

AWS Linux EC2: SSH Connection and Basic Commands Manual

Task 1: Use SSH to connect to an Amazon Linux EC2 instance

In this task, you will connect to an Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations.

The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

1. Select the Details drop-down menu and then select Show. A Credentials window will be presented.
2. Select the Download PPK button and save the labsuser.ppk file.
3. Make a note of the PublicIP address.
4. Exit the Details panel by selecting the X.
5. Download PuTTY to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance.
6. Open putty.exe and configure your session as per AWS instructions.

macOS and Linux Users

1. Select the Details drop-down menu and then select Show.
2. Select the Download PEM button and save the labsuser.pem file.
3. Make a note of the PublicIP address.
4. Exit the Details panel.
5. Open a terminal window and navigate to the directory where the labsuser.pem file was downloaded.
6. Change the permissions on the key to read-only:

```
chmod 400 labsuser.pem
```

7. Run the SSH command to connect:

```
ssh -i labsuser.pem ec2-user@<public-ip>
```

8. Type 'yes' when prompted to allow the first connection.

Task 2: Run Familiar Commands

1. Run 'whoami' to display your current username.

2. Run 'hostname -s' to display the hostname.

3. Run 'uptime -p' to check system uptime.

4. Run 'who -H -a' to see logged-in users.

5. Run 'TZ=America/New_York date' and 'TZ=America/Los_Angeles date' to check different time zones.

6. Run 'cal -j' to see the Julian calendar format.

7. Run 'cal -s' or 'cal -m' for alternate calendar views.

8. Run 'id ec2-user' to check user ID and group information.

Task 3: Improve Workflow Through History and Search

1. Run 'history' to check command history.

2. Press 'CTRL+R' to initiate reverse search in history.

3. Use the '!!' command to rerun the last executed command.

This manual provides fundamental knowledge for connecting and working with an AWS Linux EC2 instance.

Familiarizing yourself with these commands will improve your efficiency in a Linux environment.