

Hosting on aws

What is hosting

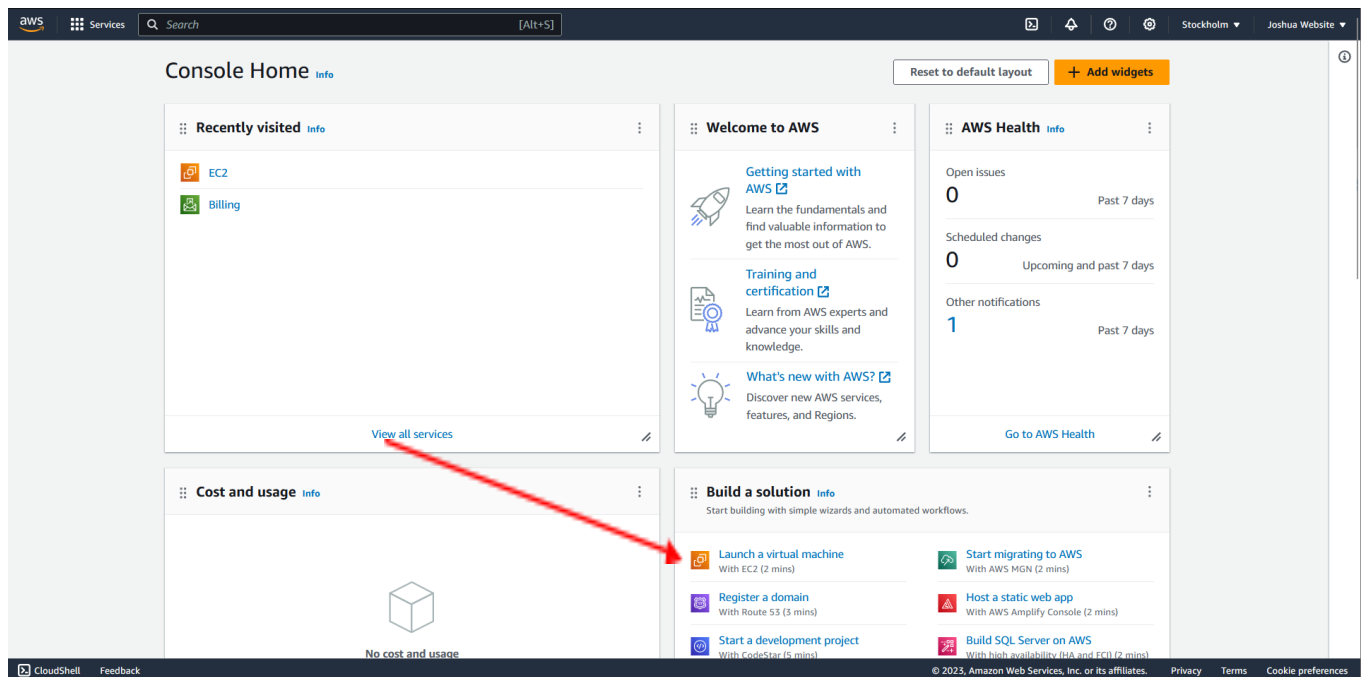
Hosting is like renting space on the internet for your website or app. Different types of hosting offer various features and costs. Hosting companies take care of technical stuff, like keeping your site online and secure, while you're responsible for your content. It's how you make your website available for people to visit online. Here we are going to learn how to host a website in AWS (Amazon Web Services).

1. Signup/Signin

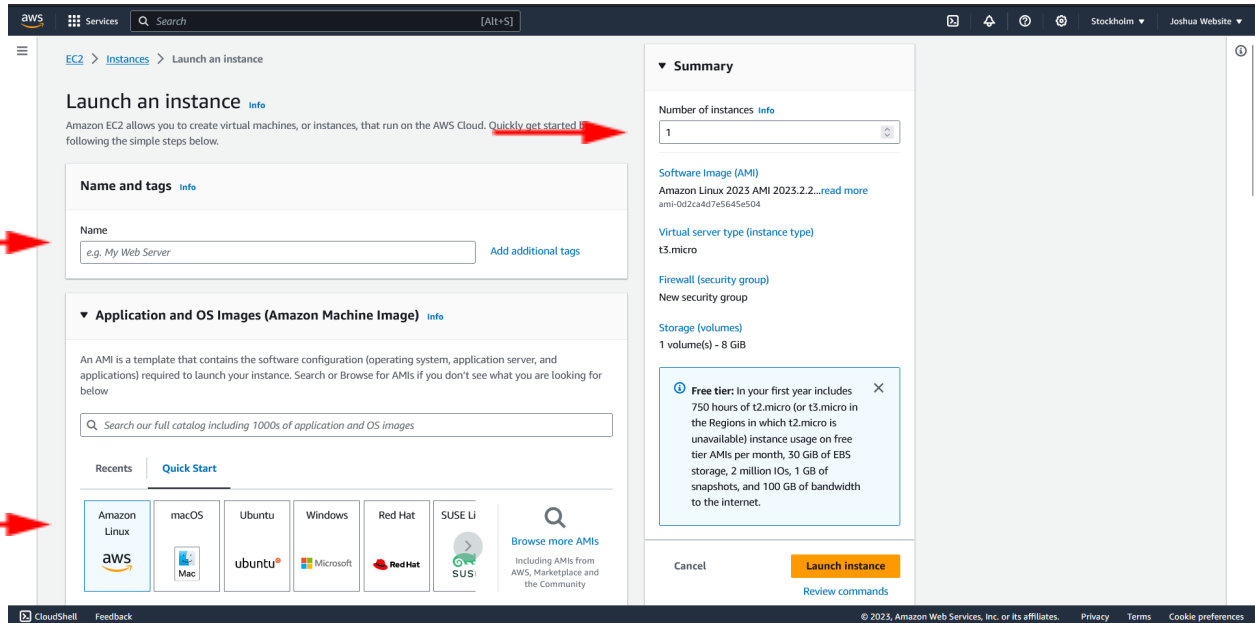
- Visit [Amazon Web Services](#).
- If you don't have an AWS account, [Click here](#) To create an account.
- To sign in Visit [Sign In](#)

2. Launch an EC2 instance

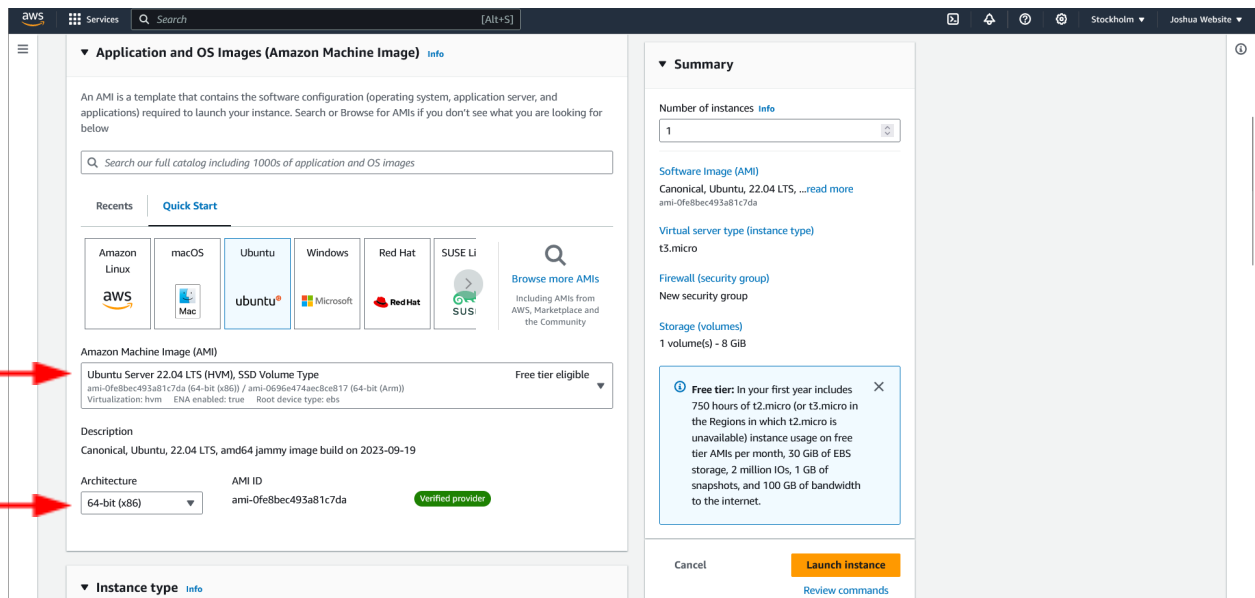
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that offers resizable compute capacity in the cloud. An EC2 instance is a virtual server in the cloud that can be used to run applications, host websites, store data, and perform various computing tasks. Let's see how to create an instance in AWS.



- Click Launch a virtual machine.
- You will get the following page



- Give a name for your instance and Choose the Operating system you want to run in your virtual computer.
- We are going to name the instance as “demo” and choose Ubuntu as the OS here.
- We can create multiple instances at the same time by increasing the number of instances on the right side.



- You can change the machine image and architecture to ARM or x86 if needed.
- Here we are using default for both.

Instance type, Key pair

The screenshot shows the AWS 'Create Instance' wizard. The 'Instance type' dropdown is highlighted with a red arrow. The 'Key pair (login)' section has a red arrow pointing to the 'Create new key pair' button. The 'Summary' panel on the right provides a overview of the configuration: 1 instance, Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 LTS AMI, t3.micro instance type, new security group, and 8 GiB storage. A 'Free tier' notification box is also visible.

- You can choose instance types by requirement of our website.
- Keep in mind that the instance is our computer that runs the website.
- If your website needs complex computation or higher storage choose higher instances in the Instance type dropdown menu.
- Here we are choosing t3.micro which is enough for a small website to run.
- Key pair is used to login to your instance(Virtual computer).We are going to login to our instance via SSH. Click on Create new key pair.

The screenshot shows the 'Create key pair' dialog box. A red arrow points to the 'Key pair name' input field, which contains 'demokey'. Another red arrow points to the 'Create key pair' button. The dialog shows options for 'Key pair type' (RSA selected) and 'Private key file format' (.pem selected). A warning message at the bottom states: 'When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance.'

- Name the key pair,leave everything default and click create key pair.
- The key pair will be downloaded automatically.
- Make sure you keep the file safe because anyone can access our instance with the SSH key pair.

Network settings

The screenshot shows the 'Network settings' step of the AWS 'Launch instance' wizard. The 'Create new key pair' section is at the top. Below it, the 'Network' section shows 'vpc-0e20783089eab7681' and 'Subnet' set to 'No preference'. The 'Firewall (security groups)' section has 'Create security group' selected. A message states: 'We'll create a new security group called 'launch-wizard-4' with the following rules:'. Three rules are listed and checked: 'Allow SSH traffic from Anywhere', 'Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet', and 'Allow HTTP traffic from the internet'. A yellow warning box at the bottom states: '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.' The right sidebar shows a 'Summary' of the instance configuration: 1 instance, Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 LTS AMI, t3.micro instance type, New security group, and 1 volume (8 GiB). A 'Free tier' notice is also present. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Launch instance', and 'Review commands' buttons.

- Make sure you have selected "Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet" and "Allow HTTP traffic from the Internet".

The screenshot shows the 'Configure storage' step of the AWS 'Launch instance' wizard. The 'Configure storage' section shows '1 x 8 GiB gp2' for the 'Root volume (Not encrypted)'. There is an 'Add new volume' button. A message states: 'The selected AMI contains more instance store volumes than the instance allows. Only the first 0 instance store volumes from the AMI will be accessible from the instance.' Below this, it shows '0 x File systems'. The right sidebar shows a 'Summary' of the instance configuration: 1 volume (8 GiB). A 'Free tier' notice is also present. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Launch instance', and 'Review commands' buttons.

- Select Storage required and click Launch instance.
- You will get a success message with instance id.

We have successfully created an instance

Instances

- We can see all the instances we created at [Dashboard](#):
- Click instances for more details

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console EC2 Dashboard. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, 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, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, and Key Pairs. The main content area is divided into several sections: Resources, Launch instance, Service health, and Account attributes. The Resources section shows a summary of EC2 resources in the Europe (Stockholm) Region, including Instances (running), Elastic IPs, Load balancers, Snapshots, Auto Scaling Groups, Instances, Placement groups, Volumes, Dedicated Hosts, Key pairs, and Security groups. The Launch instance section provides a button to launch a new instance and a note about the region. The Service health section shows the AWS Health Dashboard and a list of zones. The Account attributes section displays the Default VPC and various settings. A red arrow points to the 'Instances (running)' link in the Resources section.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, 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, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, and Key Pairs. The main content area displays a table of instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, and Public IPv4 address. The instances listed are:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 address
wordpress site	i-089af096b1e17075d	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1a	ec2-51-20-118-231.eu-...	51.20.118.231
wordpress server	i-030442f6ec62ba700	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1b	ec2-16-170-205-44.eu-...	16.170.205.44
wordpress server	i-01239b9f5a0318e81	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1b	ec2-13-51-200-169.eu-...	13.51.200.169
wp-sever	i-0223300f5b420051	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1a	ec2-16-16-58-36.eu-no...	16.16.58.36
demo arjun	i-0320d7781cf5106f3	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1a	ec2-51-20-168-223.eu-...	51.20.168.223
demo	i-05850ec3301cd221b	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-north-1a	ec2-51-20-137-224.eu-...	51.20.137.224

We can see instances we created so far and status, public IPV4 address etc. The IPV4 address we can see now will be changed if you reboot the instance. You can check that by right clicking on your instance and selecting reboot. Which makes DNS server routing difficult. So we need to make the public IPV4 address as fixed.

In order to make IPV4 as fixed we need to assign an elastic IP address to the instance.

3. Assigning elastic IP address

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console's EC2 Dashboard for the Stockholm region. The left-hand navigation menu is expanded, and a red arrow points to the 'Elastic IPs' link under the 'Network & Security' section. The main content area displays the 'Resources' section, showing a summary of EC2 resources in the Stockholm region. Below this, there are sections for 'Launch instance', 'Service health', and 'Scheduled events'. The 'Account attributes' section on the right shows the default VPC and settings.

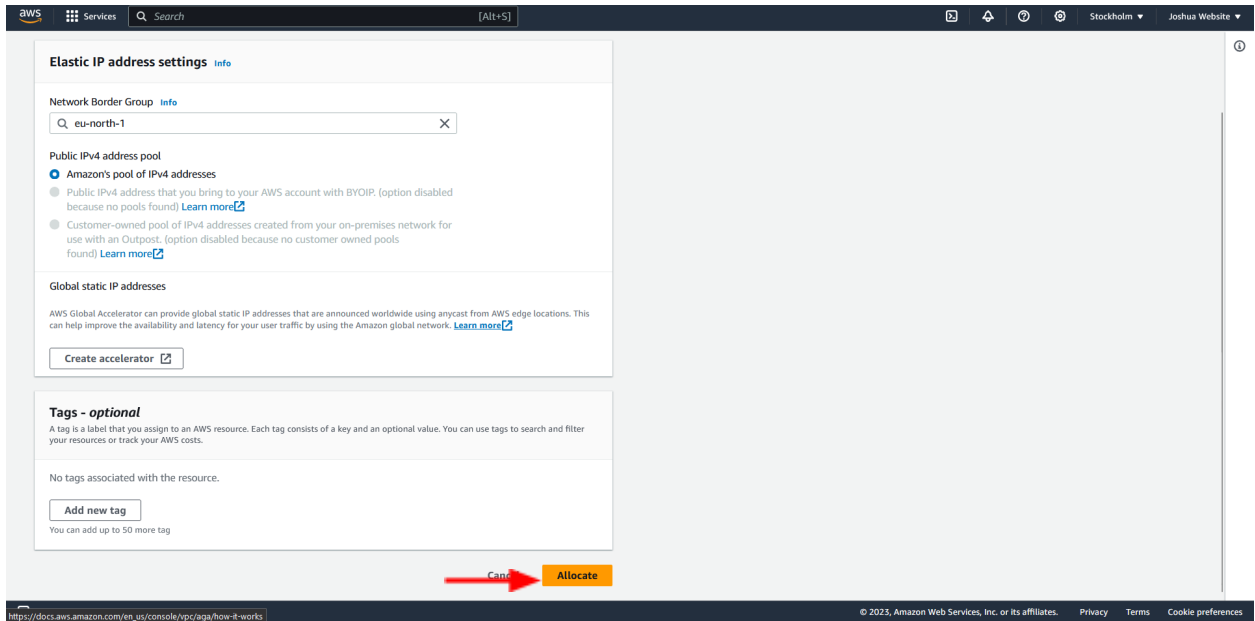
Resources					
You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the Europe (Stockholm) Region:					
Instances (running)	5	Auto Scaling Groups	0	Dedicated Hosts	0
Elastic IPs	2	Instances	5	Key pairs	6
Load balancers	0	Placement groups	0	Security groups	6
Snapshots	0	Volumes	5		

- Redirect to Dashboard
- Select Elastic IPs

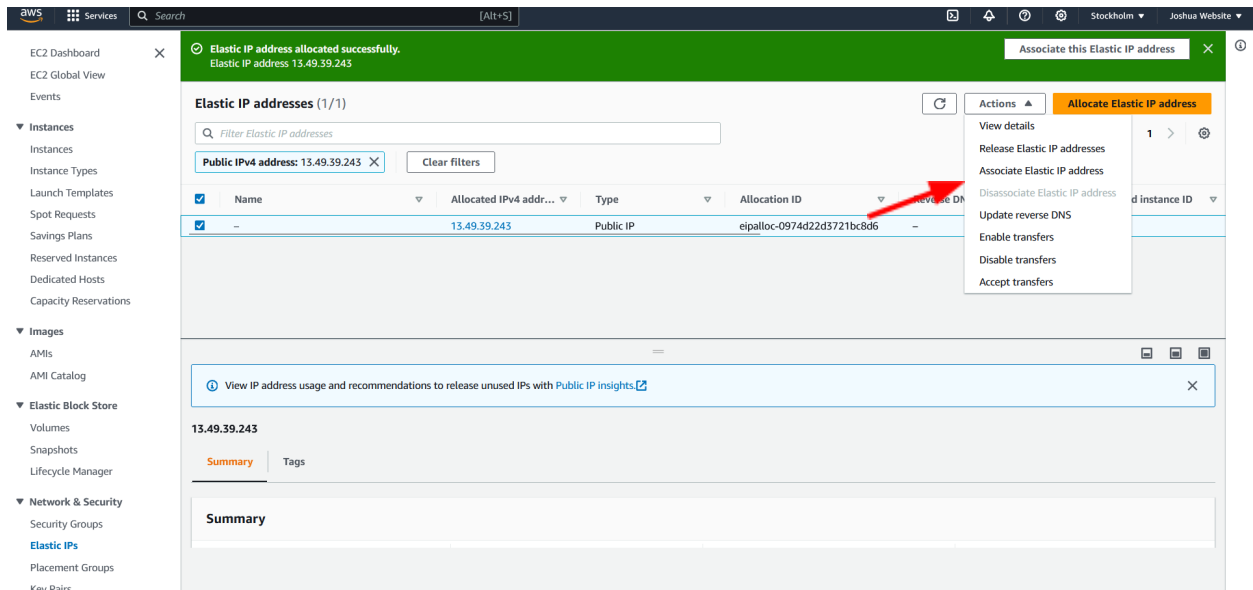
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console's 'Elastic IP addresses' page for the Stockholm region. The page displays a table of allocated Elastic IP addresses. A red arrow points to the 'Allocate Elastic IP address' button in the top right corner. Below the table, there is a notification banner about viewing IP address usage and recommendations.

	Name	Allocated IPv4 address	Type	Allocation ID	Reverse DNS record	Associated instance ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	13.49.58.147	Public IP	eipalloc-03225190c388a7d1d	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arjun Demo	51.20.168.223	Public IP	eipalloc-0c8ff4d53361c7c96	-	i-0320d7781cf5106f3

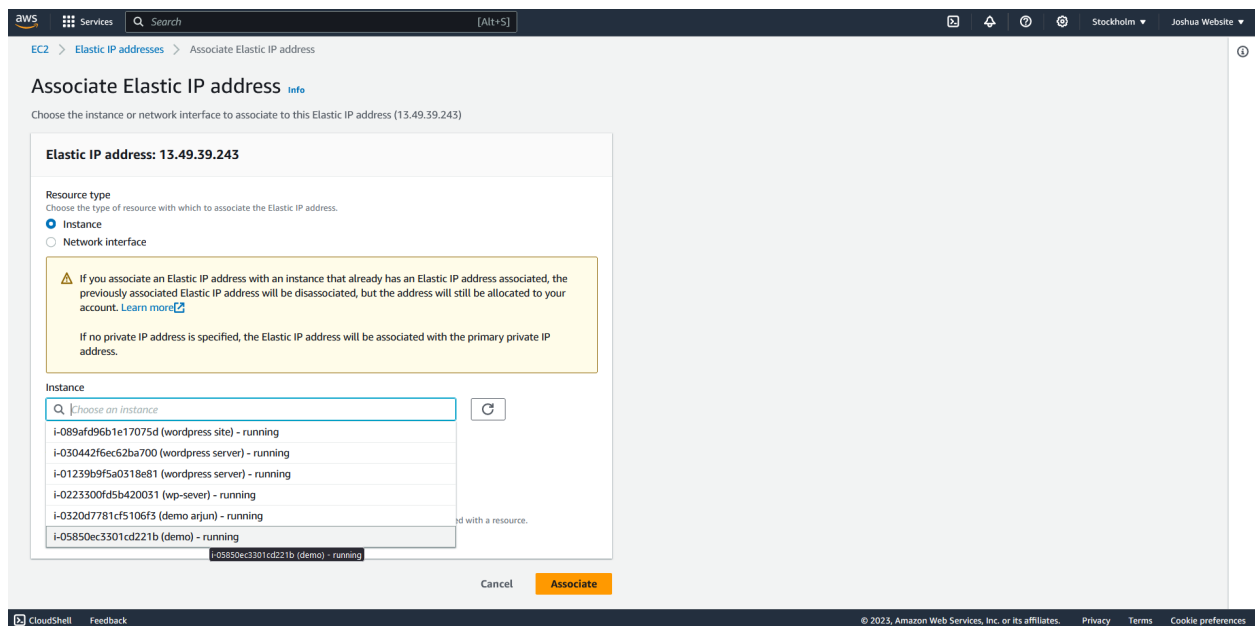
- Select “Allocate Elastic IP address”



- Leave everything default and click “Allocate”
- Now we have created an Elastic IP address and we have to assign it to the virtual machine(instance) that we created.



- Select on to the Elastic IP created.
- Click “Actions” and choose “Associate Elastic IP Address”



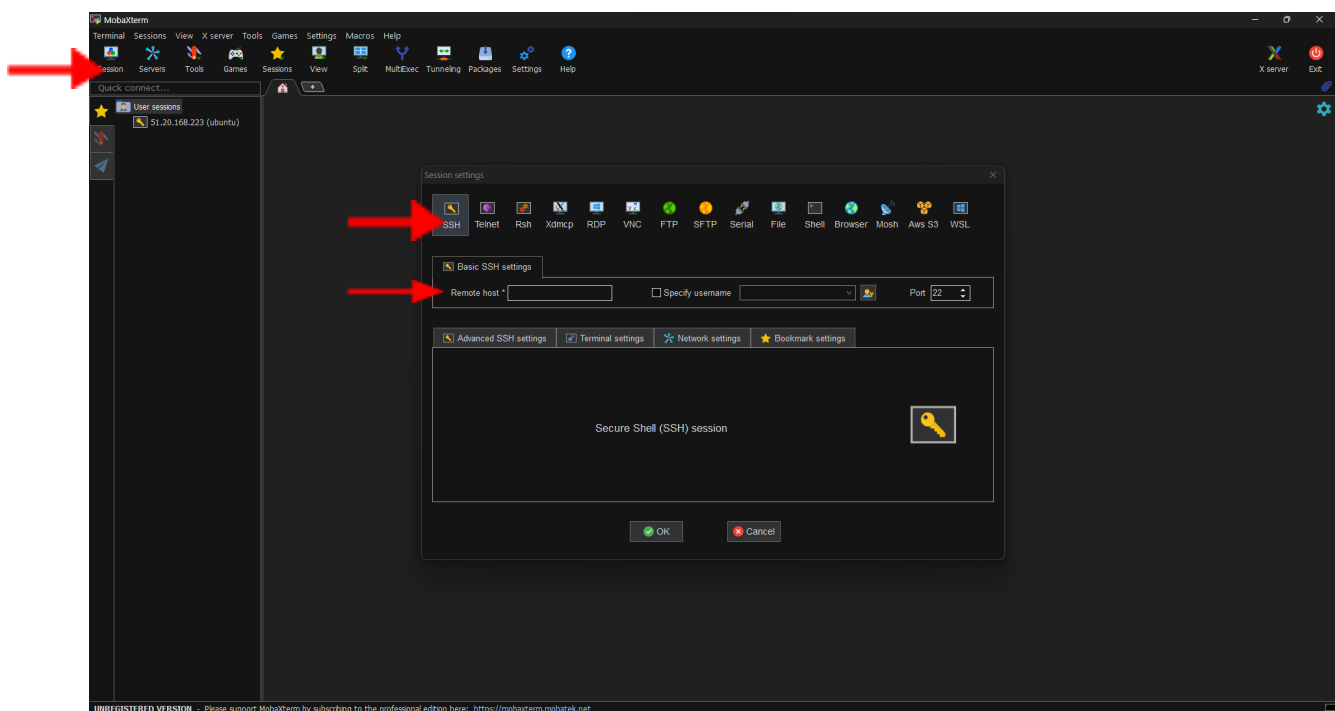
- Choose the instance here we choose demo(named while creating instance)
- And click Associate.

Now we created an instance and associated Elastic IPV4 address for it.

Next step is to access the instance. In Order to access the instance we have to install a SSH client. I'm using **MobaXterm**.

[Click here](#) to Download MobaXterm.

Connecting Instance with MobaXterm



- Click Session-> SSH
- Enter the Public IPV4 address (instance created from the AWS) in the remote host text field.
- Check the "Specify username". We have to enter the username which is Ubuntu by default.
- If you don't know the username. Go back to instance page. Right click instance and choose connect

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

EC2 > Instances > i-05850ec3301cd221b > Connect to instance

Connect to instance [Info](#)

Connect to your instance i-05850ec3301cd221b (demo) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect | Session Manager | **SSH client** | EC2 serial console

Instance ID
i-05850ec3301cd221b (demo)

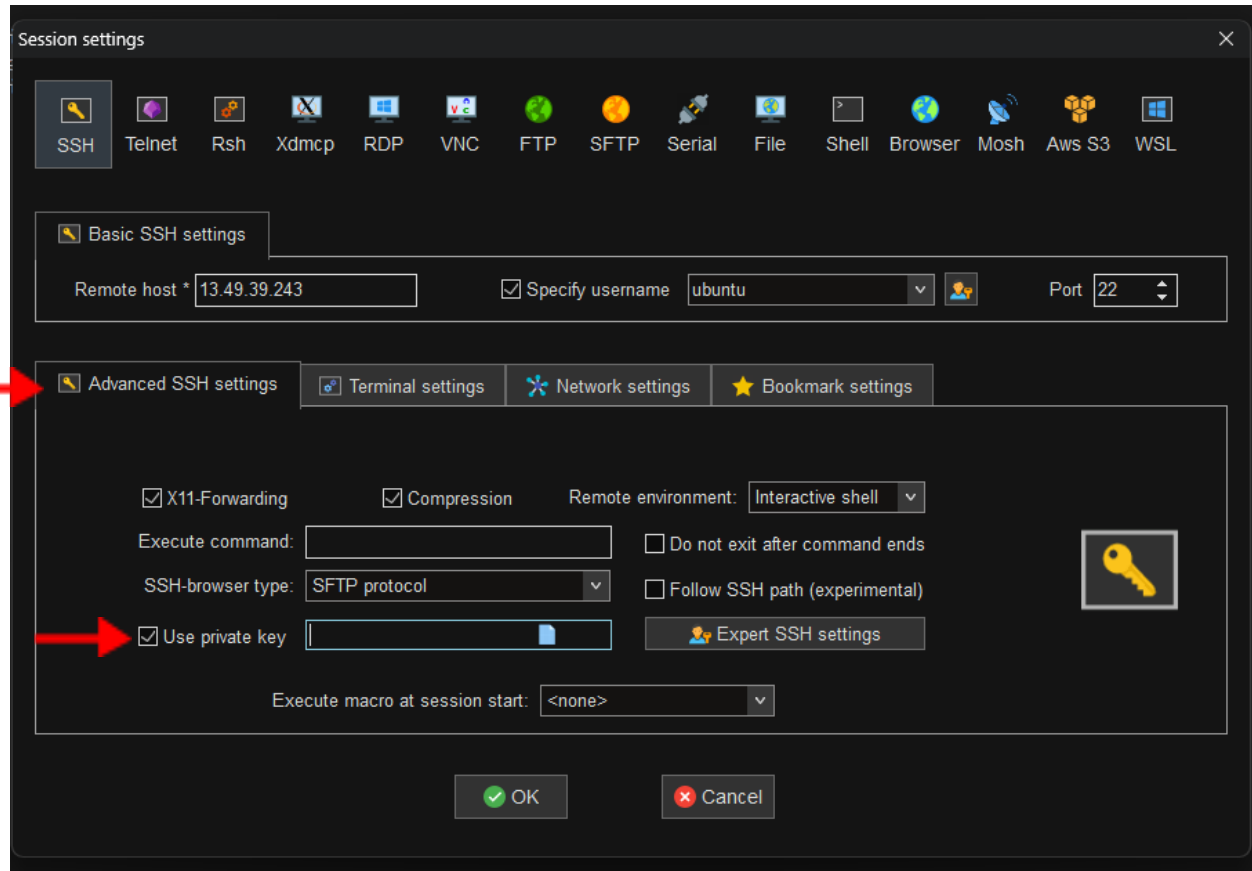
1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is demokey.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.
chmod 400 demokey.pem
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:
ec2-13-49-39-243.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Example:
ssh -i "demokey.pem" **ubuntu**@ec2-13-49-39-243.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com

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

- After entering remote host and username click Advanced SSH settings



Select use private key box and choose the SSH file which is automatically created while creating the instance. You will see it in the downloads file with an extension of “.pem”
Click ok.

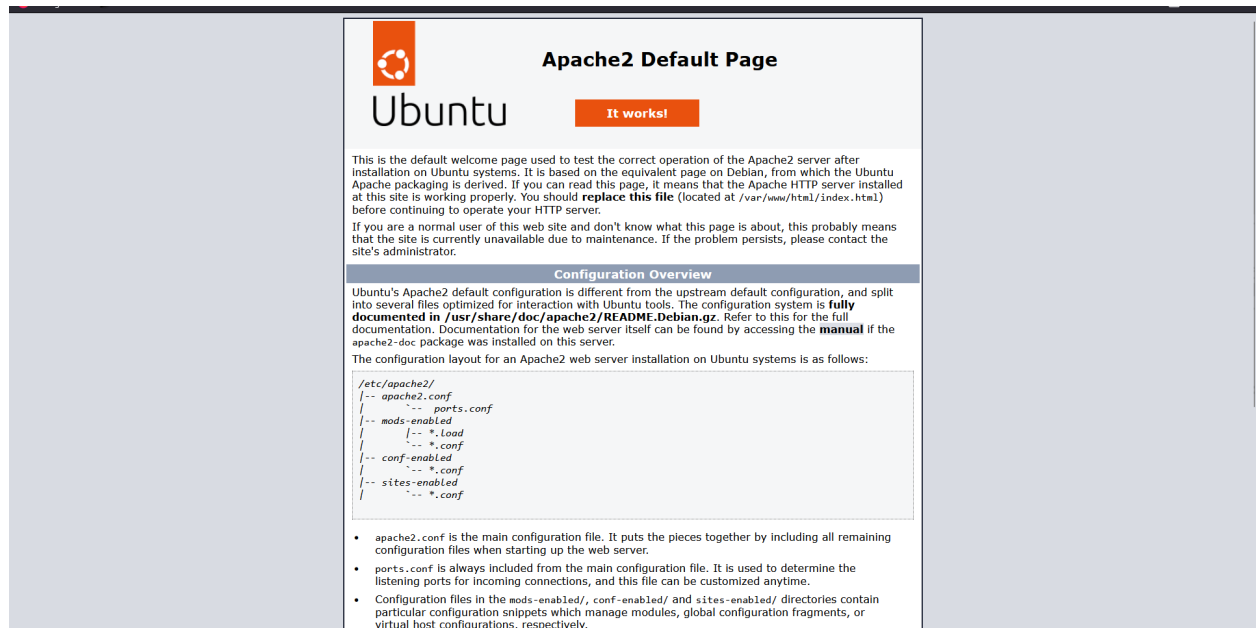
Now you are connected your system with your instance with the SSH client.

Installing the Apache2

Use the command below to install Apache server.

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

Now the web server will be working. You can cross-check it by simply copy pasting your IPV4 address in your browser. It will return apache default page.



This default page confirms that your web server is operational and ready to host content. Now, you can continue your hosting journey by adding your own website or web applications to make them accessible to the world.