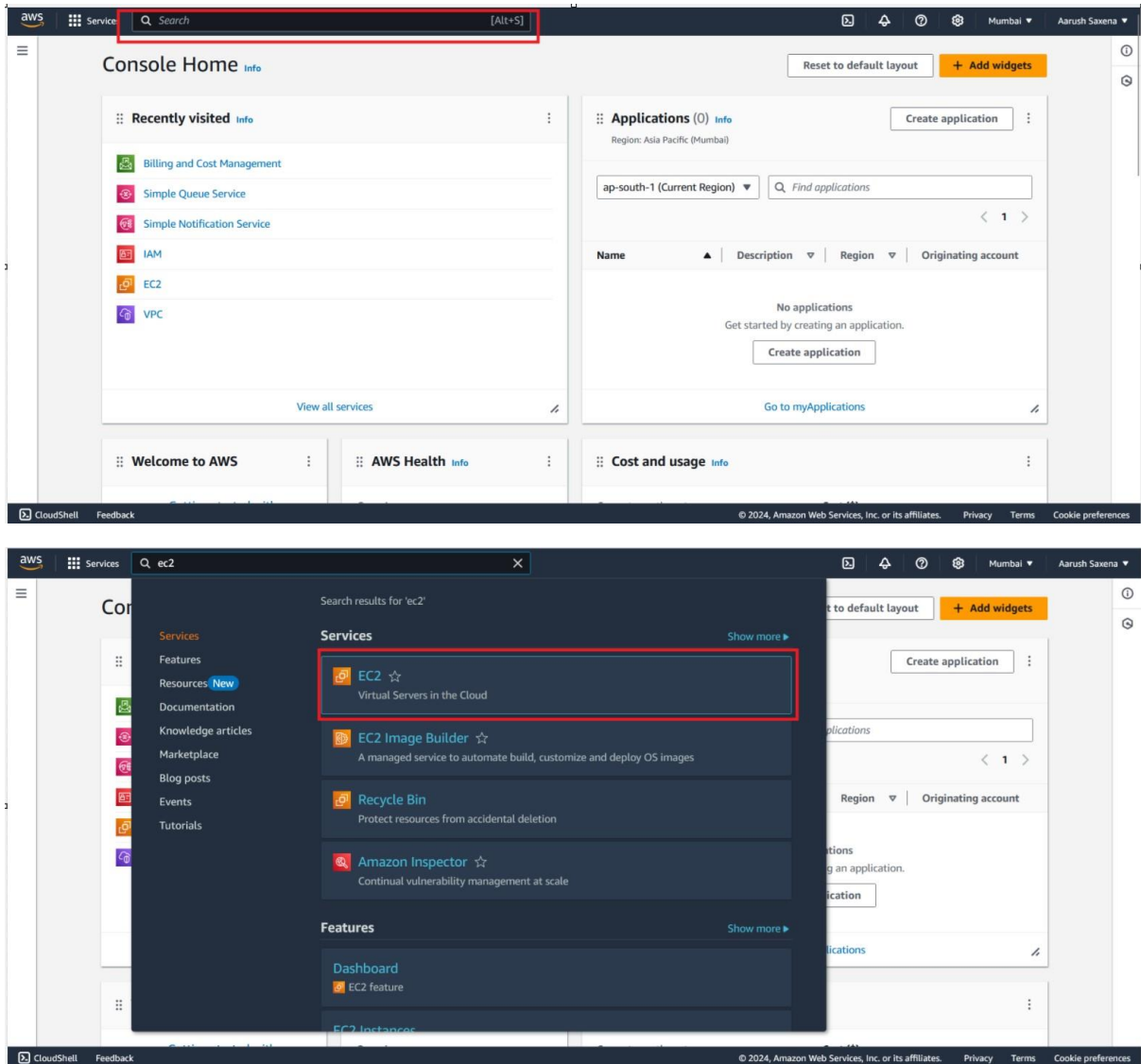


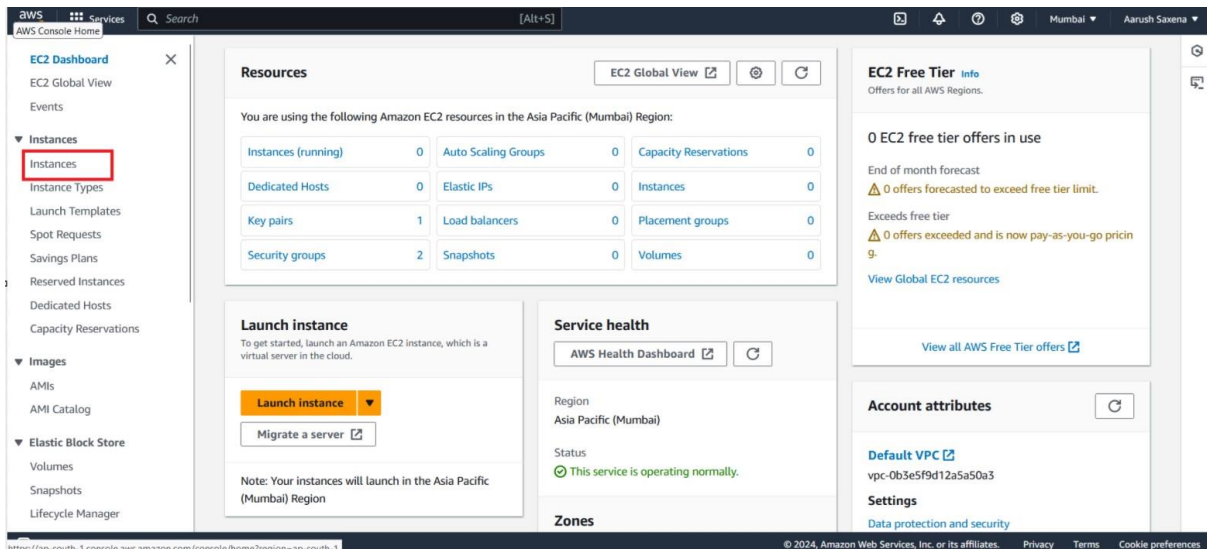
# AMI

Log In to your aws account and go to search bar and type or search EC2

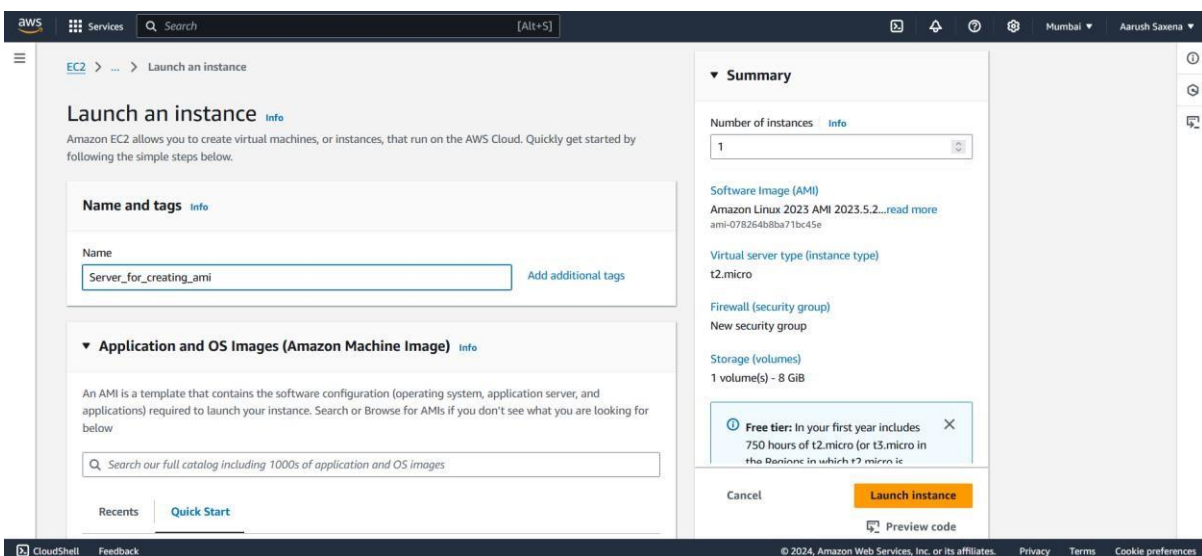
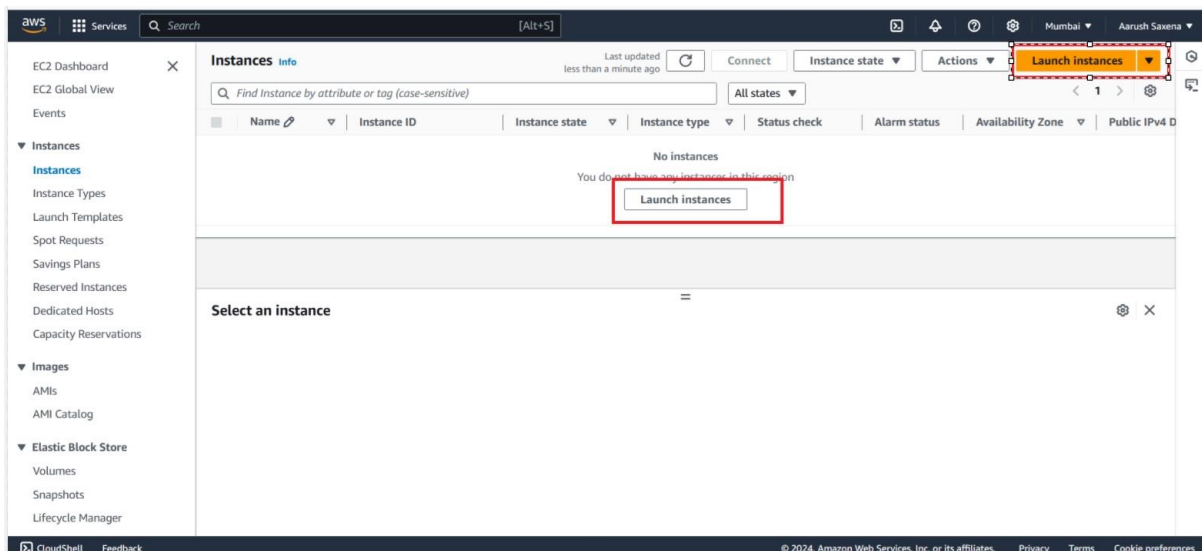


After clicking on it a window will appear like this as shown in image given below

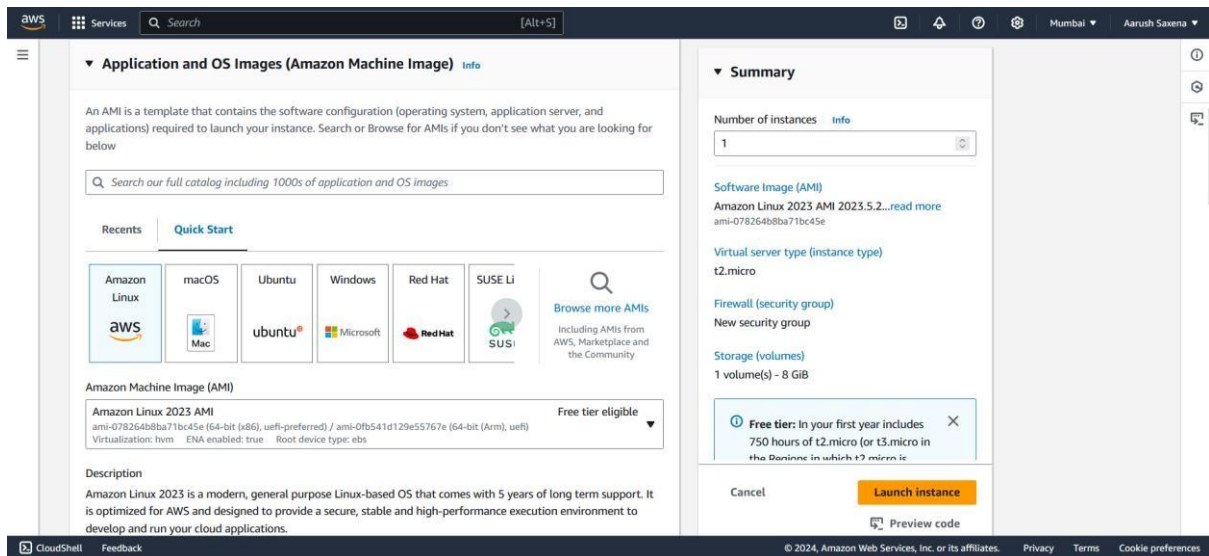
Now click on instances



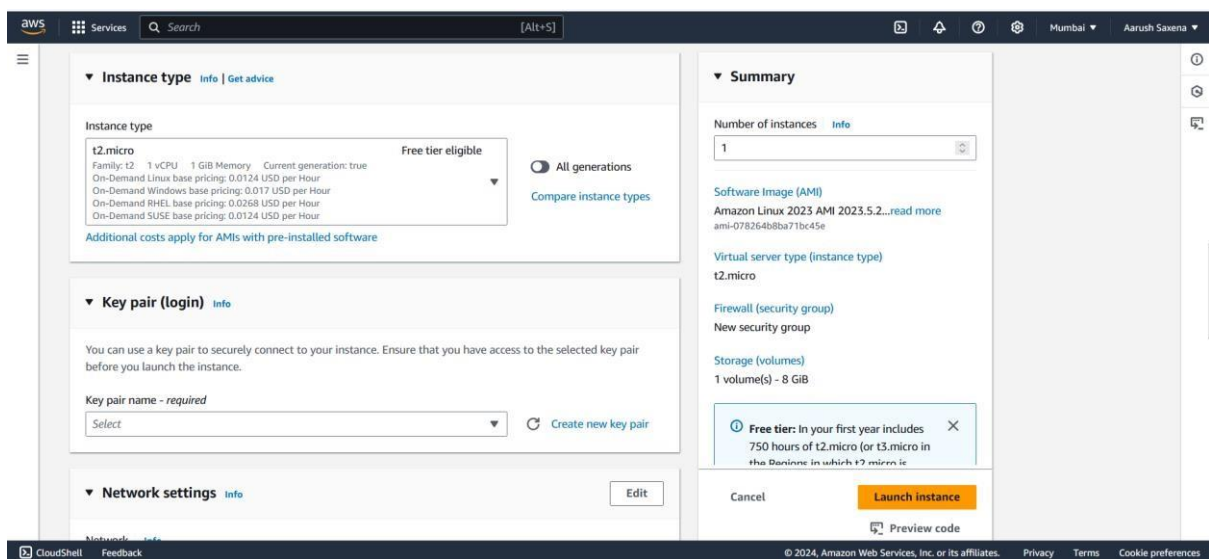
Click on launch instances and create an instance



Choose an operating system of your choice here we are going with amazon Linux

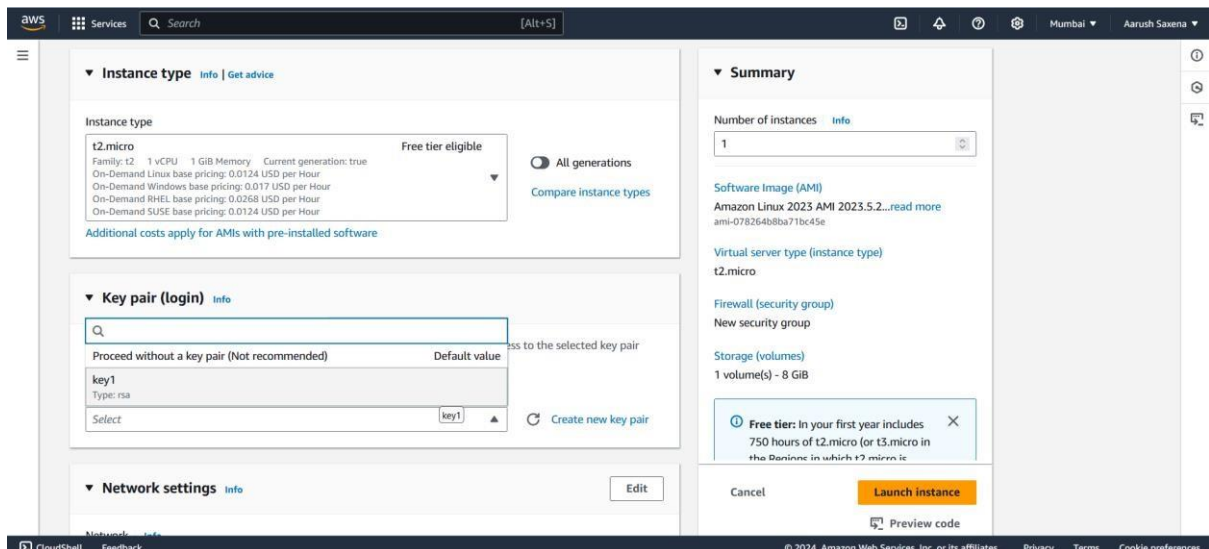


Leave other things to default or choose according to your need

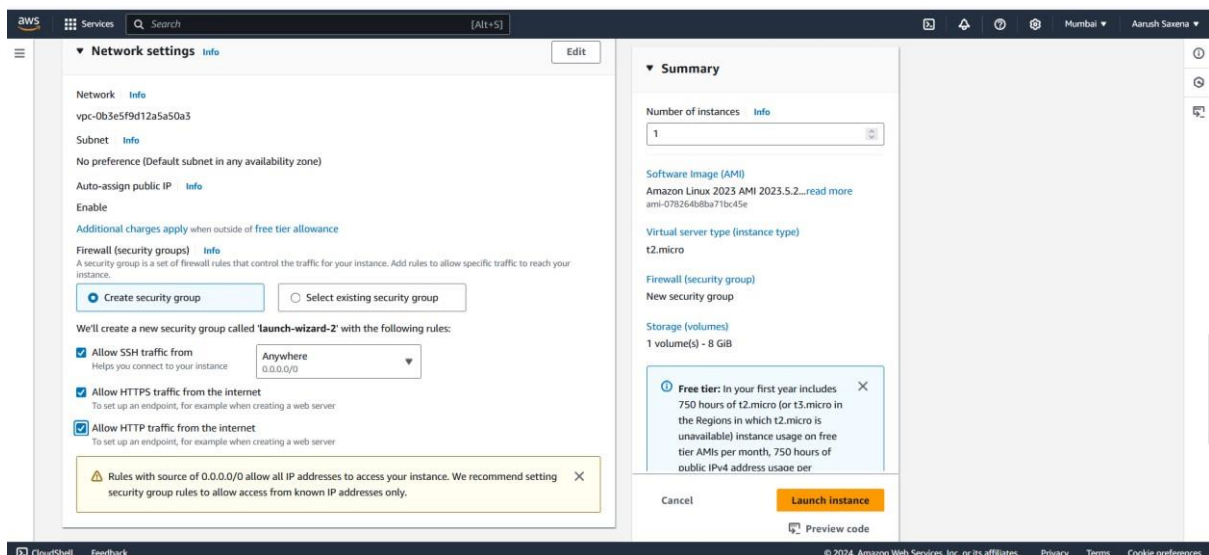


After this now create new key pair.

I have a key pair so I am going with it.

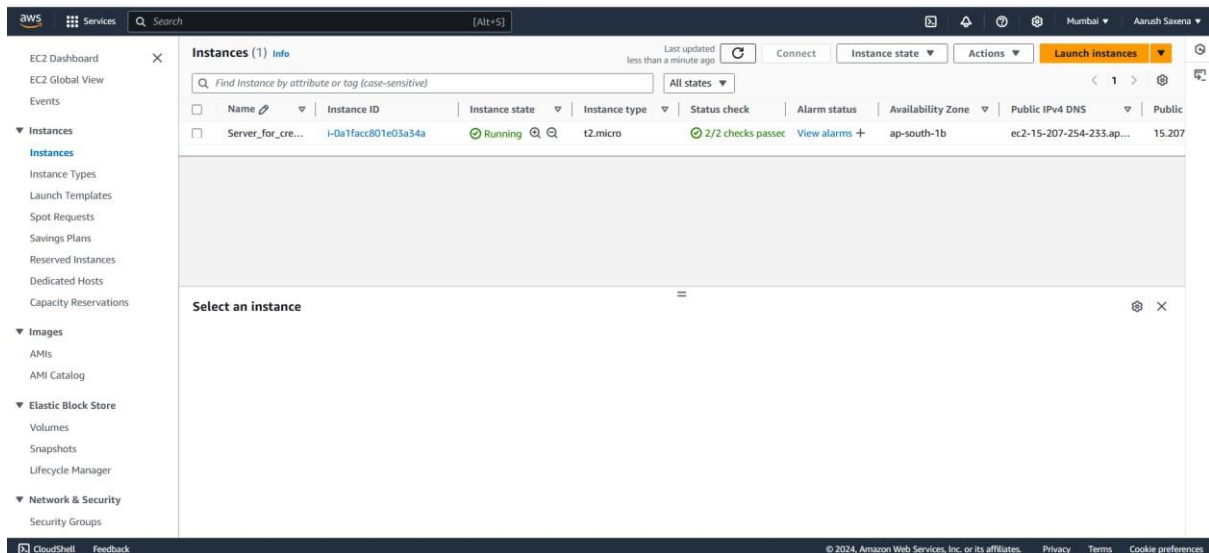


Don't forget to allow https traffic from the internet and http traffic from the internet

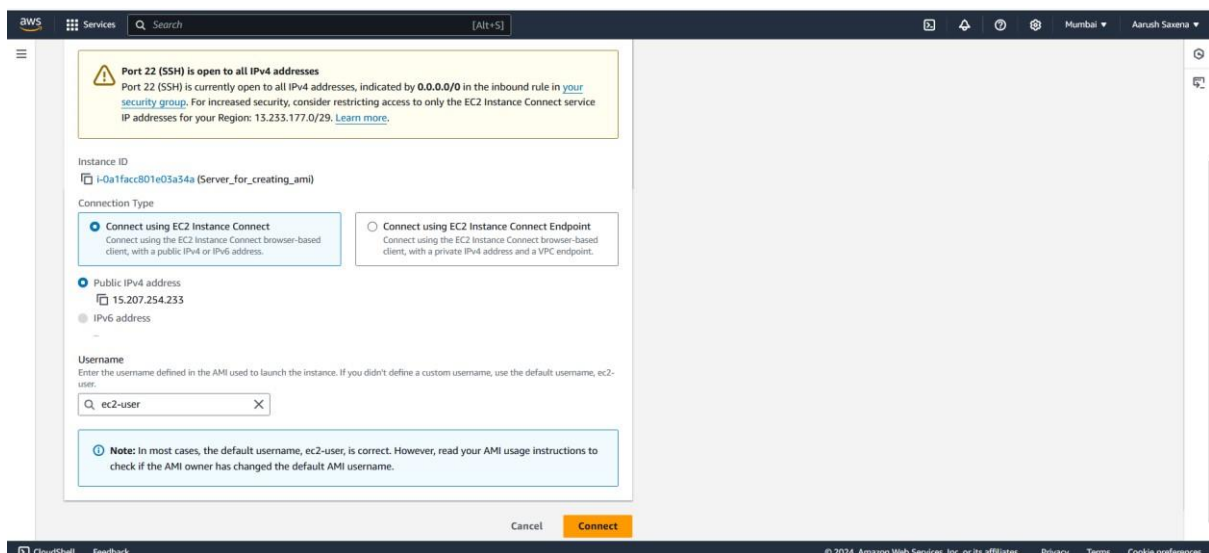


Leave other things as default or choose according to your need

After that click on Launch instance



Now you can see your instance has been created now select it and connect it



Amazon Linux will appear like this as shown in image given below

Now type this command in it

1. Sudo su
2. Yum update
3. Yum install httpd or nginx -y
4. Systemctl status httpd or nginx by default it will be inactive

## 5. So to active it type systemctl start httpd or nginx

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. 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-172-31-6-163 ~`. A red box highlights the commands executed to install `httpd`:

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-163 ~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user# yum update
Last metadata expiration check: 0:05:13 ago on Sun Oct 13 10:25:25 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user# yum install httpd -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:05:23 ago on Sun Oct 13 10:25:25 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
```

Package	Architecture	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
httpd	x86_64	2.4.62-1.amzn2023	amazonlinux	48 k
Installing dependencies:				
apr	x86_64	1.7.2-2.amzn2023.0.2	amazonlinux	129 k
apr-util	x86_64	1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	98 k
generic-logos-httpd	noarch	18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3	amazonlinux	19 k
httpd-core	x86_64	2.4.62-1.amzn2023	amazonlinux	1.4 M
httpd-filesystem	noarch	2.4.62-1.amzn2023	amazonlinux	14 k
httpd-tools	x86_64	2.4.62-1.amzn2023	amazonlinux	81 k

The terminal output shows the installation of `httpd` and its dependencies. The package list includes `httpd`, `apr`, `apr-util`, `generic-logos-httpd`, `httpd-core`, `httpd-filesystem`, and `httpd-tools`.



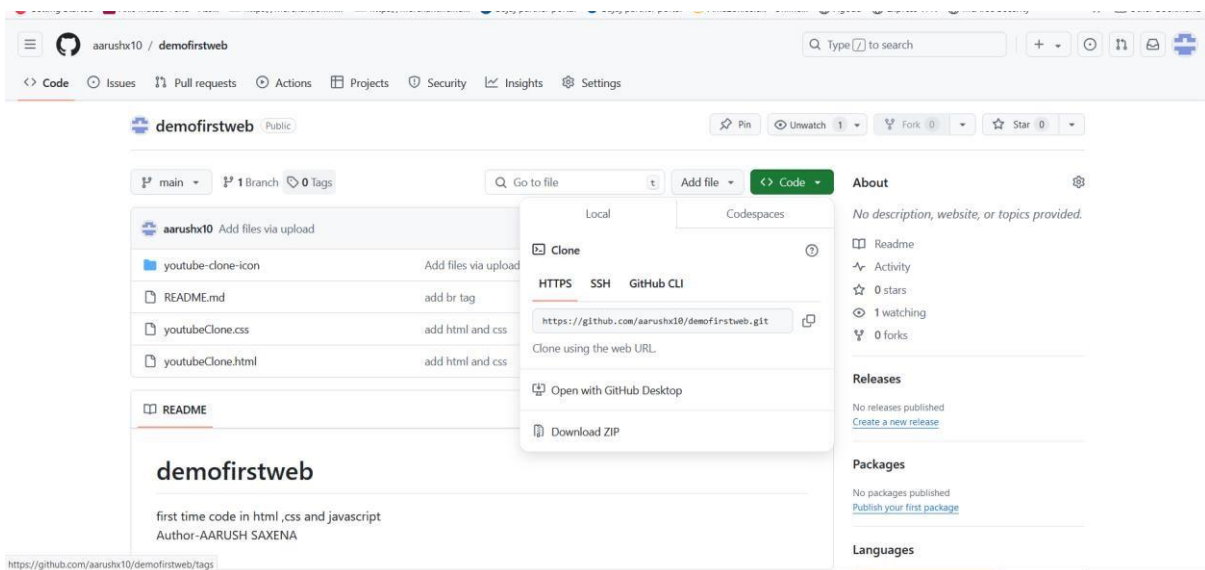
```
Verifying : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 4/12
Verifying : httpd-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64 5/12
Verifying : httpd-core-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64 6/12
Verifying : httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.noarch 7/12
Verifying : httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64 8/12
Verifying : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 9/12
Verifying : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 10/12
Verifying : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64 11/12
Verifying : mod_lua-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64 12/12

Installed:
apr-1.7.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64  apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64  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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# service httpd status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status httpd.service
○ 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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# service status httpd
The service command supports only basic LSB actions (start, stop, restart, try-restart, reload, reload-or-restart, try-reload-or-restart, force-reload, status, condrestart). For other actions, please try to use systemctl.
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# systemctl status httpd
○ 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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]#
```

Now we are going to launch our site using github

So go to github and upload your file on it and select it's code in https



Now paste that code in amazon Linux

But before that install git on linux

By typing yum install git -y

After that

Git clone <https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb.git>

```
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Aarush Saxena

Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently

Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status httpd.service
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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# service status httpd
The service command supports only basic LSB actions (start, stop, restart, try-restart, reload, reload-or-restart, try-reload-or-restart, force-reload, status, condrestart). For other actions, please try to use systemctl.
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# wget https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb.git
--2024-10-13 10:37:31-- https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb.git
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 20.207.73.82
Connecting to github.com (github.com)[20.207.73.82]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb [following]
--2024-10-13 10:37:31-- https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb
Reusing existing connection to github.com:443.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/html]
Saving to: 'demofirstweb.git'

demofirstweb.git
[ <=> ] 265.81K --.-KB/s in 0.03s

2024-10-13 10:37:32 (9.84 MB/s) - 'demofirstweb.git' saved [272190]

[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]#

i-0a1facc801e03a34a (Server_for_creating_ami)
PublicIPs: 15.207.254.233 PrivateIPs: 172.31.6.163

CloudShell Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences
```

Now copy or move this to “var/www/html” to this path

```
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Aarush Saxena

Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently

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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# service status httpd
The service command supports only basic LSB actions (start, stop, restart, try-restart, reload, reload-or-restart, try-reload-or-restart, force-reload, status, condrestart). For other actions, please try to use systemctl.
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 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-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# wget https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb.git
--2024-10-13 10:37:31-- https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb.git
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 20.207.73.82
Connecting to github.com (github.com)[20.207.73.82]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb [following]
--2024-10-13 10:37:31-- https://github.com/aarushx10/demofirstweb
Reusing existing connection to github.com:443.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/html]
Saving to: 'demofirstweb.git'

demofirstweb.git
[ <=> ] 265.81K --.-KB/s in 0.03s

2024-10-13 10:37:32 (9.84 MB/s) - 'demofirstweb.git' saved [272190]

[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]# cp demofirstweb.git /var/www/html
[root@ip-172-31-6-163 ec2-user]#

i-0a1facc801e03a34a (Server_for_creating_ami)
PublicIPs: 15.207.254.233 PrivateIPs: 172.31.6.163

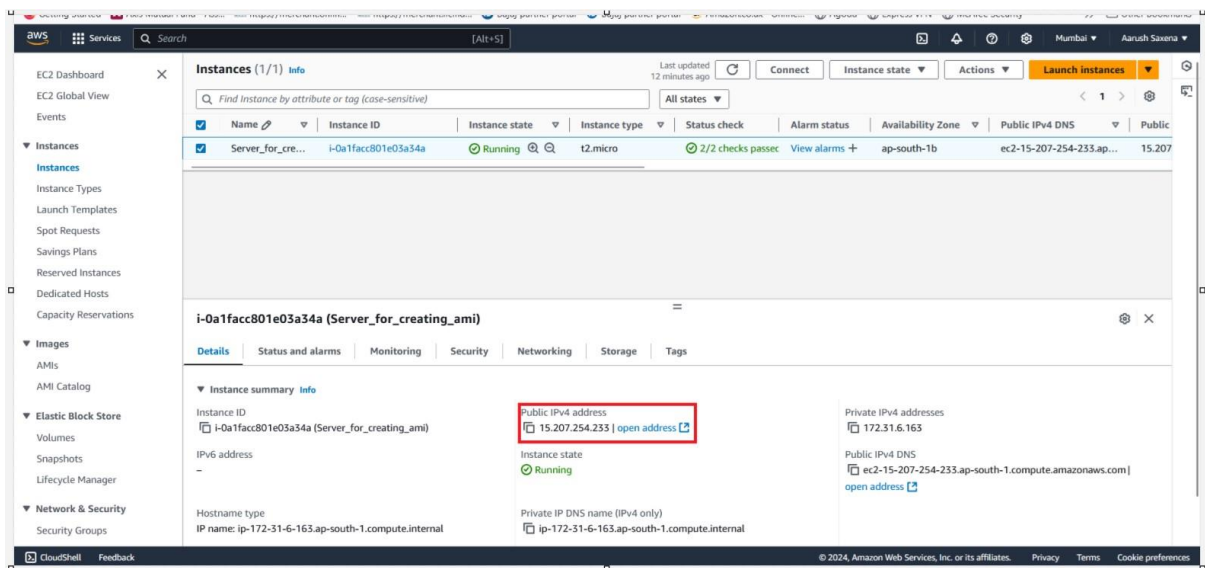
CloudShell Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences
```

Command is in small char

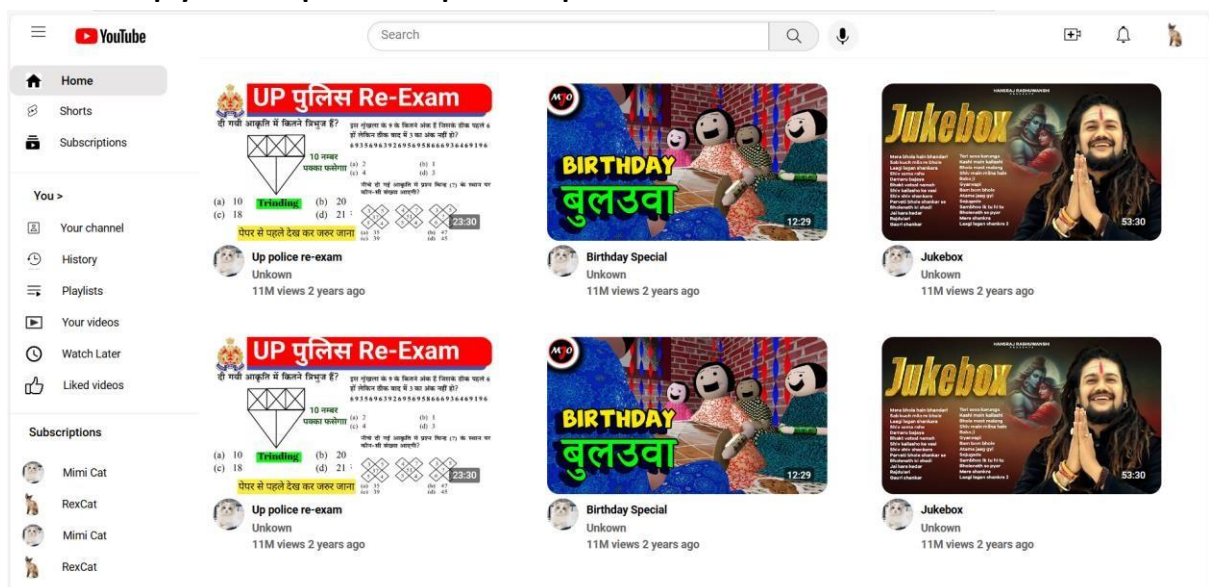
Cp demofirstgit /var/www/html

And by going to that path you can see that it is present there or not by using command ls

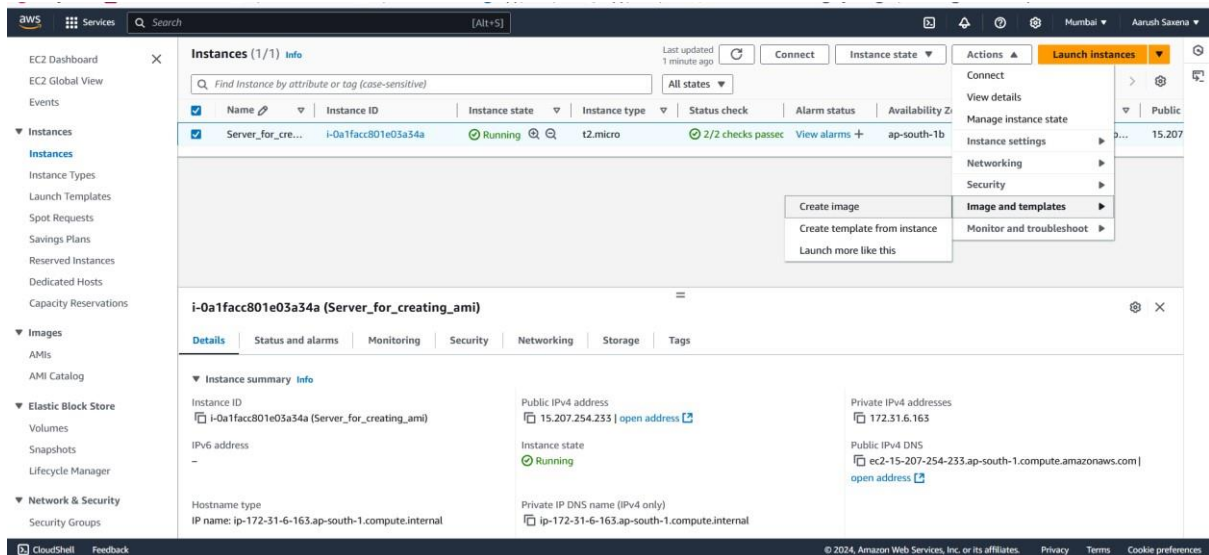




Now copy that public ip and paste it to browser



Now you can see it will appear



Now click on actions and click on image and templates and click on create image

Instance ID  
i-0a1facc801e03a34a (Server\_for\_creating\_ami)

Image name  
ami-server

Maximum 127 characters. Can't be modified after creation.

Image description - optional  
Image description

Maximum 255 characters

☒ Reboot instance  
When selected, Amazon EC2 reboots the instance so that data is at rest when snapshots of the attached volumes are taken. This ensures data consistency.

Instance volumes

Storage type	Device	Snapshot	Size	Volume type	IOPS	Throughput	Delete on termination	Encrypted
EBS	/...	Create new snapshot	8	EBS General Purpose	3000		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable

Add volume

During the image creation process, Amazon EC2 creates a snapshot of each of the above volumes.

Tags - optional  
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

☒ Tag image and snapshots together  
Tag the image and the snapshots with the same tag.

☐ Tag image and snapshots separately  
Tag the image and the snapshots with different tags.

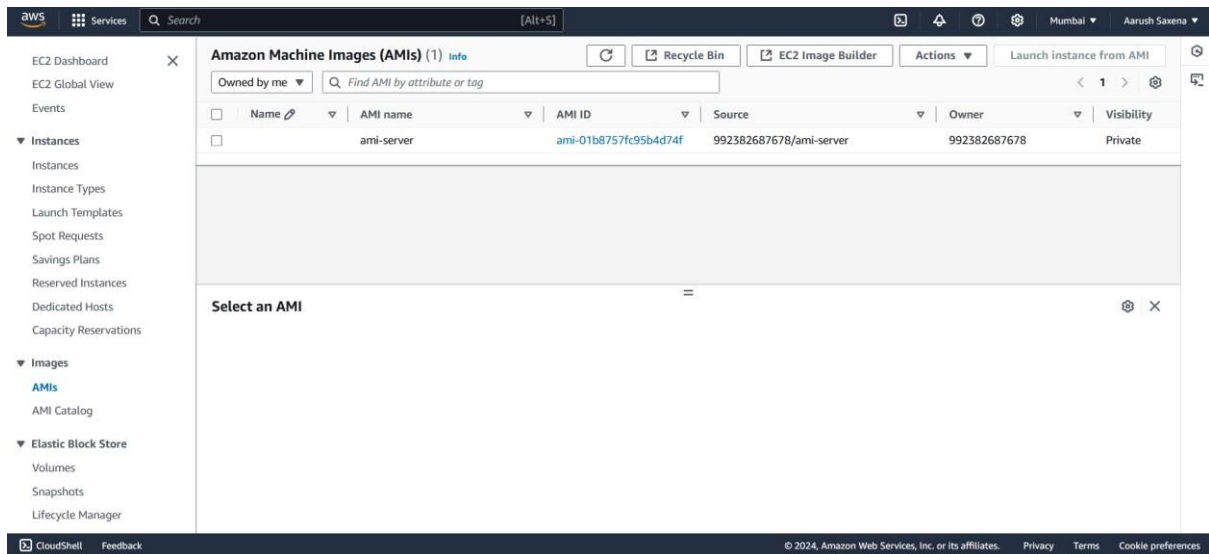
No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

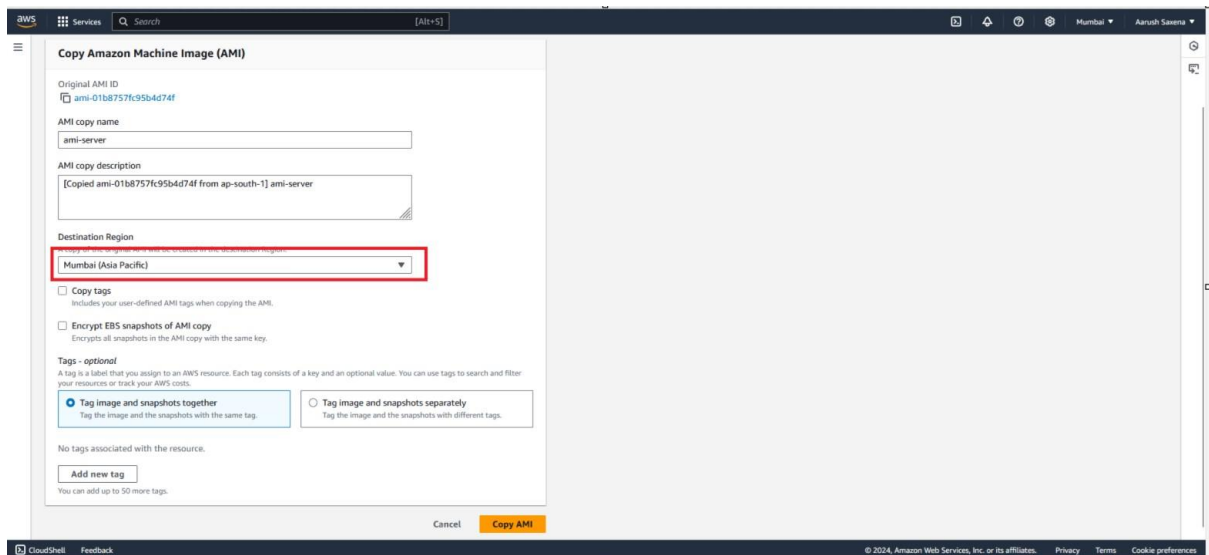
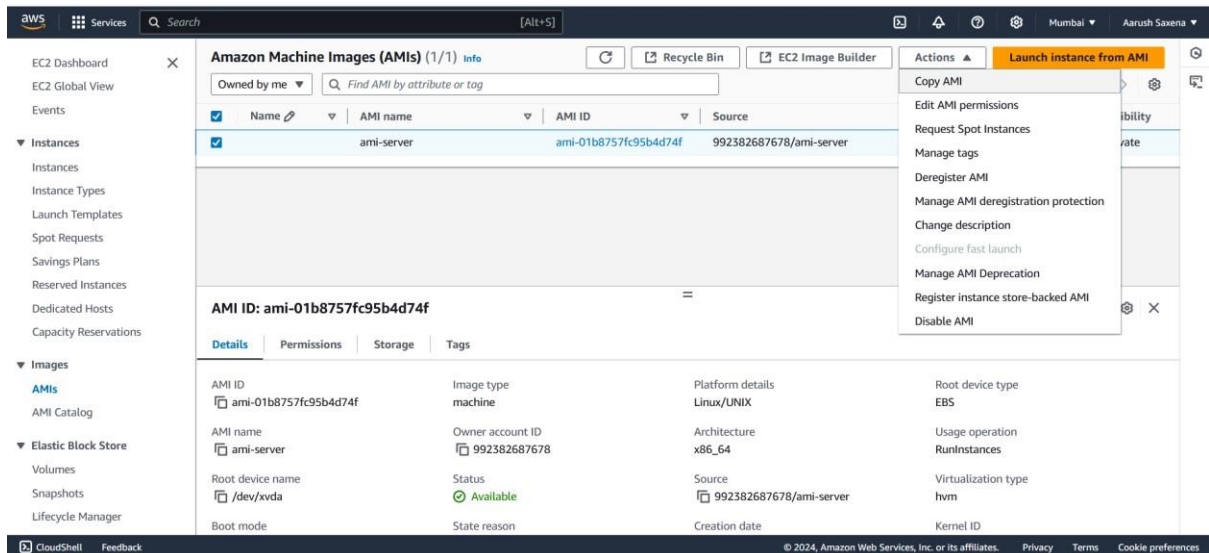
Cancel Create image

After that click on create image and click on ami there you can see image as given below



Now if you want to copy same image in same account but in different region follow these steps

1. select ami
  2. click on actions
  3. select copy ami
  4. select your region where you want to copy ami
  5. after that click on copy ami if you want to check you ami copied or not go to that region and click on ami
- you can see in images given below



## Copy ami to different account

So to do it follow steps given below

1. select AMI and click on actions
2. click on edit AMI permission
3. there click on add account id
4. type your account id
5. click on share ami
6. after that click on save changes

**AWS** | Services | Search [Alt+S]

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Instances

- Instances
- Instance Types
- Launch Templates
- Spot Requests
- Savings Plans
- Reserved Instances
- Dedicated Hosts
- Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

- Volumes
- Snapshots
- Lifecycle Manager

## Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) (1/1)

Owned by me Find AMI by attribute or tag

	Name	AMI name	AMI ID	Source
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ami-server	ami-01b8757fc95b4d74f	992382687678/ami-server

**AMI ID: ami-01b8757fc95b4d74f**

Details Permissions Storage Tags

AMI ID	Image type	Platform details	Root device type
ami-01b8757fc95b4d74f	machine	Linux/UNIX	EBS

AMI name	Owner account ID	Architecture	Usage operation
ami-server	992382687678	x86_64	RunInstances

Root device name	Status	Source	Virtualization type
/dev/xvda	Available	992382687678/ami-server	hvm

Boot mode	State reason	Creation date	Kernel ID

Actions

- Launch instance from AMI
- Copy AMI
- Edit AMI permissions
- Request Spot instances
- Manage tags
- Deregister AMI
- Manage AMI deregistration protection
- Change description
- Configure fast launch
- Manage AMI Deprecation
- Register instance store-backed AMI
- Disable AMI

By editing the permissions of an AMI, you can share it with the AWS accounts, organizations, or OUs that you specify.

### AMI share settings

AMI ID

 [ami-01b8757fc95b4d74f](#)

Associated snapshot IDs

 [snap-0c7ee03a164cdfab9](#) 

☐ Add 'Create volume' permission to associated snapshots when creating account permissions.

This setting only applies when you share an AMI with specific AWS accounts.

AMI availability

☐ Public

Share the AMI publicly with all AWS users. This option has been de-activated by the administrator of your account.

☒ Private - (current setting)

Share the AMI with specific accounts, organizations, or OUs.


### Shared accounts (0)

Remove selected

Add account ID

 Find shared accounts by account ID

< 1 > 

 Shared account ID

This AMI is not shared with any other accounts.

### Shared organizations/OUs (0)

Remove selected

Add organization/OU ARN

 Find shared organizations and OUs by ARN

< 1 > 

 Shared organization/OU ARNs

This AMI is not shared with any organizations/OUs.

Cancel

Save changes