

Lab manual – Linux EC2 instance Login

1. Using Putty.

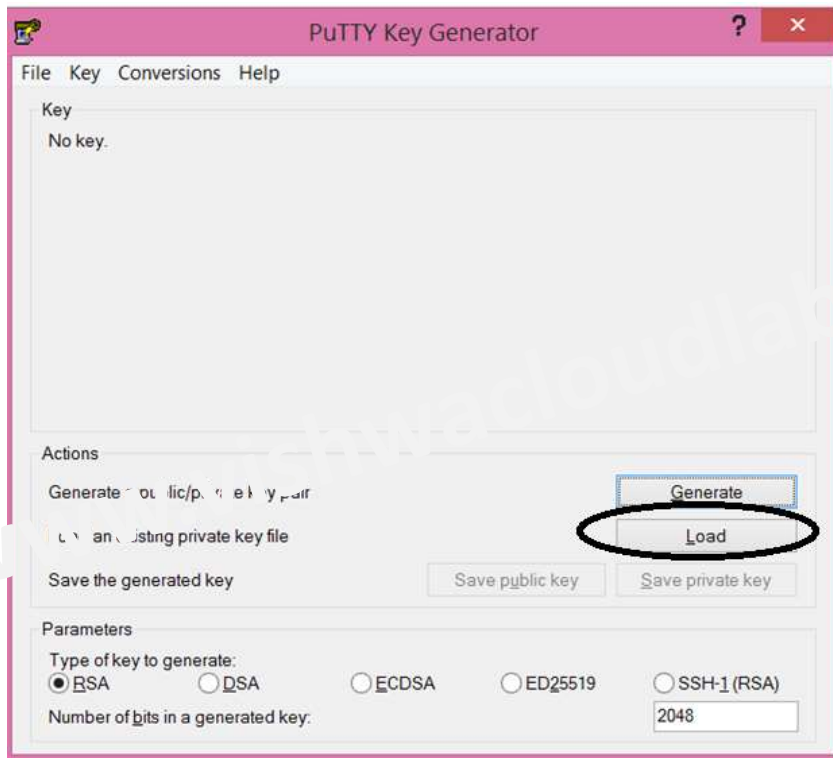
a. Create a .ppk file from .pem file

While creating the EC2, we would have created an key file with .pem extension, that would be downloaded in the 'Download' folder on the local machine.

Now let's convert the .pem key into .ppk, with the below steps

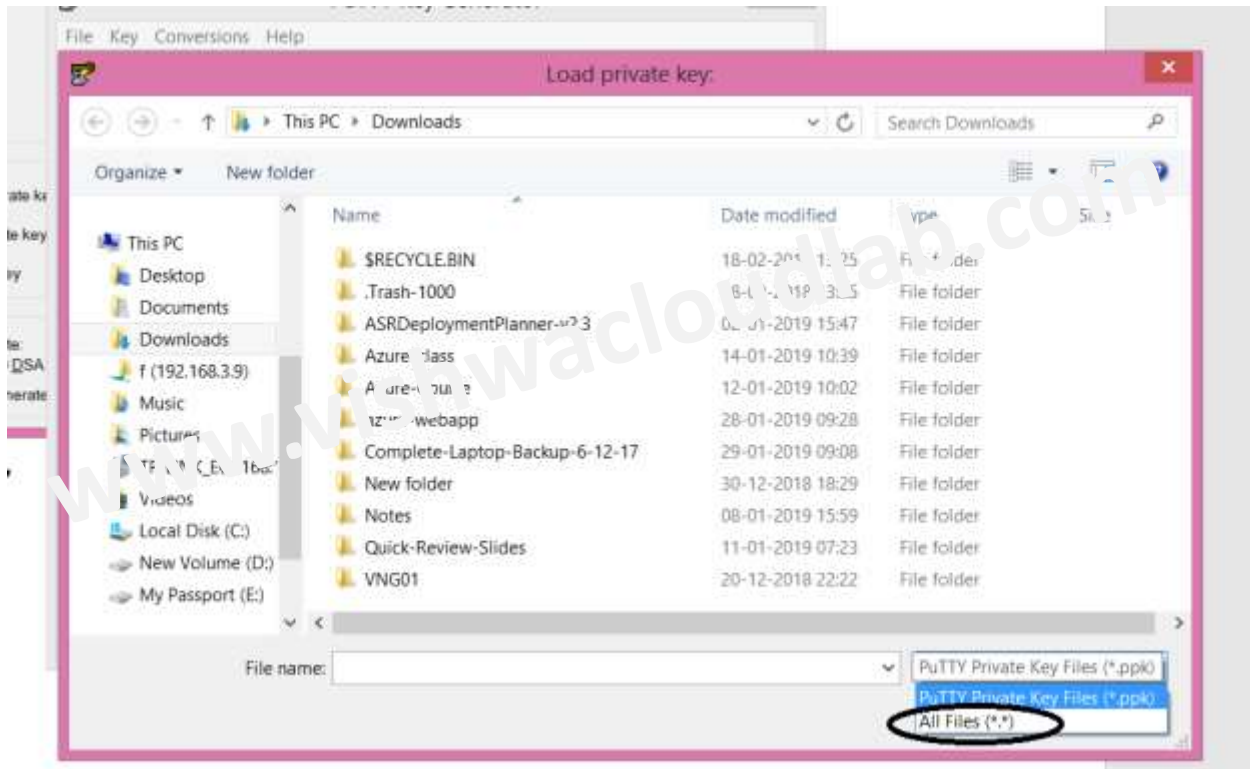
Open the "puttygen.exe"

Start → All programs → putty → Puttygen

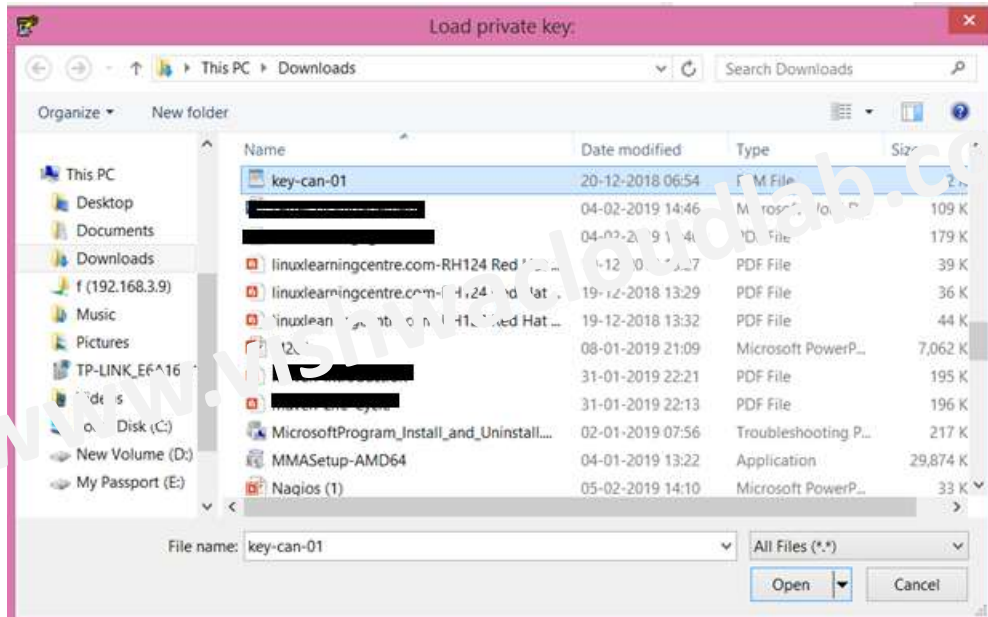


Click on "Load"

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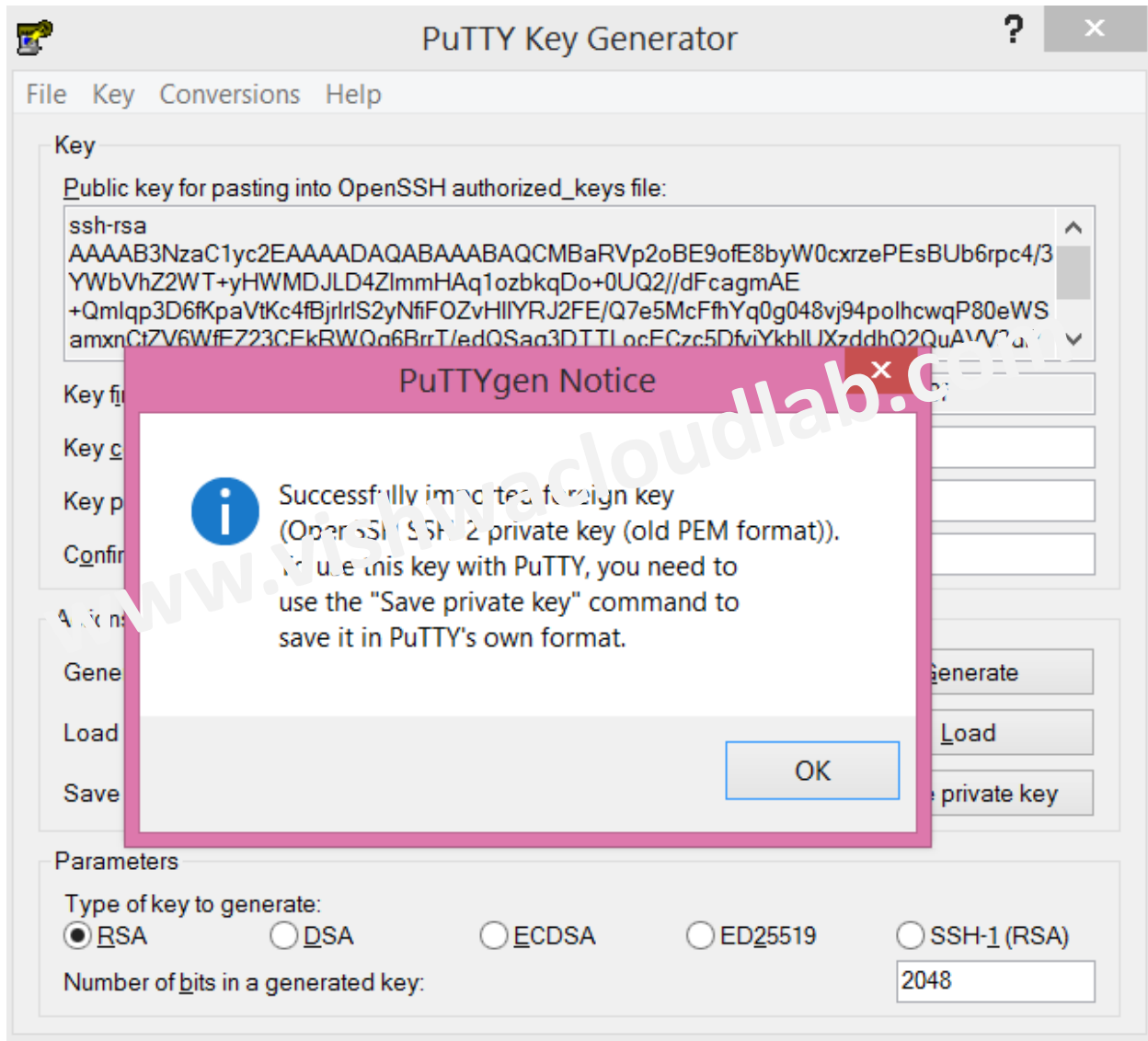


Select the ".pem" file that is downloaded.



Click on "Open"

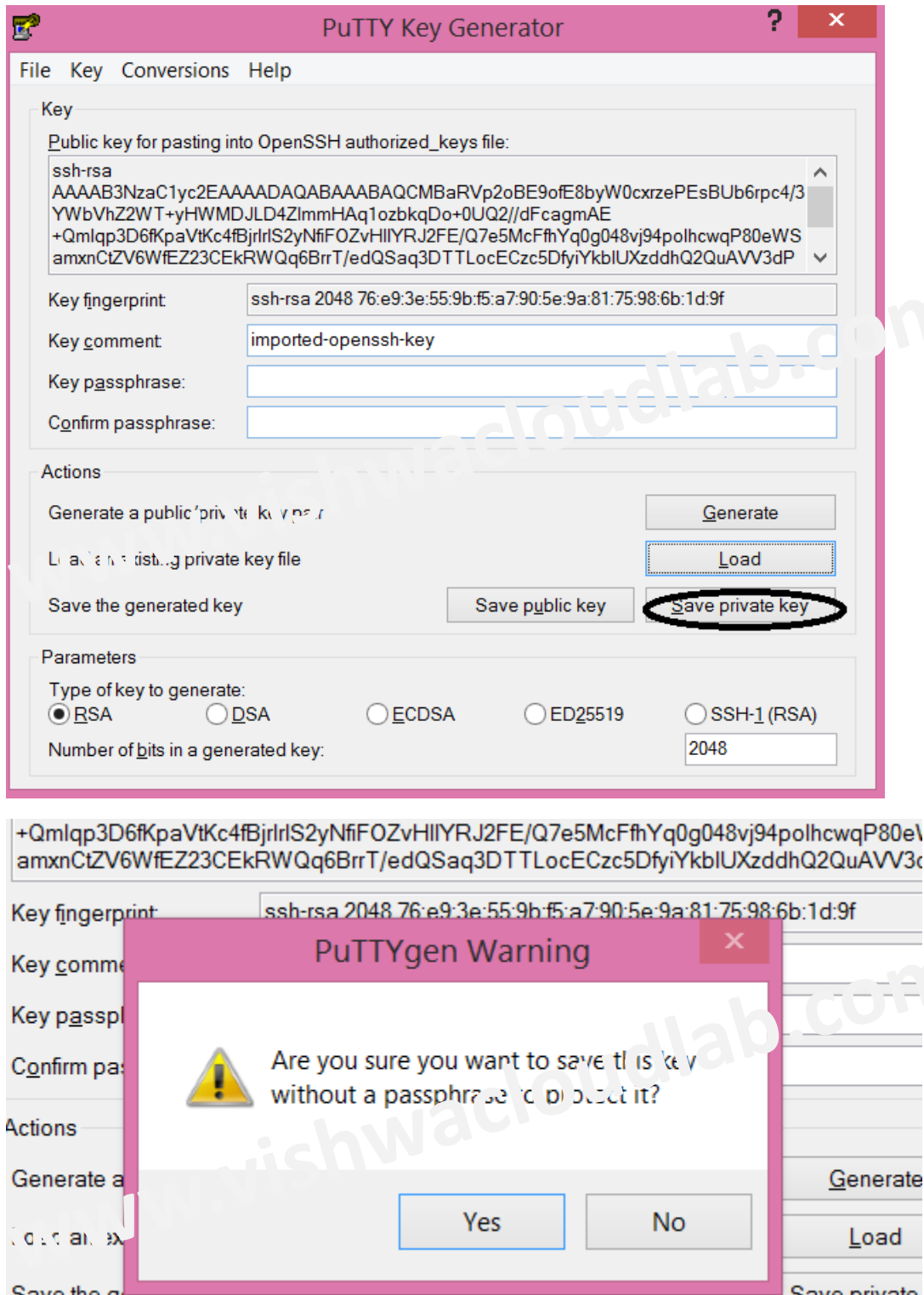
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Click on **"OK"** ,

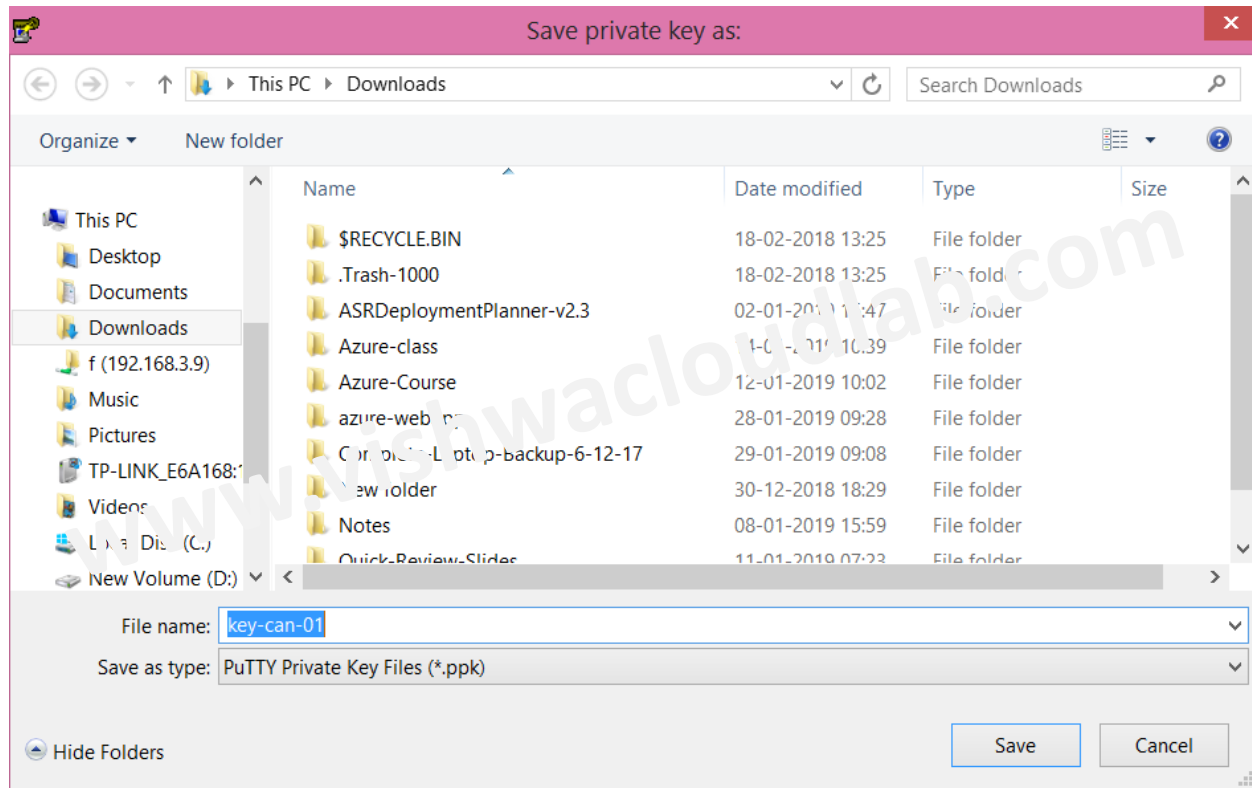
Now we need to save the **"private key"**

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Click on **“YES”** to save the private key with a passphrase.

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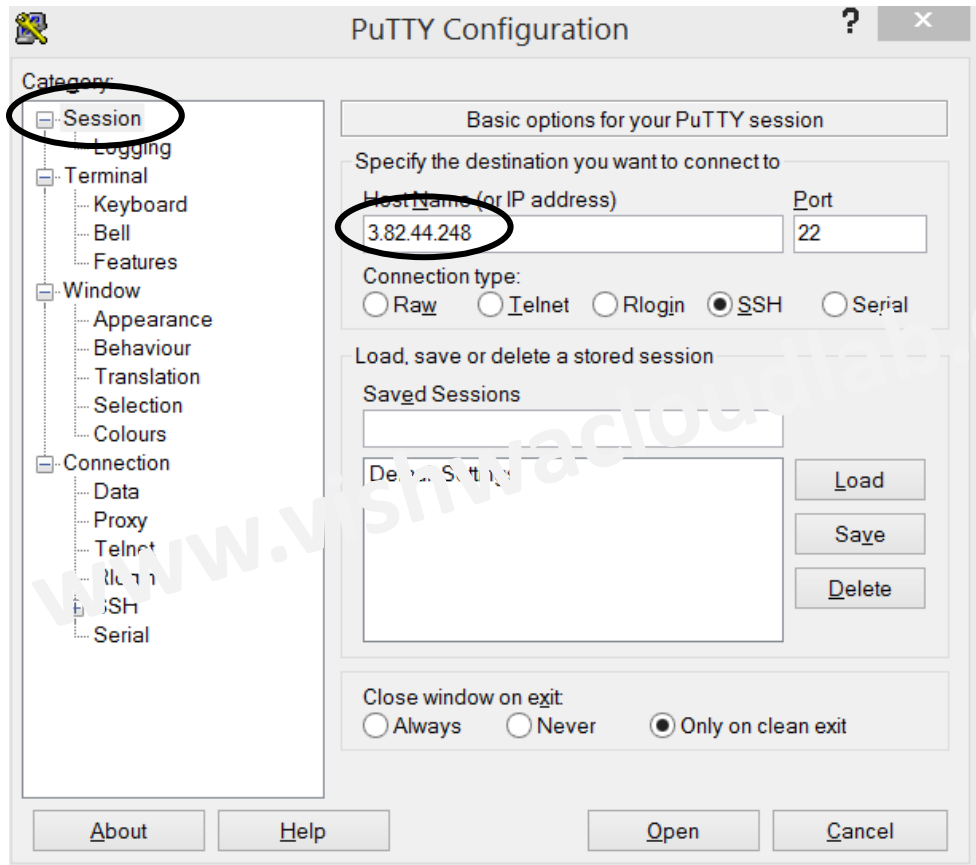
Point the location where you would like to save this key that would be in **“.PPK”** format.

Now that your **“.ppk”** is ready, let's login to the machine

Run the **“putty”** and **copy the Public ip or Public DNS name of the EC2 instance.**

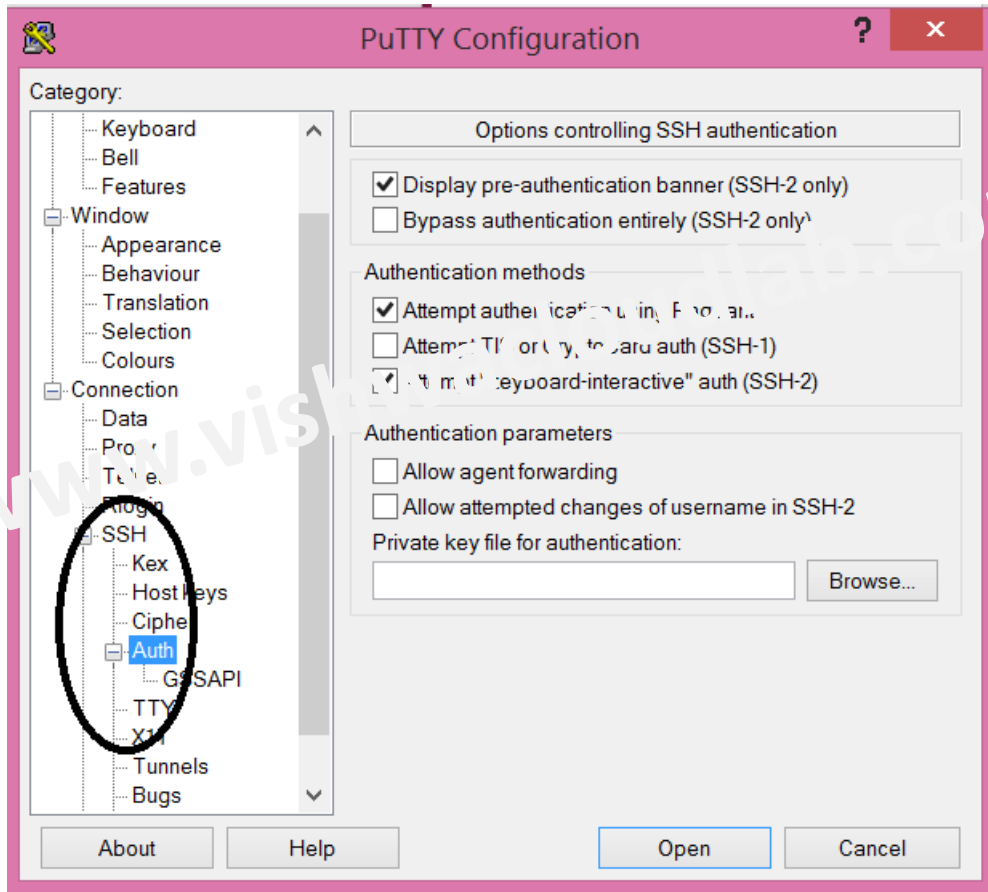
b. Login to the EC2 instance via Putty

Open “putty.exe”



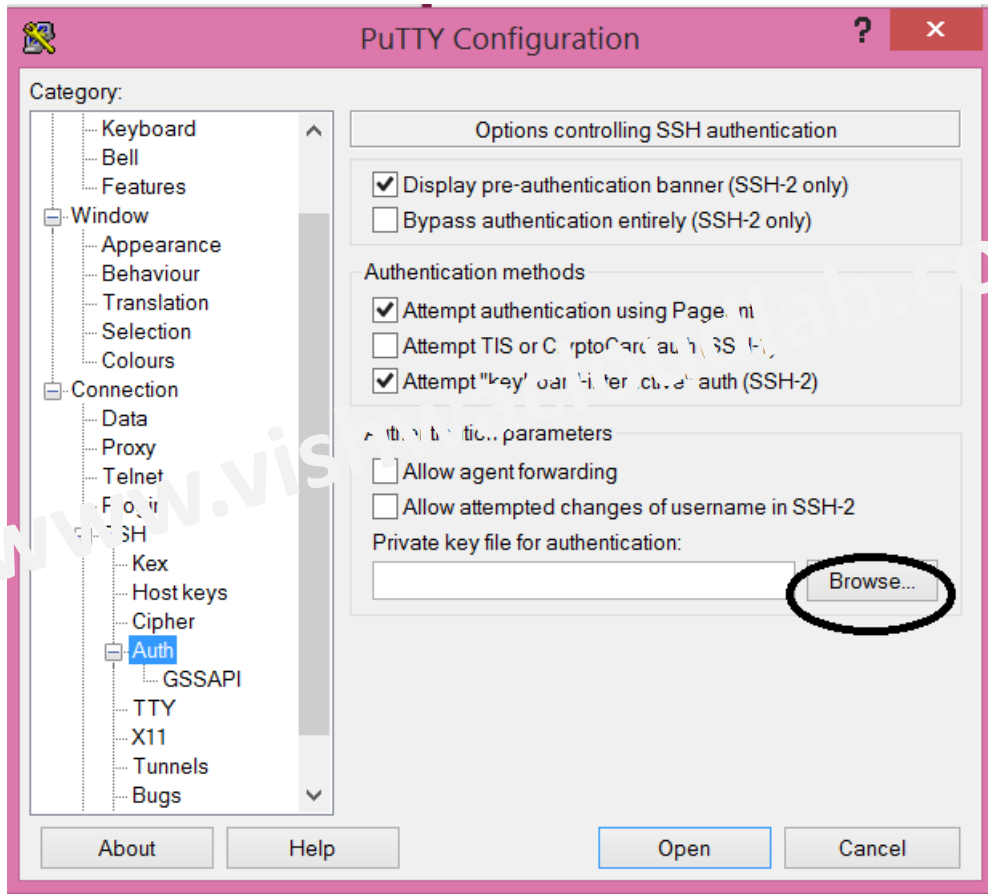
Now lets attach the “.ppk” file key to this ssh session.

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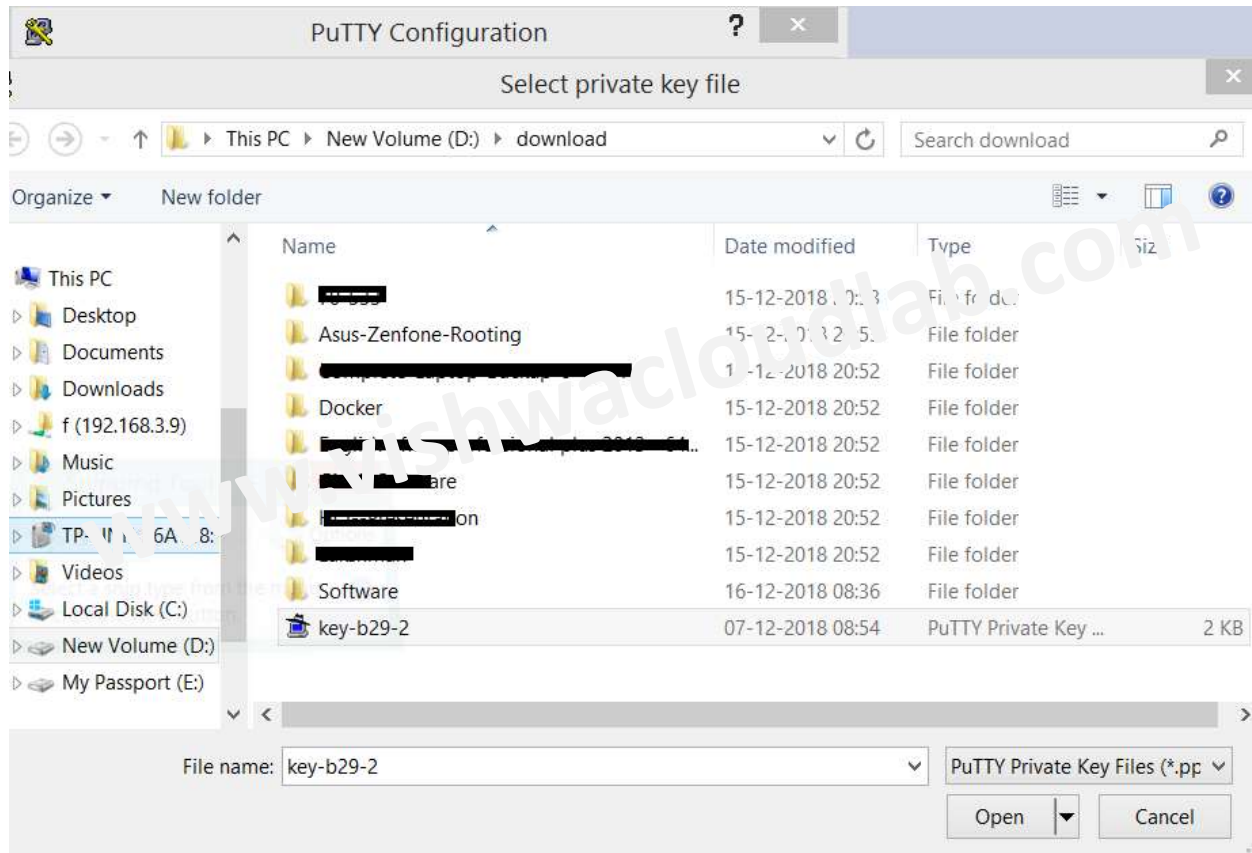
Click on "browse"

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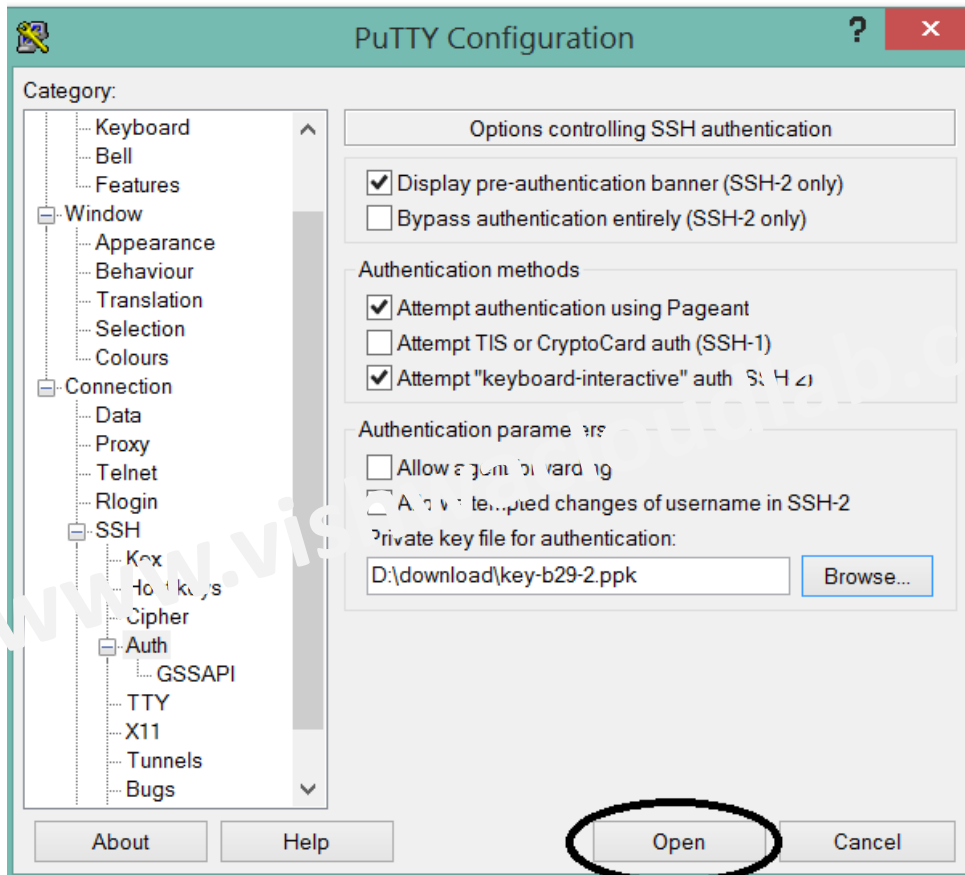
And now Select the ".ppk" file that was generated.

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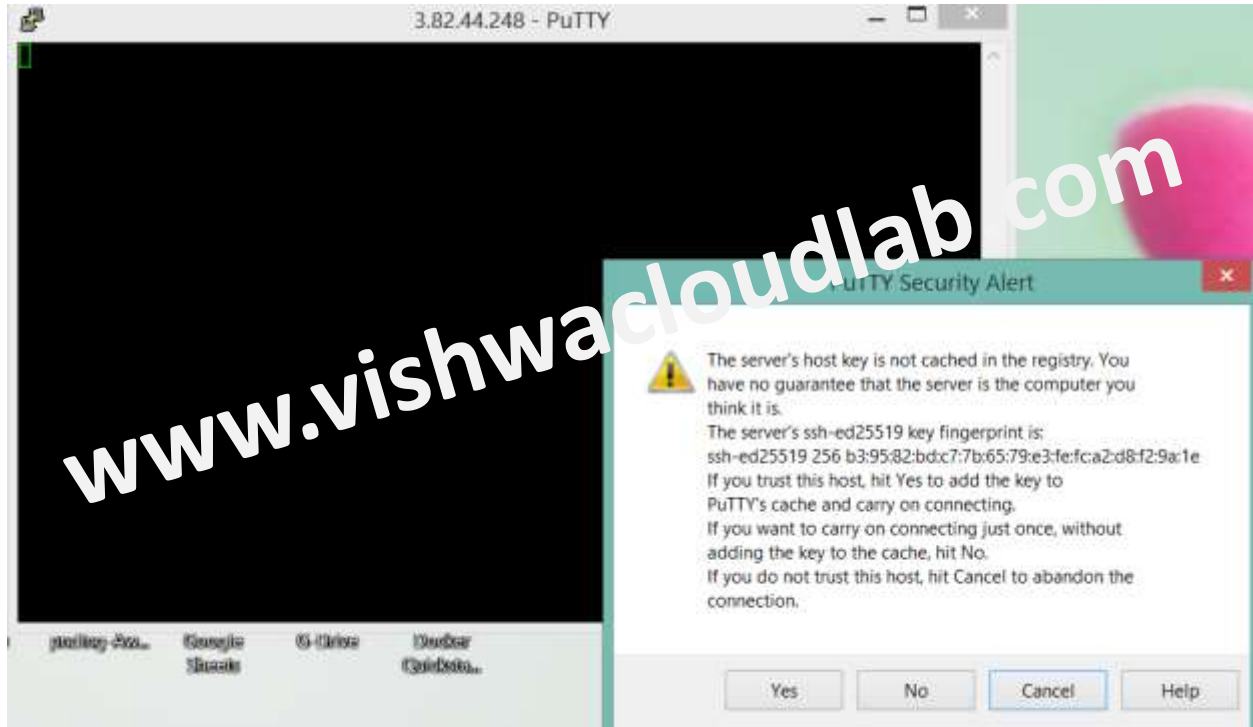
Click on “open”.

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Click on “Open”.

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Once you click on "open" on the previous screen.

It should pop up with "putty Security alert"

Click "yes" to accept the EC2 instance as trusted connection.

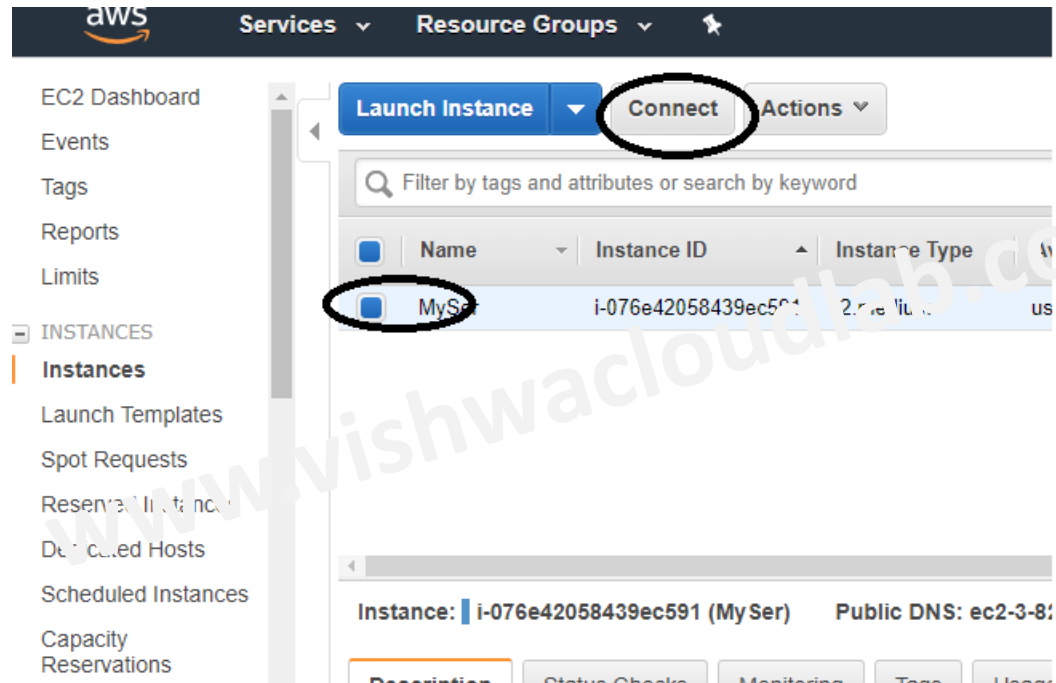


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Enter the username of the EC2 instance.

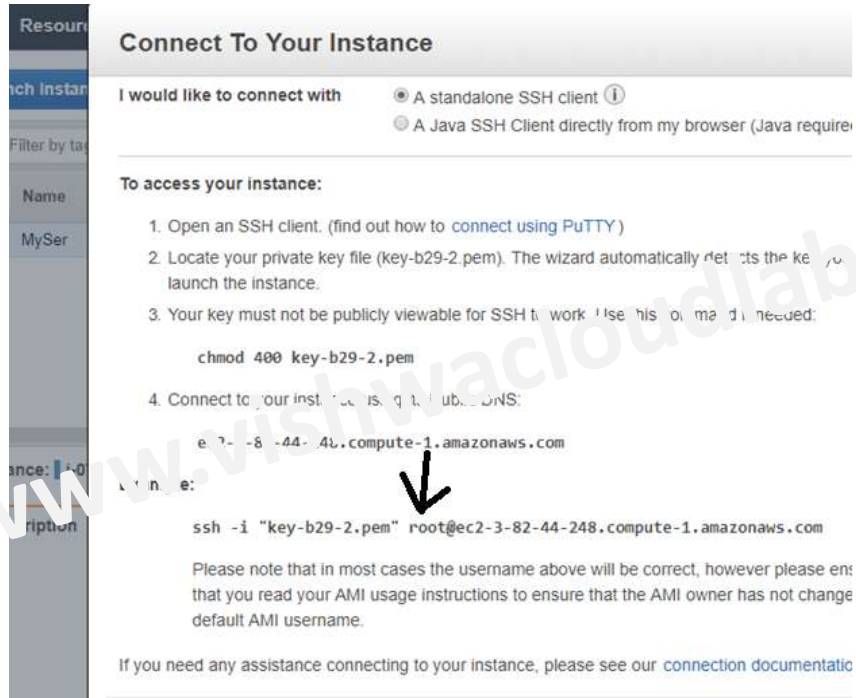
On the AWS console portal.

Select the Ec2 instance



Click on “Connect” on the EC2 instance page with Instance selected.

EC2 Instance Login



Connect To Your Instance

I would like to connect with ☒ A standalone SSH client [?] ☐ A Java SSH Client directly from my browser (Java required)

To access your instance:

1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to [connect using PuTTY](#))
2. Locate your private key file (key-b29-2.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key file and launches the instance.
3. Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. If this option is needed:

```
chmod 400 key-b29-2.pem
```
4. Connect to your instance using the public DNS:

```
ec2-3-82-44-248.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```


Username:

```
ssh -i "key-b29-2.pem" root@ec2-3-82-44-248.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#)

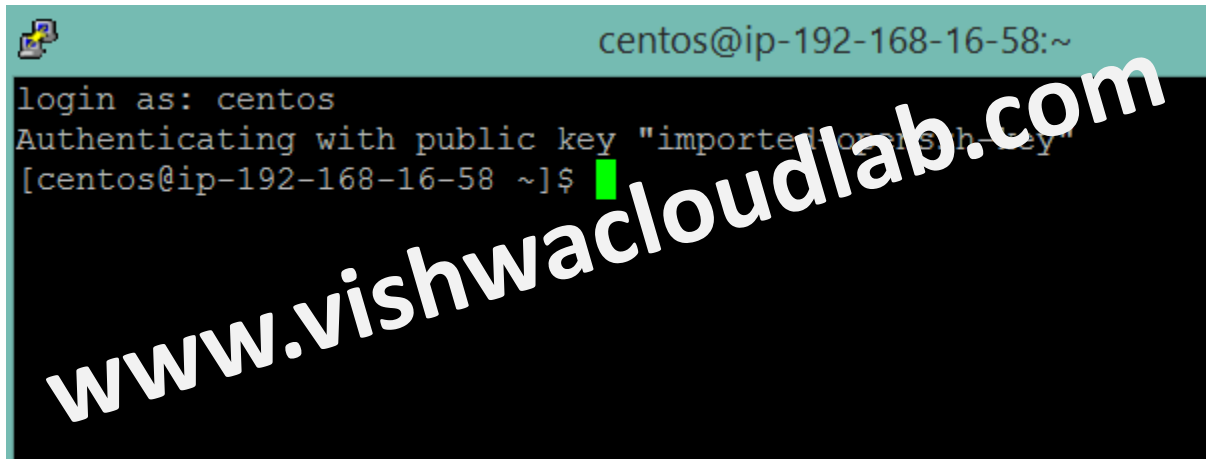
This would be the “username” before the @ symbol.



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Here I have taken username as “**centos**” instead of “**root**” as you cannot login to EC2 instance with an root login remotely by default. (**My AMI image is CENTOS**)

Press “**Enter**”

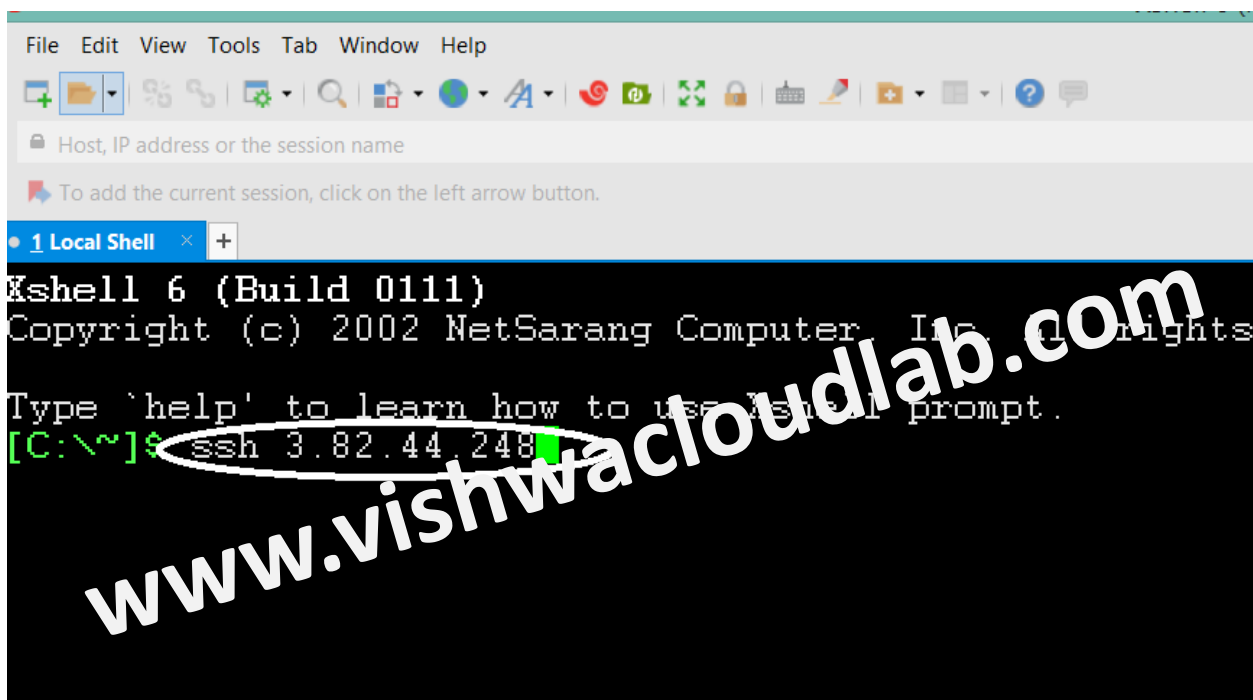
A terminal window screenshot showing a successful login. The title bar is teal and contains a small icon and the text 'centos@ip-192-168-16-58:~'. The terminal text shows 'login as: centos', 'Authenticating with public key "imported-keys-h-2y"', and the prompt '[centos@ip-192-168-16-58 ~]\$' with a green cursor. A large white watermark 'www.vishwacloudlab.com' is diagonally across the terminal area.

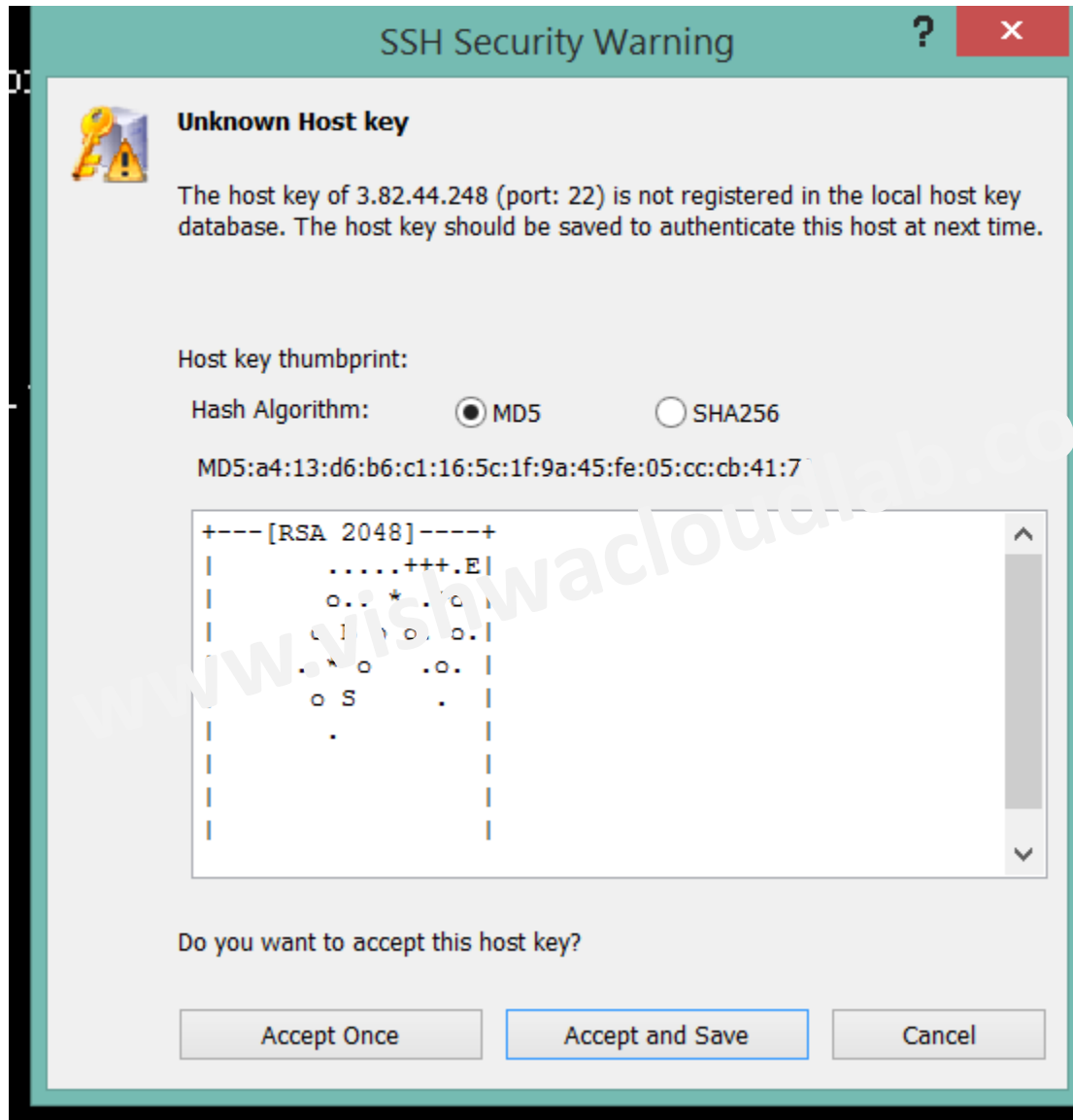
```
centos@ip-192-168-16-58:~
login as: centos
Authenticating with public key "imported-keys-h-2y"
[centos@ip-192-168-16-58 ~]$
```

NOW YOU HVE SUCCESSFULLY LOGGED IN TO THE LINUX EC2 MACHINE.

2. Using XSHELL.

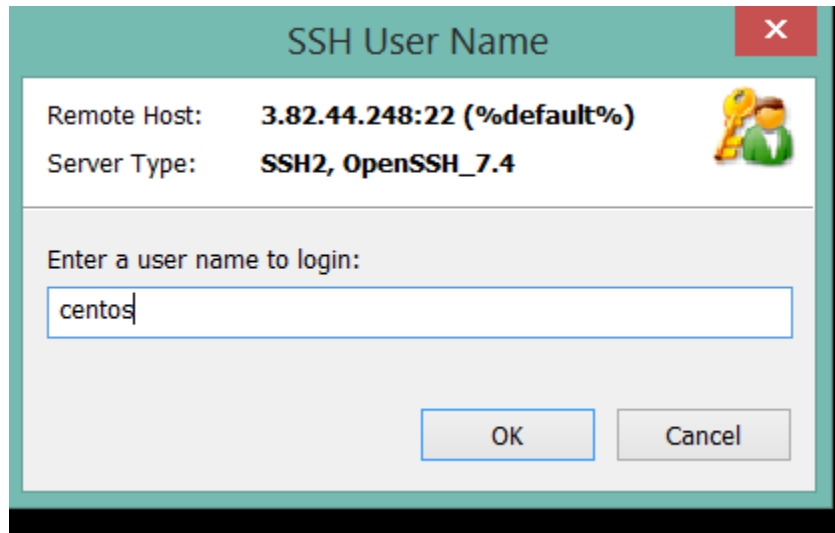
Download and install xshell. The “Home and Student” version for free usage of this tool





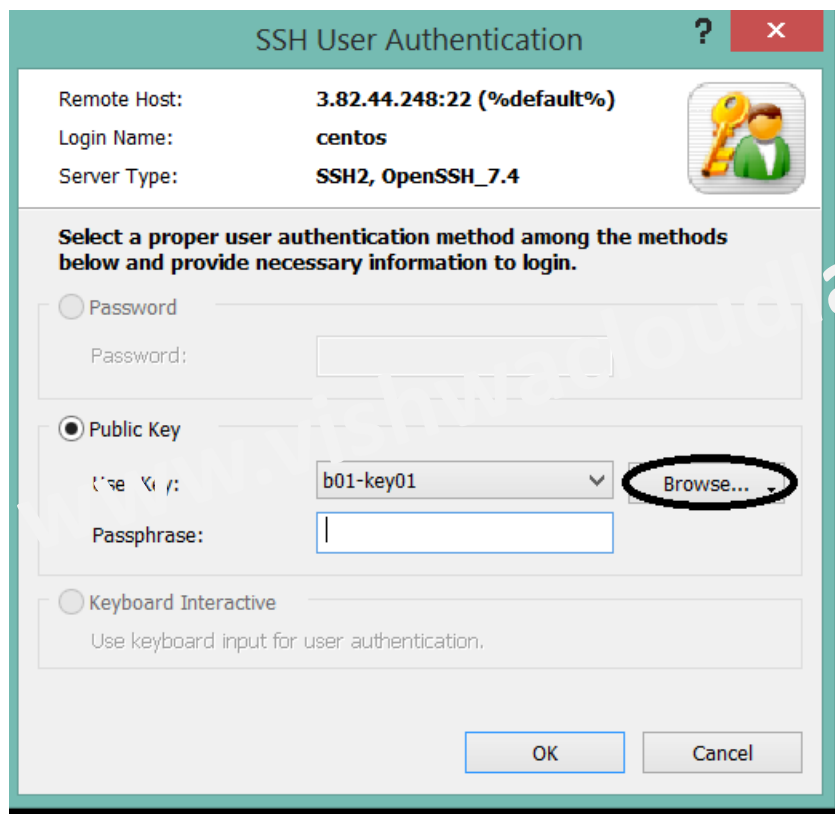
Click on **“Accept and Save”**.

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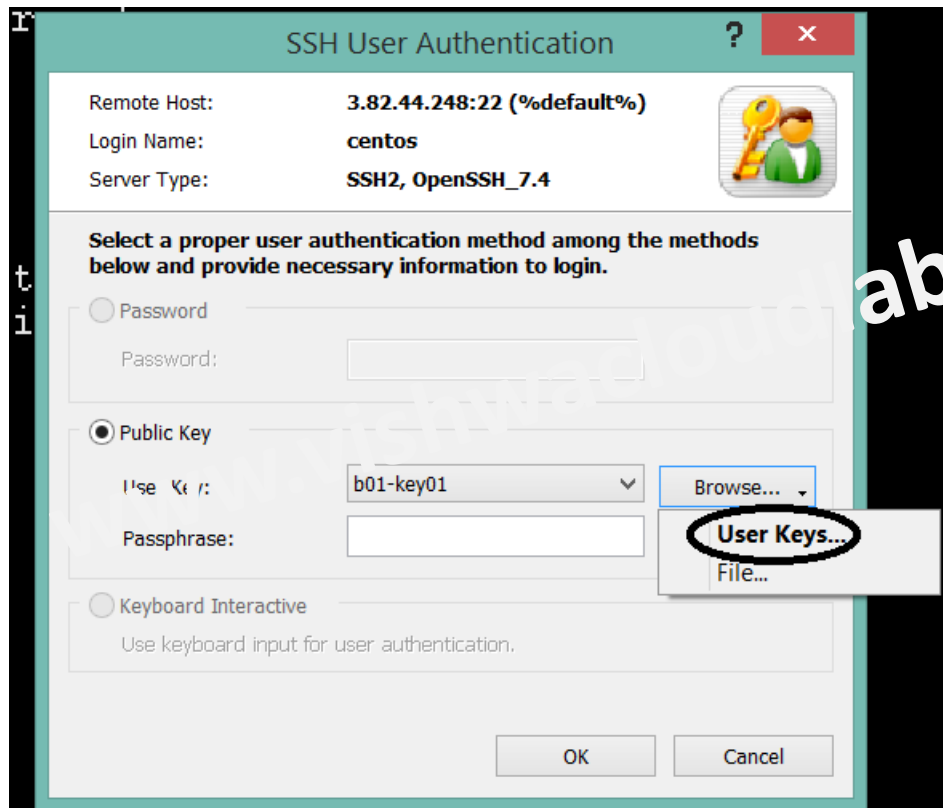
Put the **“username”**, I’m using **“centos”** as the image is Centos image while I created the EC2 instance. You would need to put the right one.

Click on **“OK”**

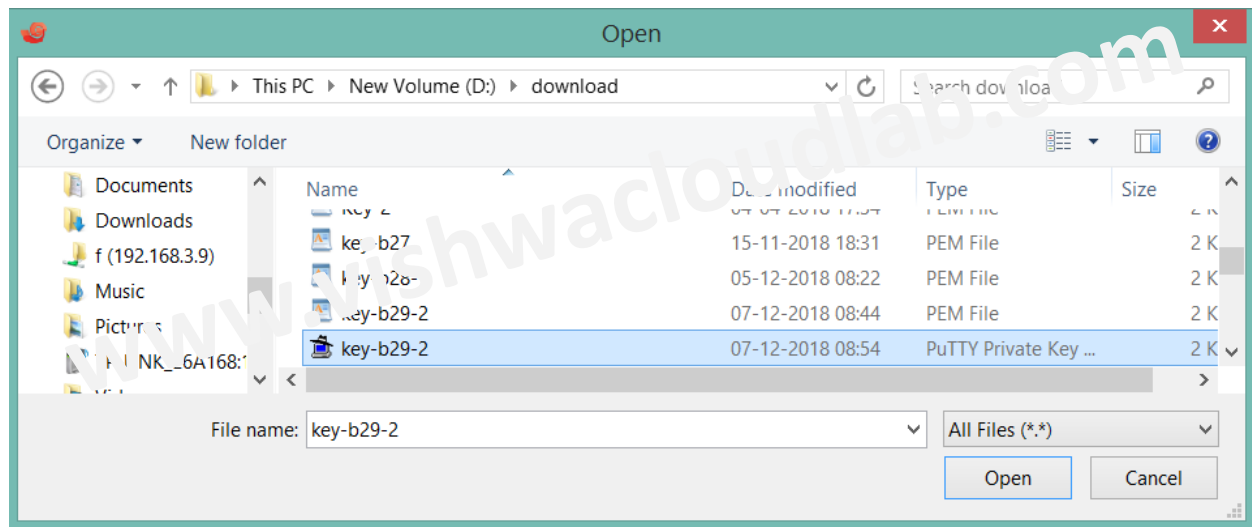


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Click on **“browse”**

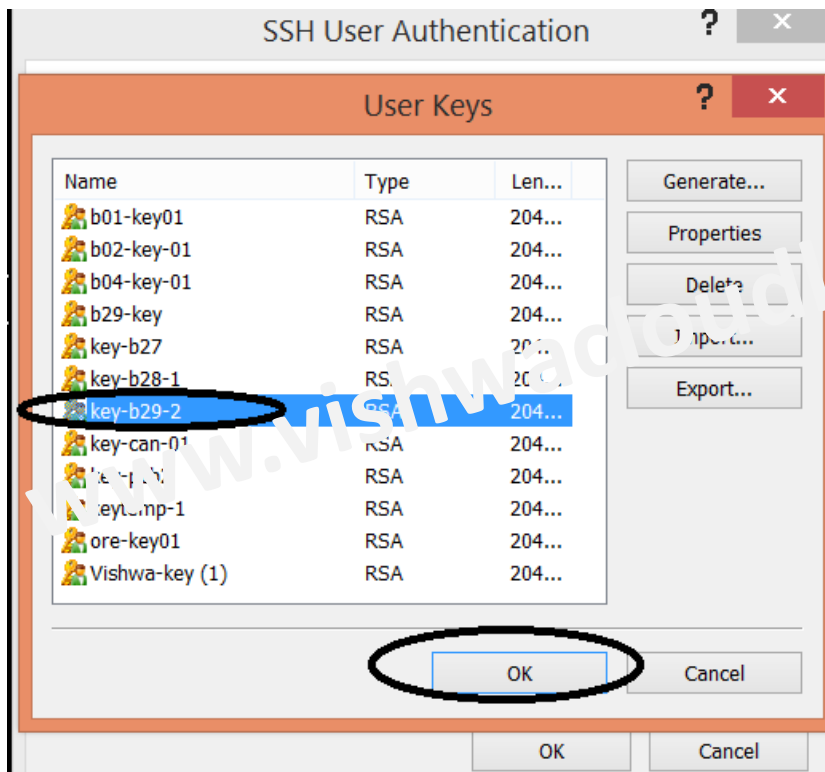


Click on **“user keys”**



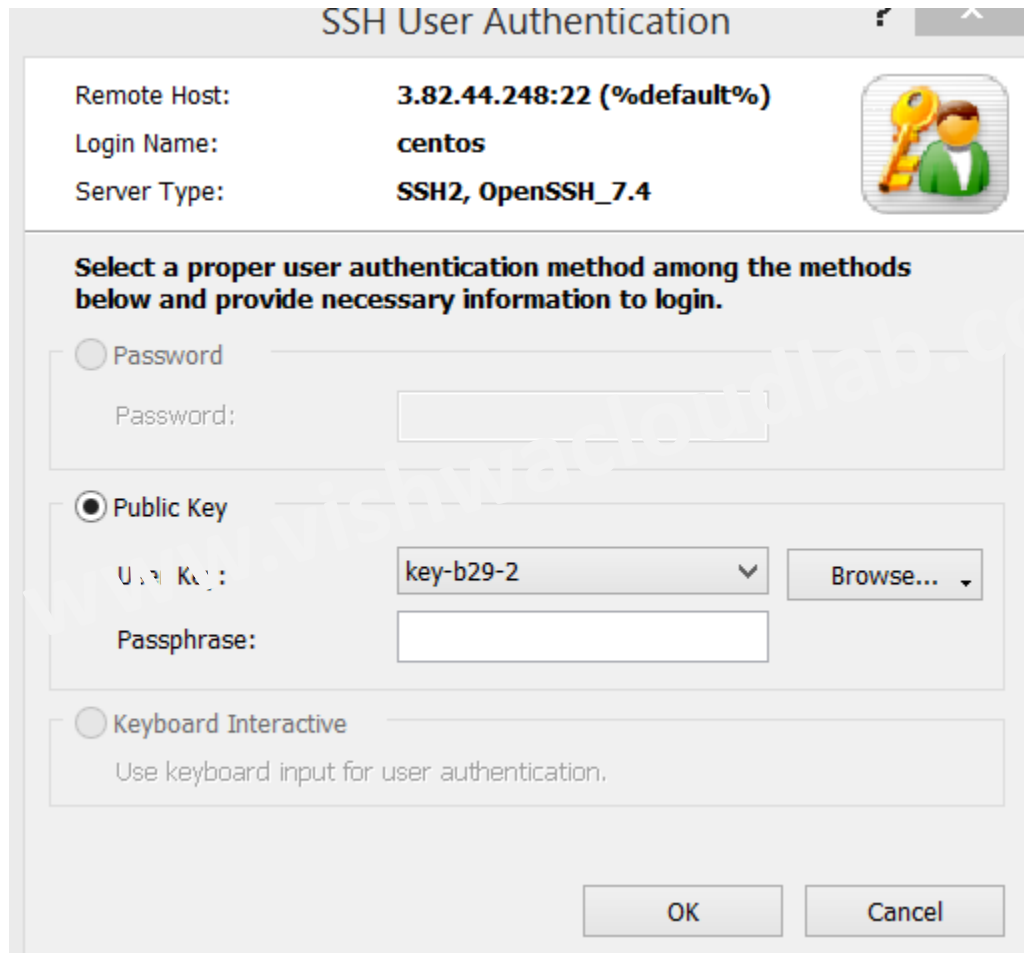
Select the **“.pem”** file . you **don't** need to convert the file to **“.ppk”**.

And click on **“open”**.



Select the “key” and click **“ok”**.

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The image shows a 'SSH User Authentication' dialog box. It contains the following fields: 'Remote Host' with value '3.82.44.248:22 (%default%)', 'Login Name' with value 'centos', and 'Server Type' with value 'SSH2, OpenSSH_7.4'. There is an icon of a person with a key. Below this, a message says 'Select a proper user authentication method among the methods below and provide necessary information to login.' There are three radio buttons: 'Password', 'Public Key' (which is selected), and 'Keyboard Interactive'. The 'Public Key' section has a 'Use Key' dropdown menu showing 'key-b29-2', a 'Browse...' button, and a 'Passphrase' text field. The 'Keyboard Interactive' section has a text field with the instruction 'Use keyboard input for user authentication.' At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

From next time, you just need to select the key from the drop down list.

Click “ok”.



The image shows a terminal window with the following text: 'Connecting to 3.82.44.248:22...', 'Connection established.', 'To escape to local shell, press ^C+^C', 'WARNING! The remote SSH server denied X11 forwarding request.', 'Last login: Tue Feb 12 11:00:00 2019 from 103.227.97.167', and '[centos@ip-192-168-1-8 ~]\$'. A watermark 'www.vishwacloudlab.com' is overlaid diagonally across the terminal output.

Once you get the Linux prompt, means you are connected to the machine on SSH.