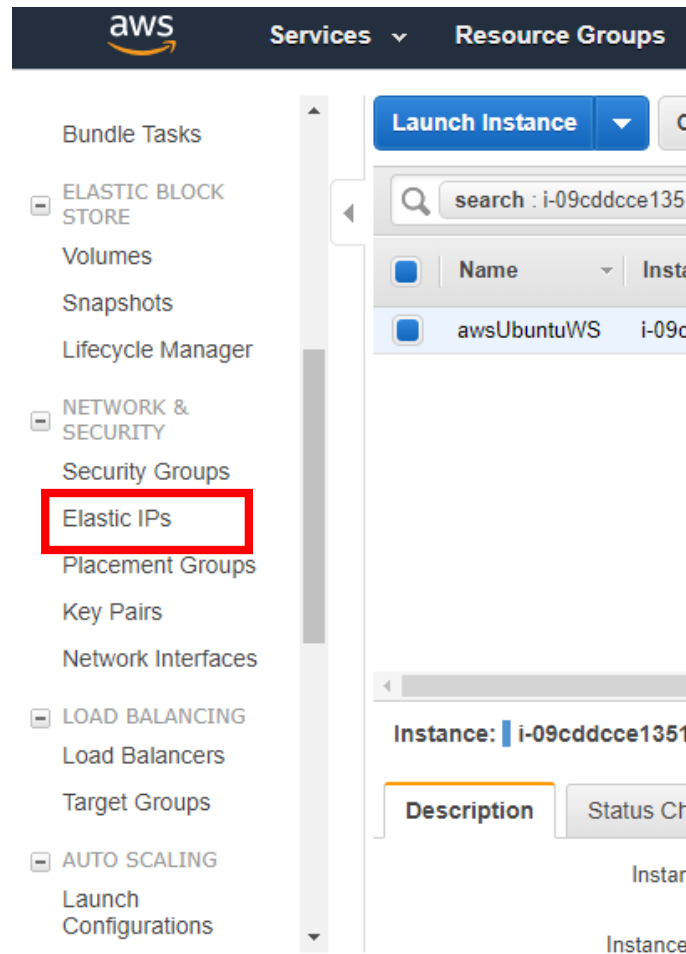
22. Check value of “**Status Check**” column. if it is “**initializing**”, wait for some time until it gets initialized. When initialization of your instance is completed, the value or “**Status Check**” column will be like “**2/2 checks passed**”.

- **Let the initialization complete.**

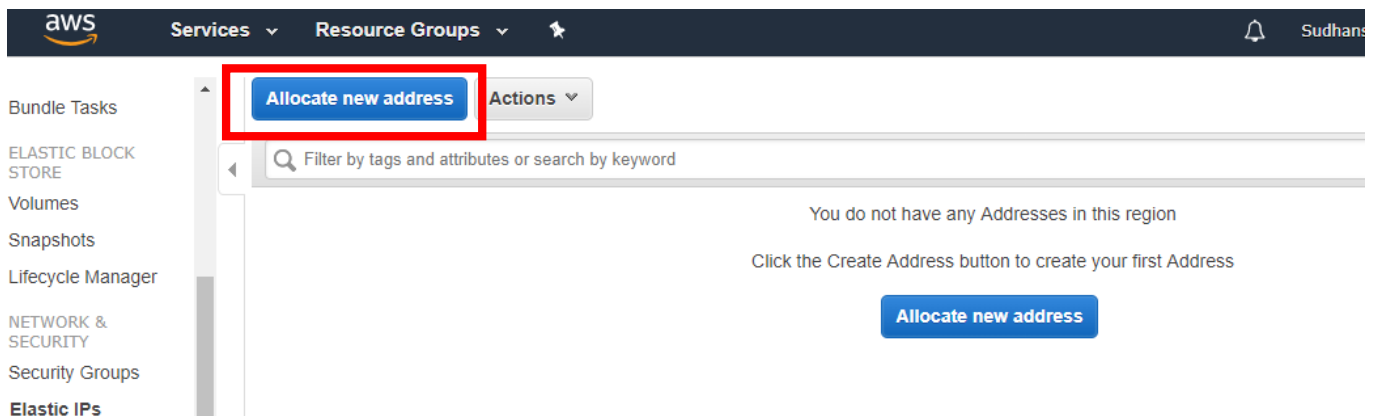
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23. Now, **Create your own “Elastic IP”** –

- a. Scroll down the left hand side navigation pane, under **“Network & Security”** click on **“Elastic IPs”**

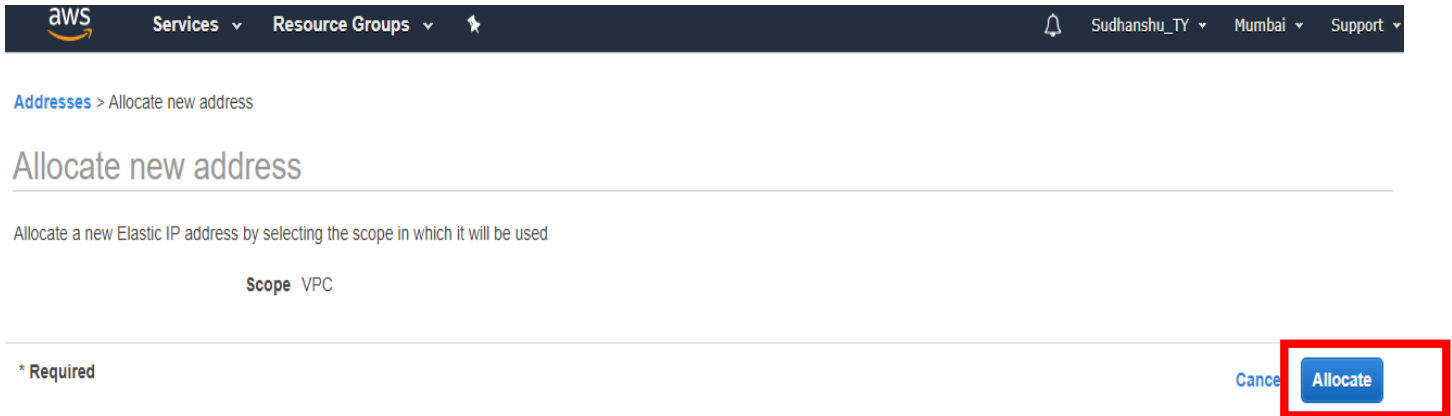


- b. Click on **“Allocate new address”** button



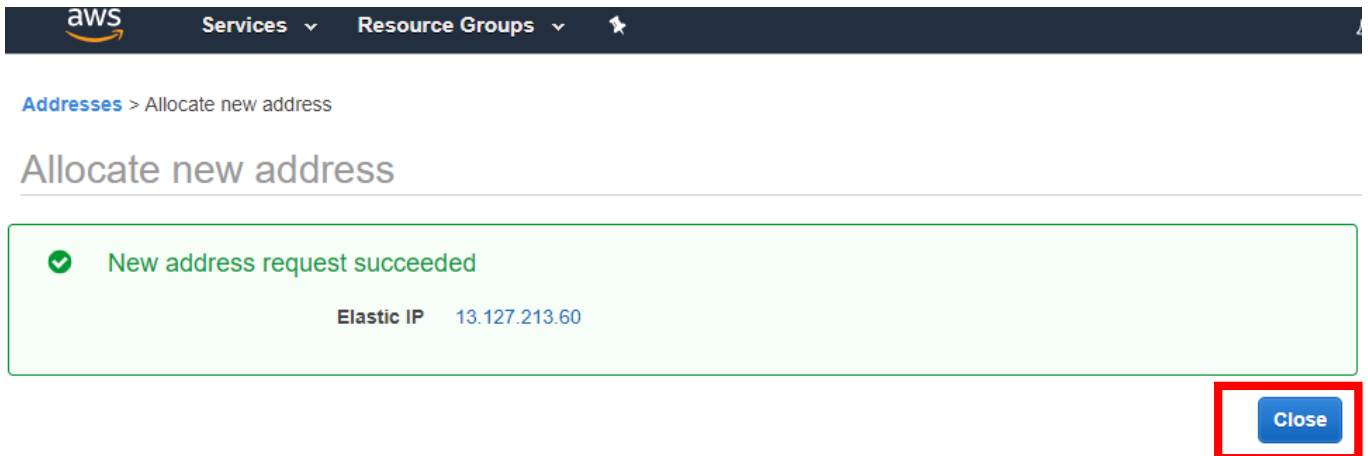
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- c. Click on “Allocate” button –



The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for allocating a new Elastic IP address. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information. The breadcrumb trail is 'Addresses > Allocate new address'. The main heading is 'Allocate new address'. Below it, a sub-heading states: 'Allocate a new Elastic IP address by selecting the scope in which it will be used'. A dropdown menu for 'Scope' is set to 'VPC'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Allocate'. The 'Allocate' button is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

- d. New IP will be allocated. Click on “Close” button.

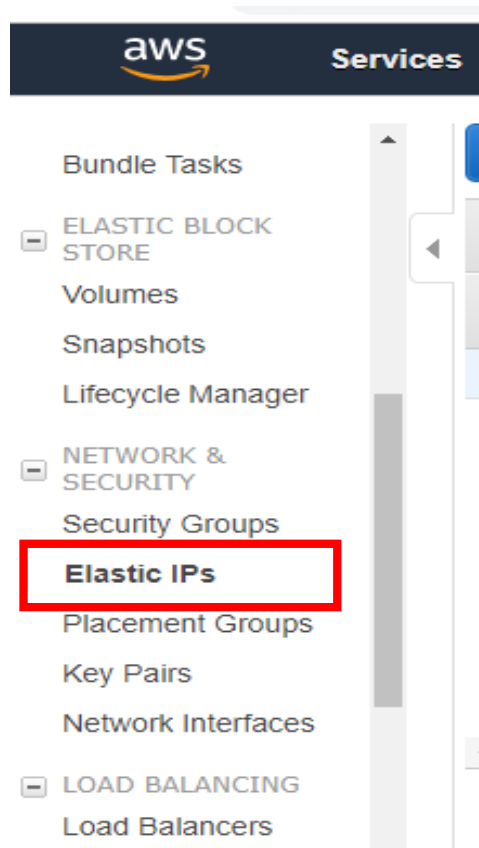


The screenshot shows the AWS console after a successful Elastic IP allocation. The top navigation bar is the same. The breadcrumb trail is 'Addresses > Allocate new address'. The main heading is 'Allocate new address'. Below it, a green success message box contains a checkmark icon and the text 'New address request succeeded'. Below the message, it displays 'Elastic IP 13.127.213.60'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Close' button, which is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

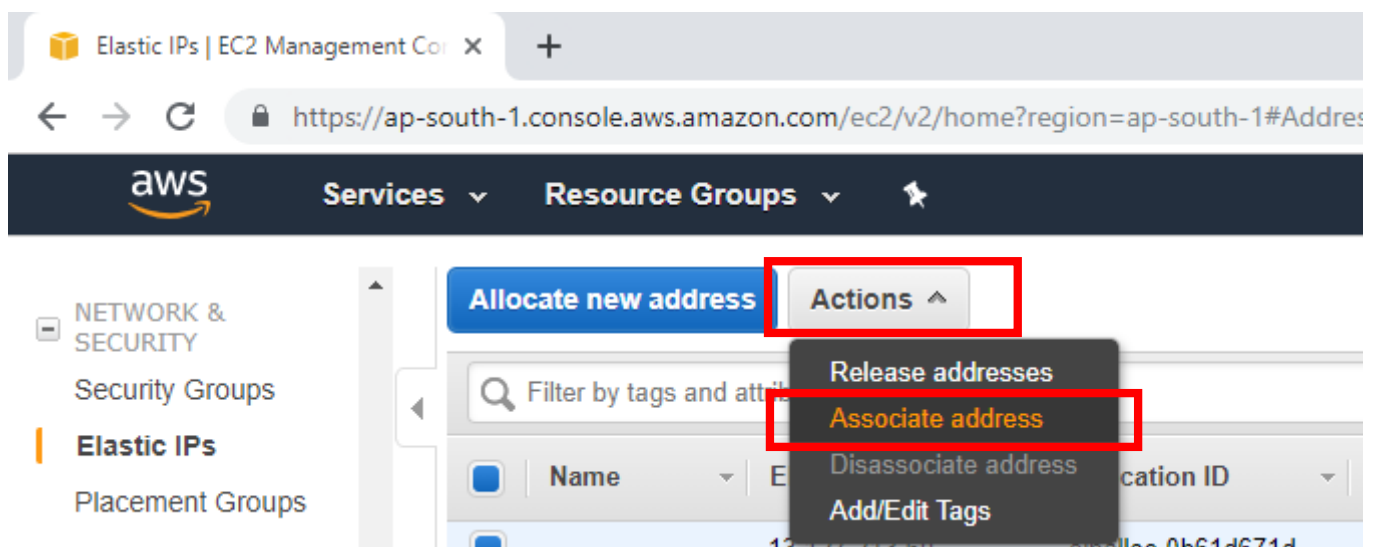
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24. Associate your Private IP with Elastic IP –

- a. On the left hand side navigation pane, scroll down --> under “**Network & Security**” click on “**Elastic IPs**”



- b. Click on “**Action**” and select “**Associate Address**”



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- c. Select the “**Instance**” radio button against “*Resource Type*”
And expand **Instance** dropdown and **select your instance**.

[Addresses](#) > Associate address

Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (13.127.213.60)

Resource type ☒ Instance **i**
☐ Network interface

Instance **C**

Private IP **C** **i**

Reassociation

Instance ID	Name	State
i-09cddcce1351049fc	awsUbuntuWS	running

i



Warning

If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. [Learn more](#)

- d. Expand **Private IP** dropdown and **select your Private IP** –

Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (13.127.213.60)

Resource type ☒ Instance **i**
☐ Network interface

Instance **C**

Private IP **C** **i**

Reassociation

Filter by attributes
172.31.1.40

i



Warning

If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released.

Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- e. Click on “Associate” button

Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (13.127.213.60)

Resource type ☒ Instance *i*
☐ Network interface

Instance *C*

Private IP *C* *i*

Reassociation ☐ Allow Elastic IP to be reassociated if already attached *i*

Warning

If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. [Learn more.](#)

* Required

Cancel

Associate

- f. Click on “Close” button –



[Addresses](#) > Associate address

Associate address

✓ Associate address request succeeded

Close

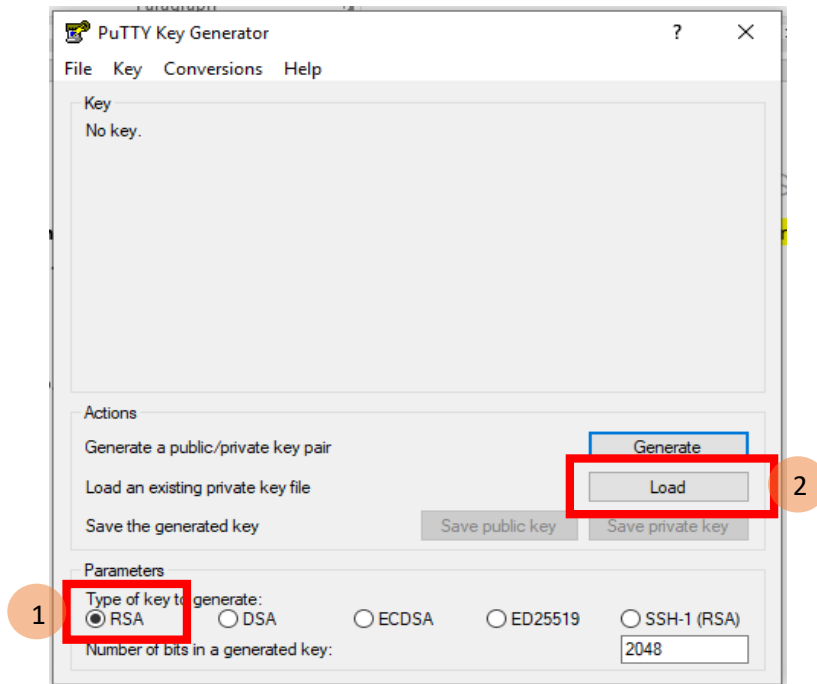
- **Your EC2 instance is configured now.**
- **Now you can Connect to your EC2 Instance Using PuTTY.**
[PuTTY & PuTTYgen Software are required]

Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

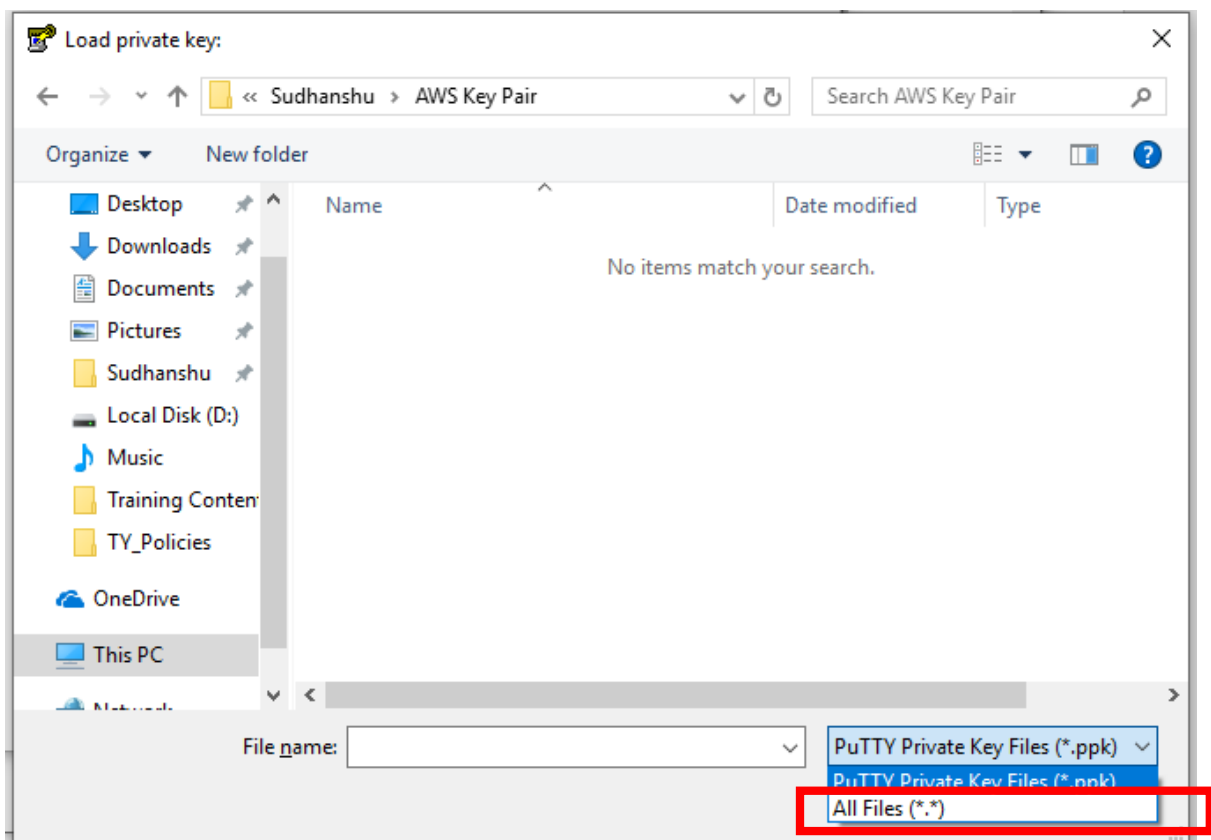
25. Open “PuTTYgen” software

a. select the ‘type of key to generate’ as “RSA”

- Click on "Load" button

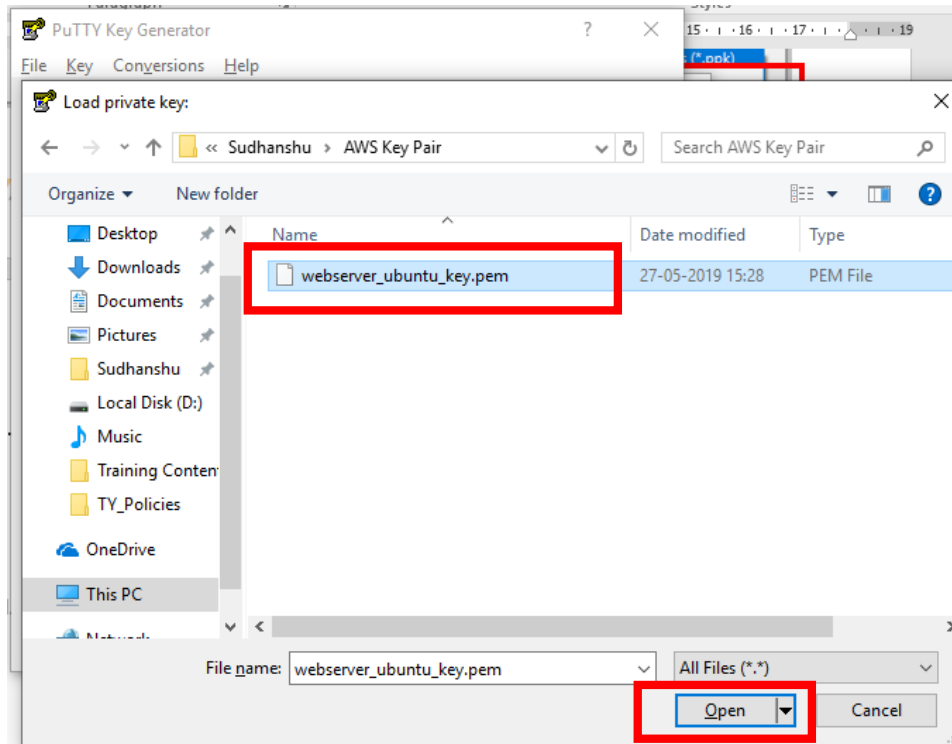


b. Select “All Types (*.*)” from file types dropdown –

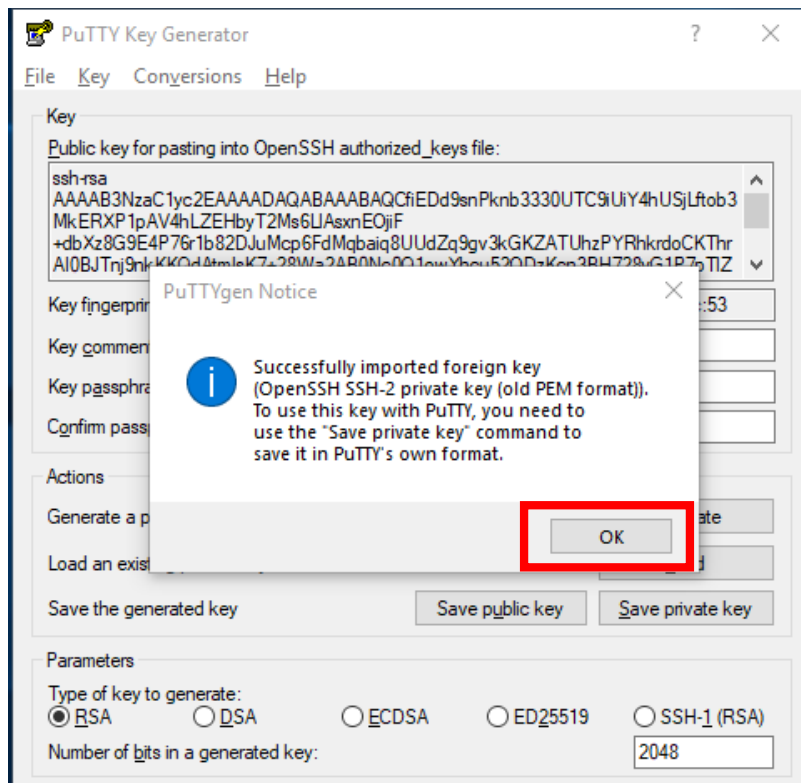


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- c. Browse for “**webserver_ubuntu_key.pem**” file (*downloaded in STEP- 18*), select it and click on “**Open**” –

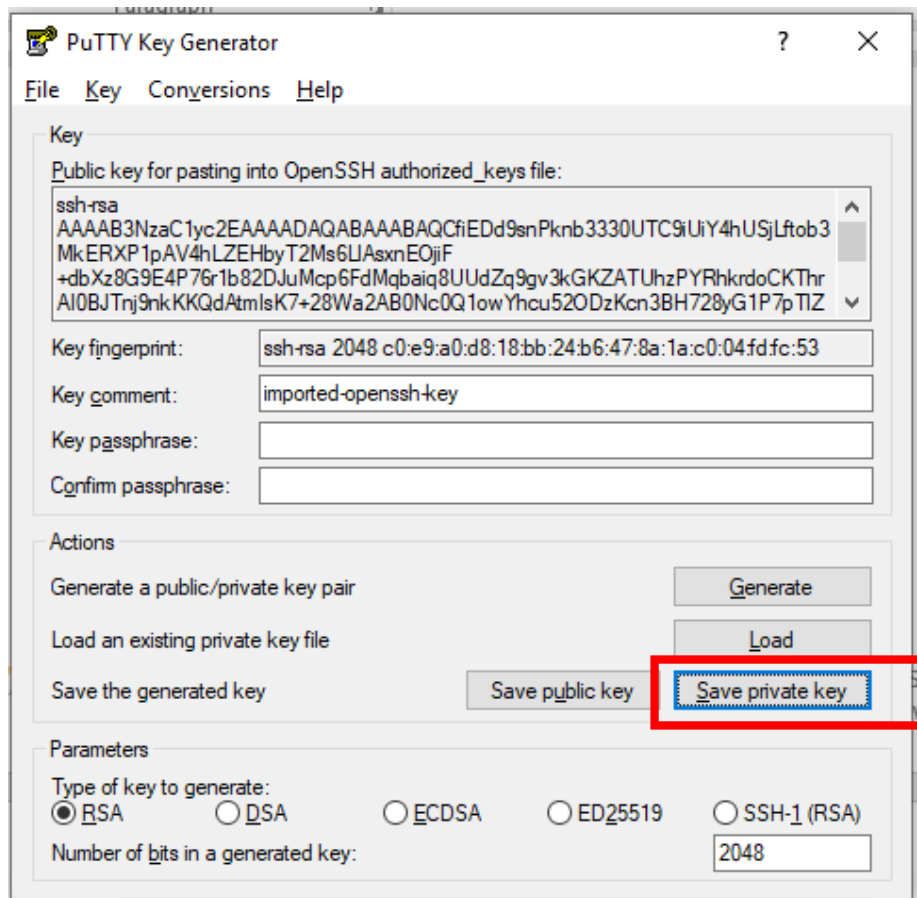


- d. If “**PuTTYgen Notice**” popup pops up, click on “**OK**”

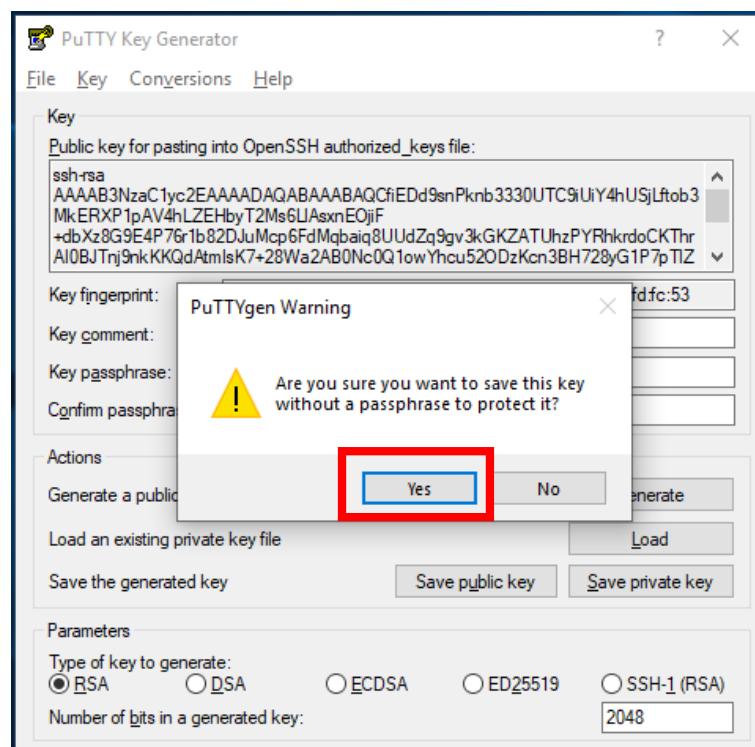


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- e. Click on “**Save private key**” button –



- f. On ‘PuTTYgen Warning’ popup, click on “**Yes**” –

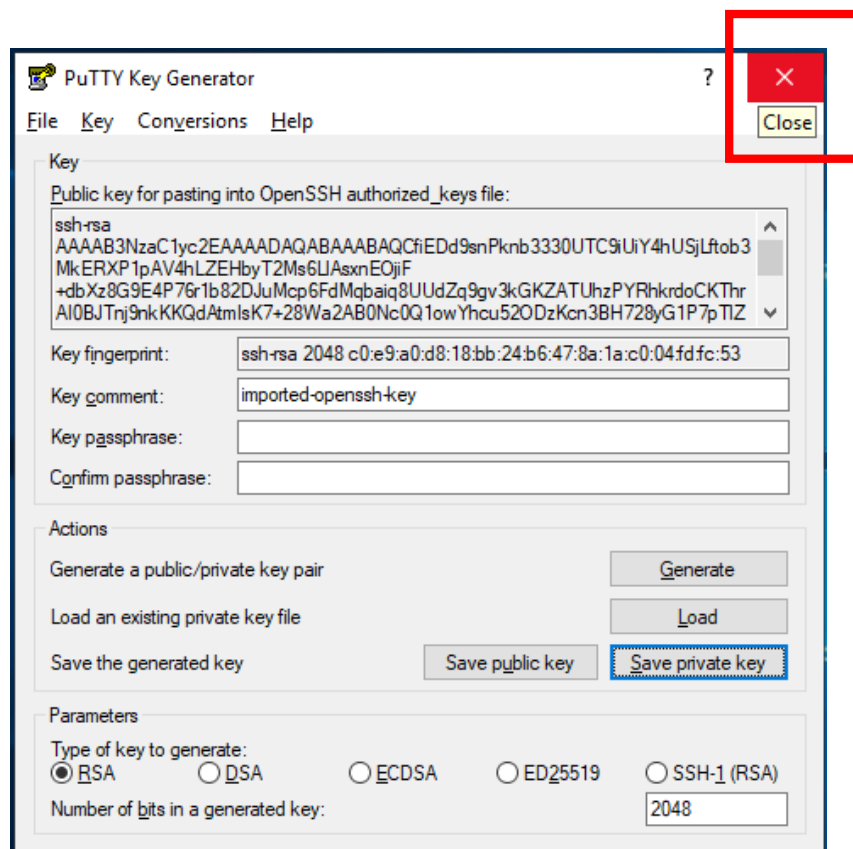


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- g. Save the file by name “webserver_ubuntu_key”.
(file name with extension will be “webserver_ubuntu_key.ppk”)

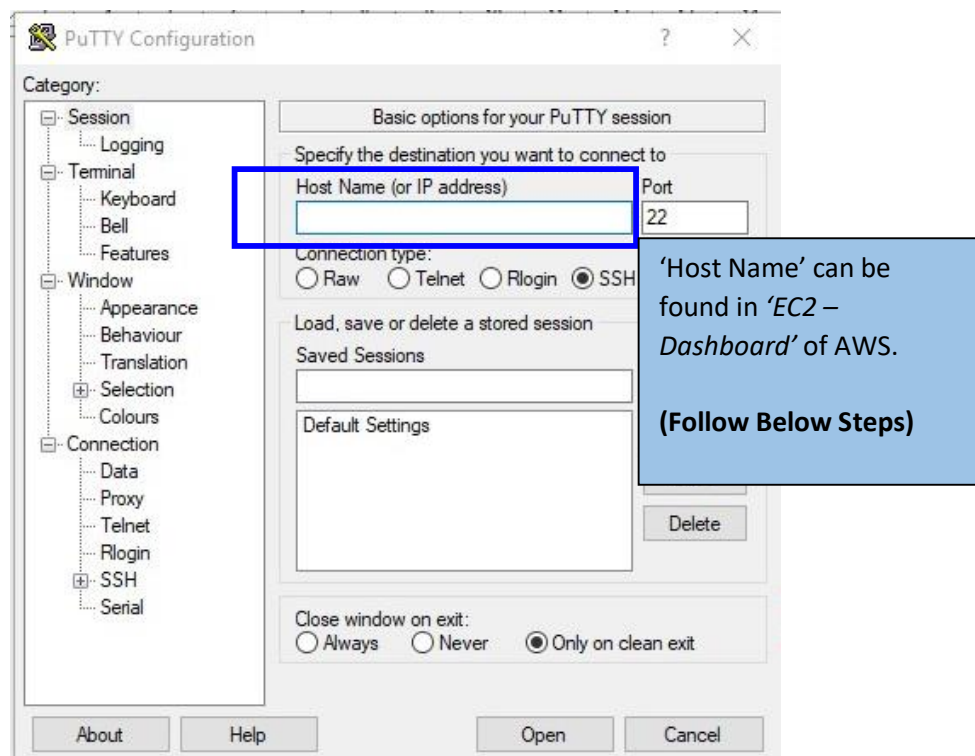
[NOTE: - This “.ppk” file is an important file. It is required to connect to your server (instance) using PuTTY. So, save this file in a place u can easily remember and also in the drive other than your OS installed drive.]

- h. Close PuTTYgen.

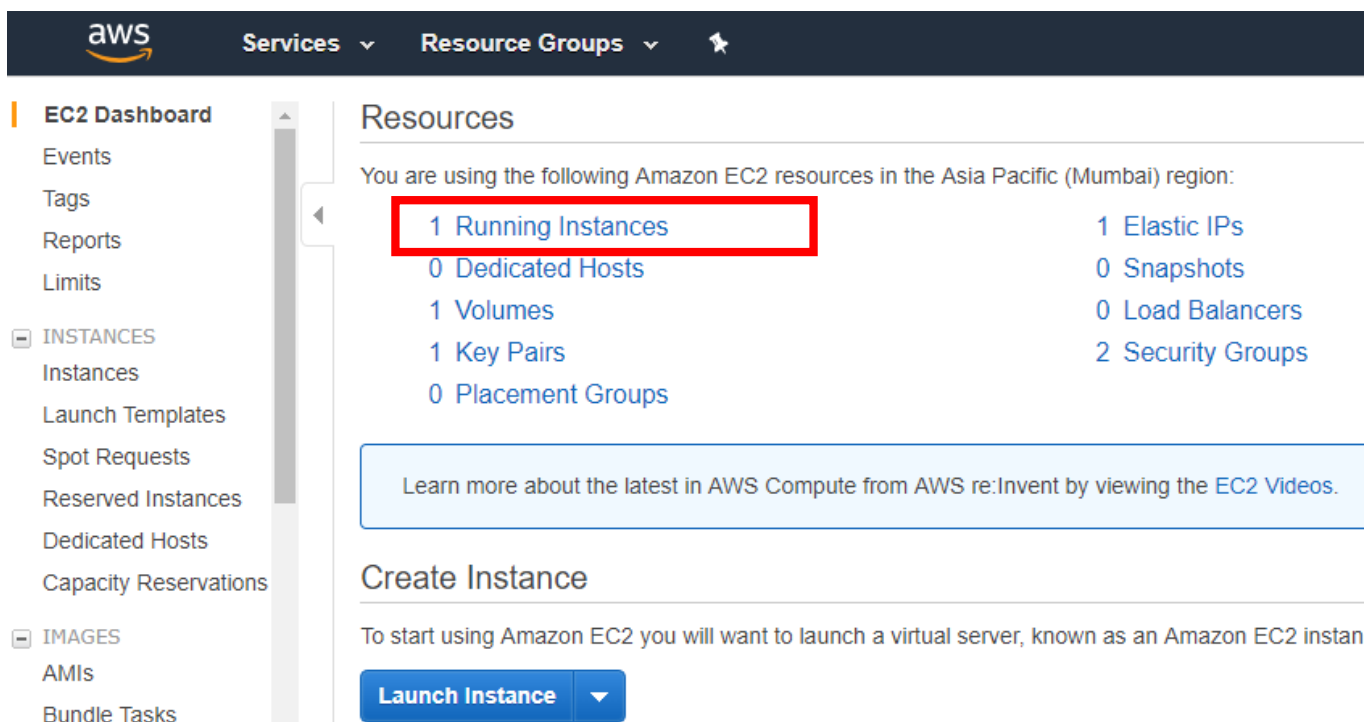


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

26. Open “PuTTY” software.

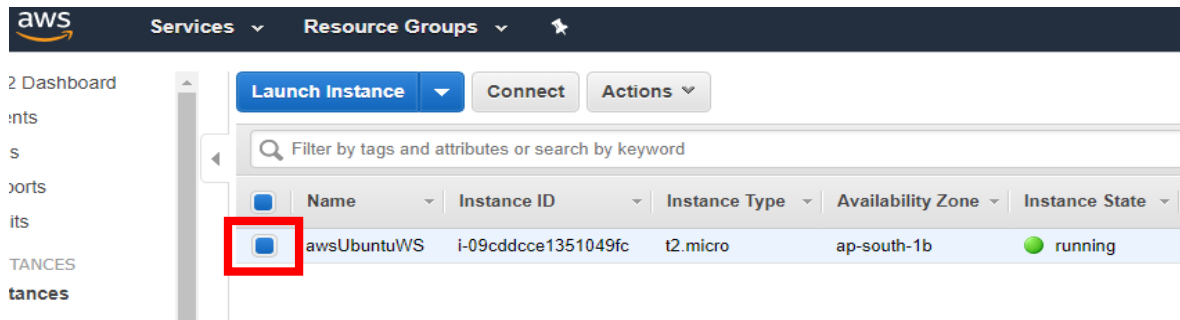


- a. Here you need to Enter the **Host Name**. To find host name, proceed as follows –
- Login to you AWS Management Console, and go to your **EC2 Dashboard**. (Follow STEP - [1](#) - [3](#))
 - Click on “**Running Instances**”

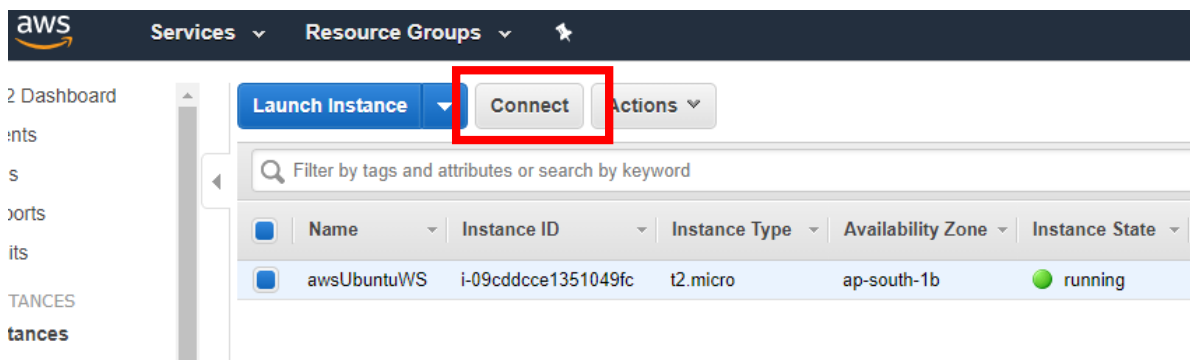


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

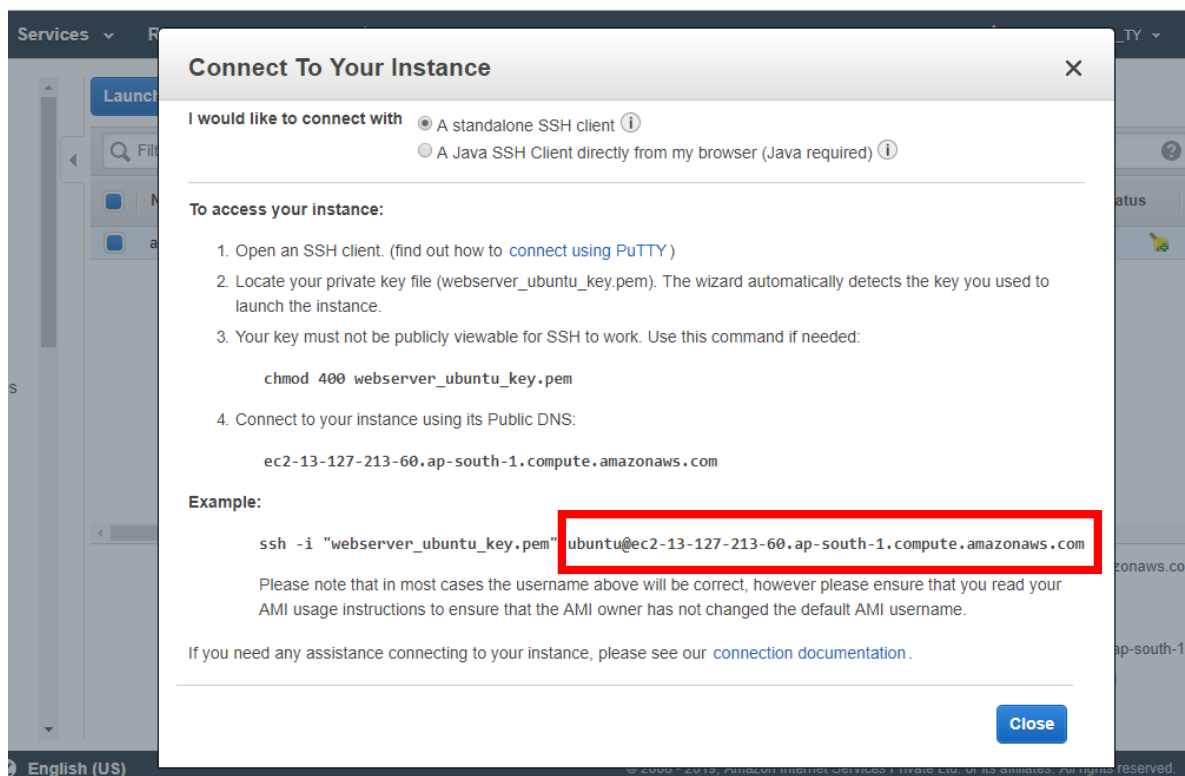
- Select Your ‘EC2 Instance’ with which you want to connect –



- Click on “Connect” button –



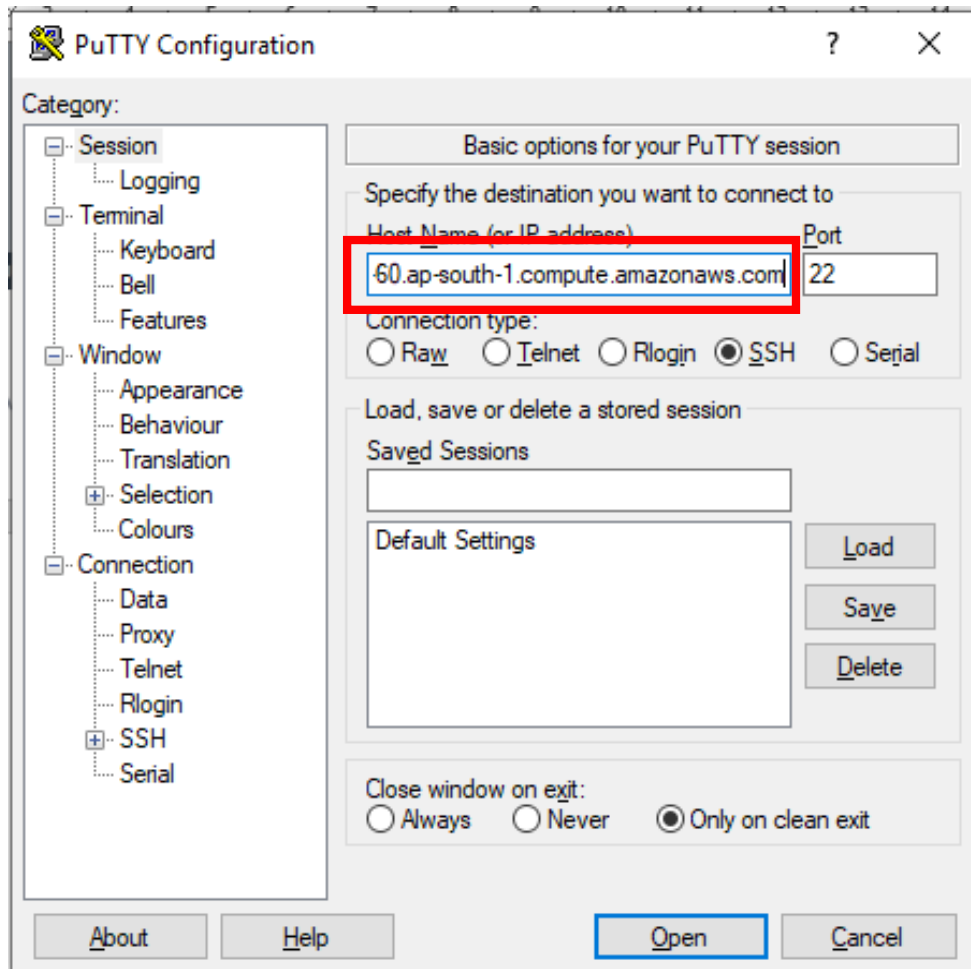
- Copy the URL (this will be the host name in PuTTY) –



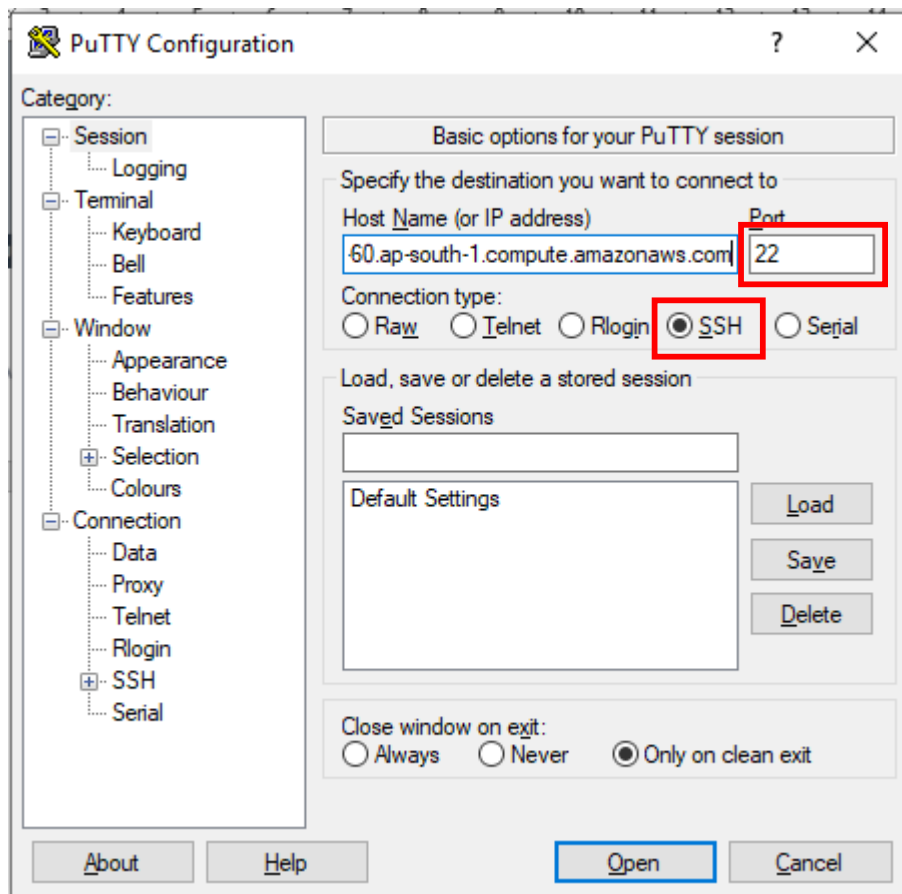
Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- Go back to PuTTY.

- b. Paste the copied URL in **Host Name** input box –



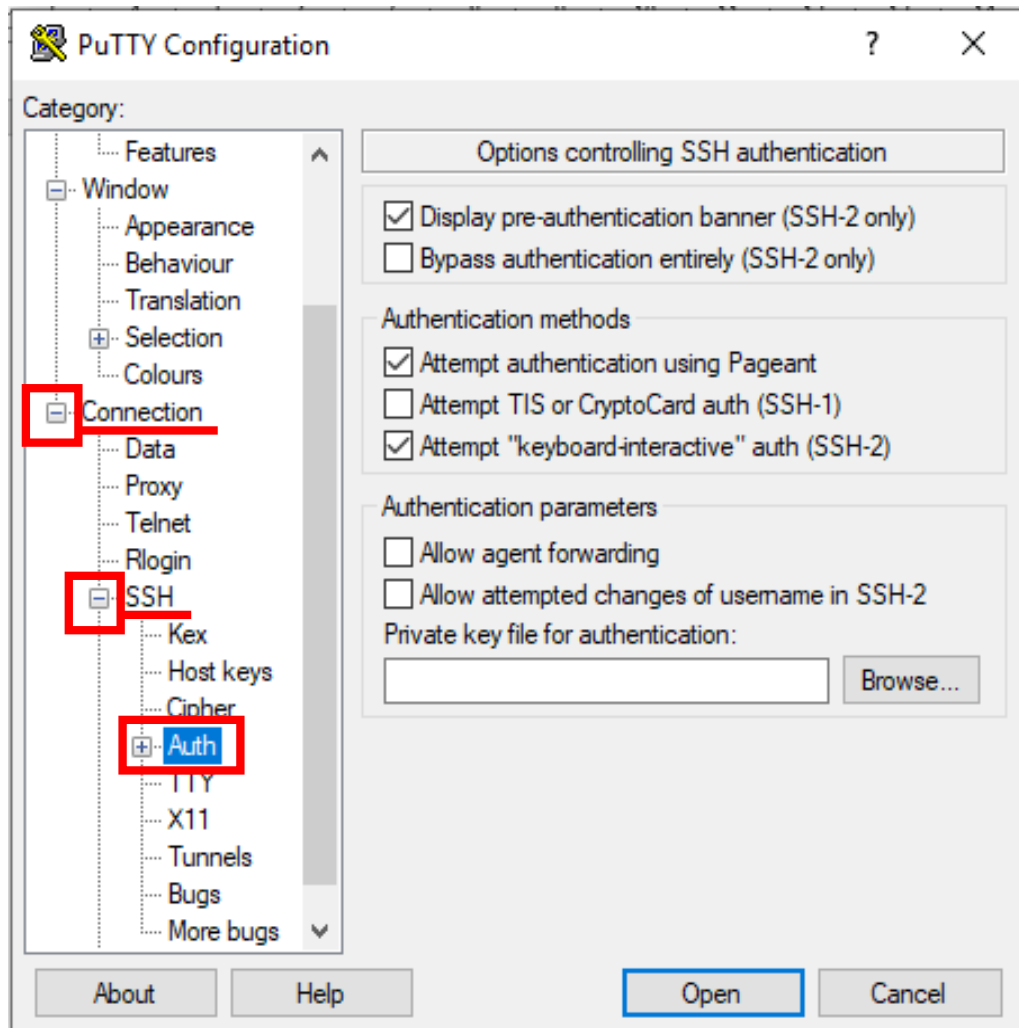
- c. Enter “Port no” **22** and select ‘Connection Type’ “**SSH**”



Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

TESTYANTRA

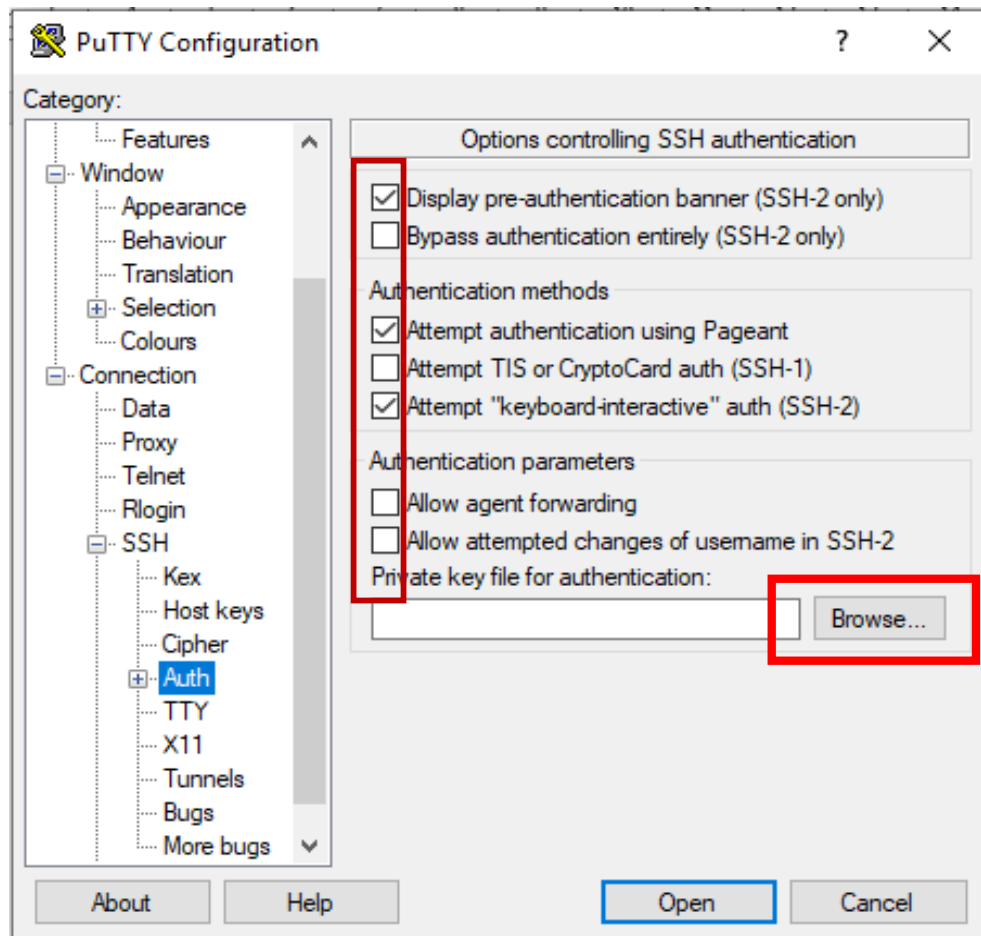
- d. Under “**Category:**” Navigation Pane, Expand **Connection** → **SSH** → select “**Auth**”



Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

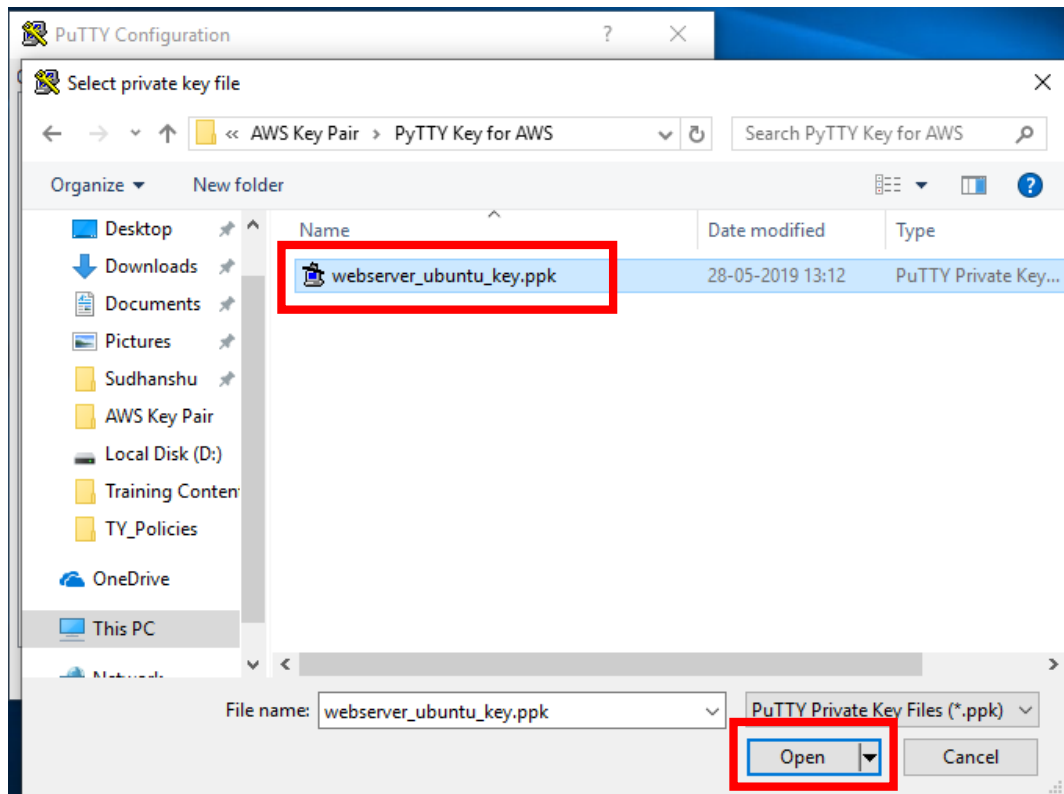
TESTYANTRA

- e. **Ensure** the checkboxes checked as in below image and click on “**Browse**” button –

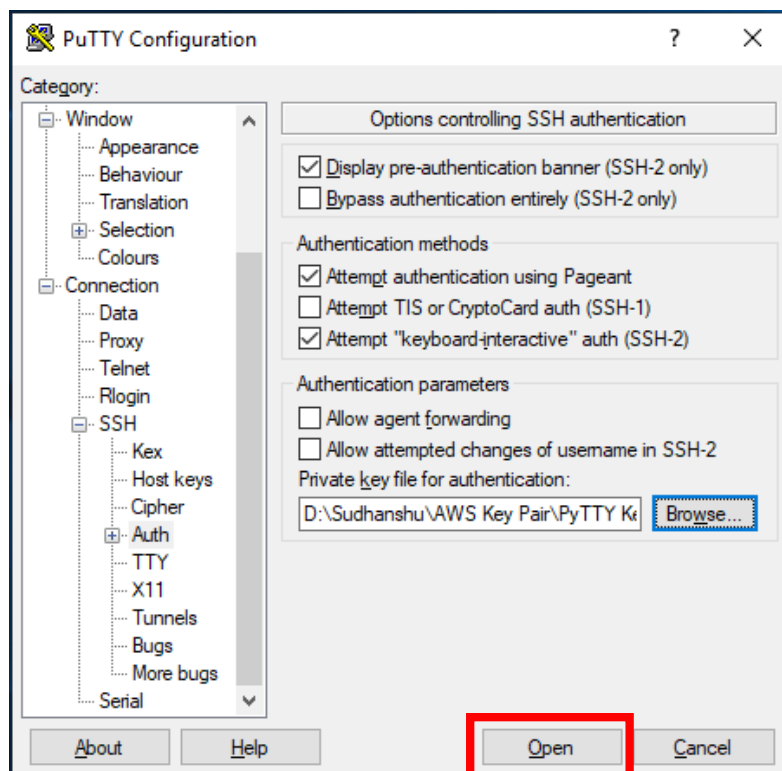


Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- f. Browse for “**webserver_ubuntu_key.ppk**” file (*generated and saved in STEP- 25.g*), select it and click on “**Open**” –

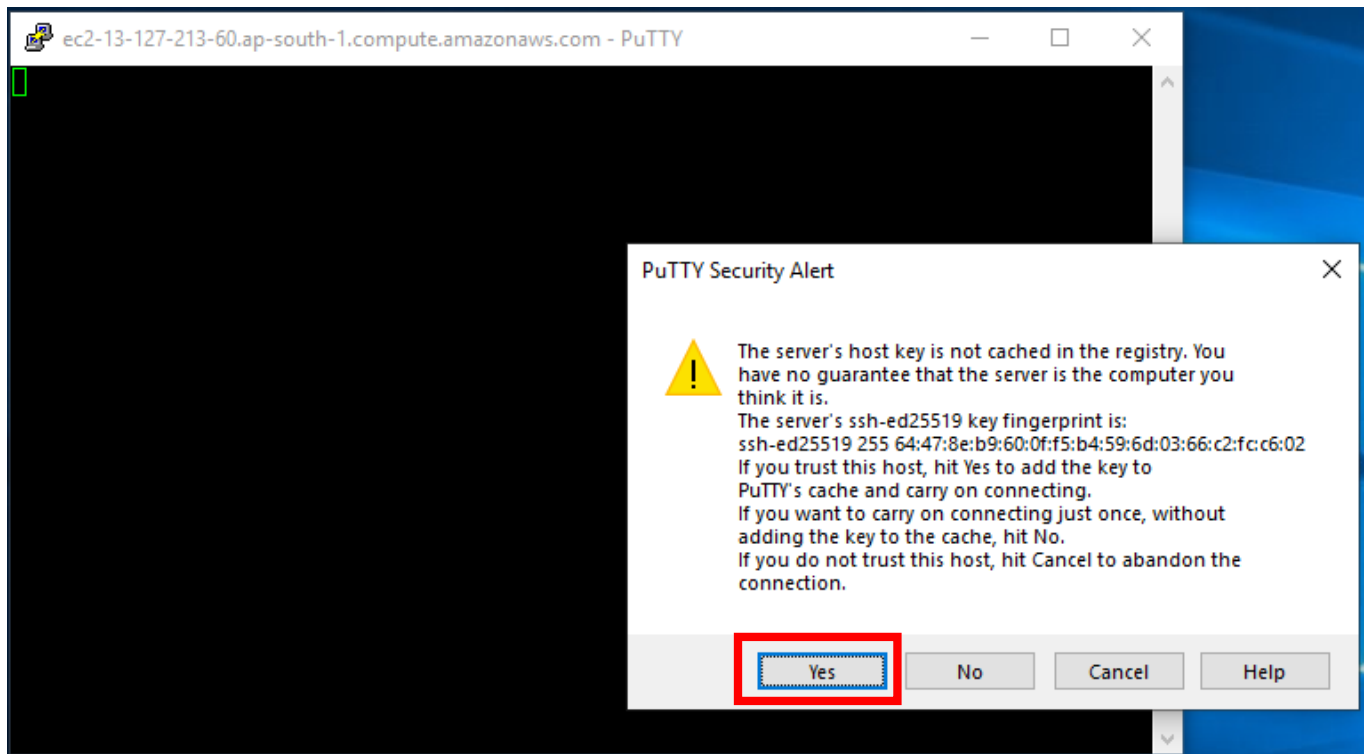


- g. Click on “**Open**” –



Steps for AWS – “EC2” Configuration

- h. In the “PuTTY Security Alert” dialogue box, click on “Yes” button –



- i. That's it. You are now in your Server (EC2 - Instance).

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-1-40: ~  
  
Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:  
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud  
  
* Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.  
- Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:  
https://ubuntu.com/livepatch  
  
0 packages can be updated.  
0 updates are security updates.  
  
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.  
  
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by  
applicable law.  
  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-1-40:~$
```