

Lab 3: AWS Security and Server Infrastructure

A demo of the basic setup of this lab is at: https://youtu.be/rhf4_1E_wAU

A Outline

In previous labs we have set up a range of architectures with VMWare vSphere. This is a private cloud environment and creates infrastructure-as-a-service. Increasingly, we use the public cloud to build our information systems, and which reduces the cost in the investment in data centre costs, while providing the opportunity to quickly scale our server, network and data infrastructure. It is generally as pay-as-you-go model, and where we pay for CPU time, network bandwidth and data costs. The most popular public cloud provider is AWS (Amazon Web Services), and which provides EC2 (for compute), S3 (for data buckets), RDS (for databases) and AWS Network Firewall (for firewalls). Some of these services are outlined in Figure 1.

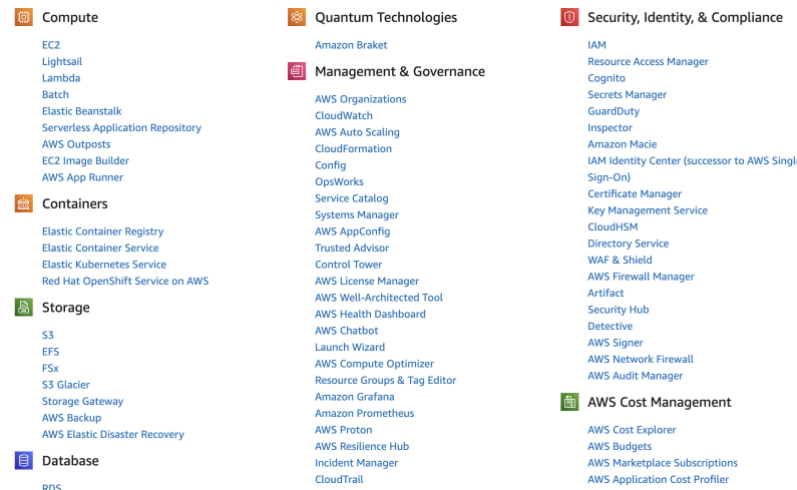


Figure 1: AWS Services

B Enabling your lab

You should have an AWS Academy login, so go to: <https://awsacademy.instructure.com/> and log into the system and select **AWS Academy Learner Lab** (Figure 2).

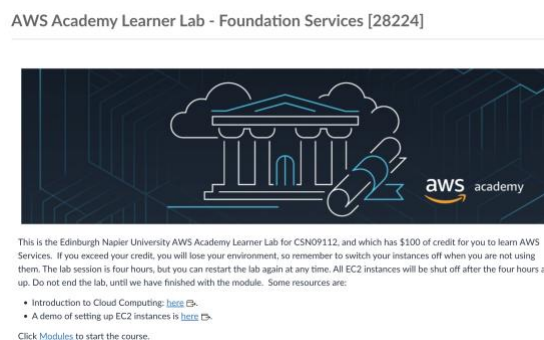


Figure 2: AWS Academy Learner Lab

Next, select “Modules”, and then “Learner Lab - Foundational Services”, and should have the lab environment (Figure 3).

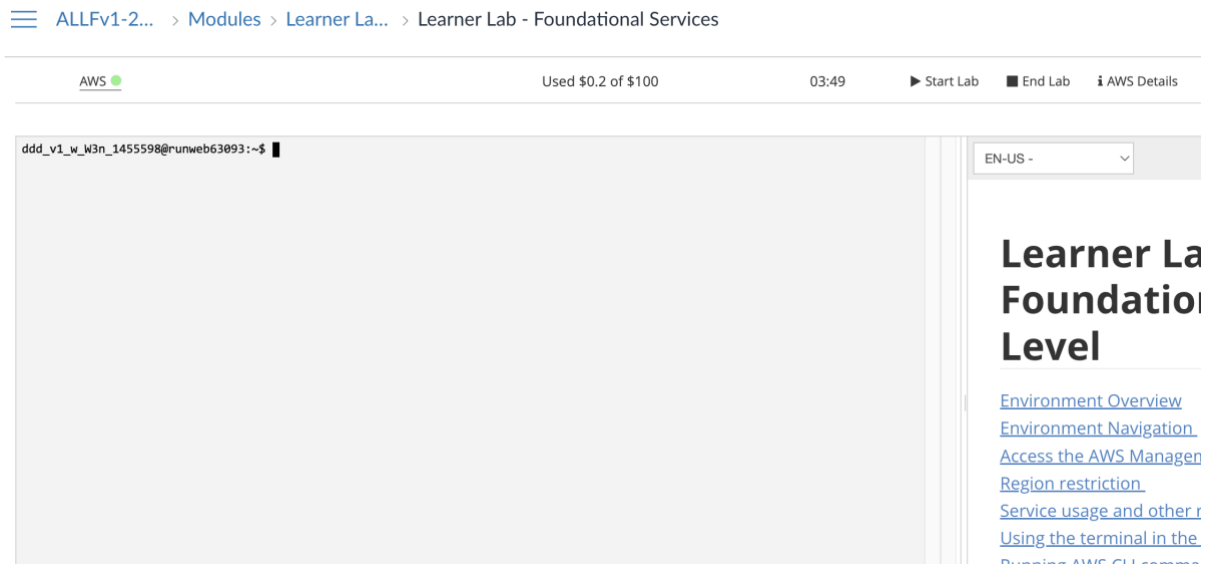


Figure 3: AWS Academy Learner Lab environment

Your unique account will have been generated, and you can access it with **aws_access_key_id** and **aws_secret_access_key** (from AWS details).

In the console you can interact with your AWS though the console (as you are already logged into AWS). Now, press the “Start Lab” button, and wait for the AWS light to go green. Once, green, you can click on it, and open up your AWS Management console. After this, just select EC2, and you should see your EC2 environment.

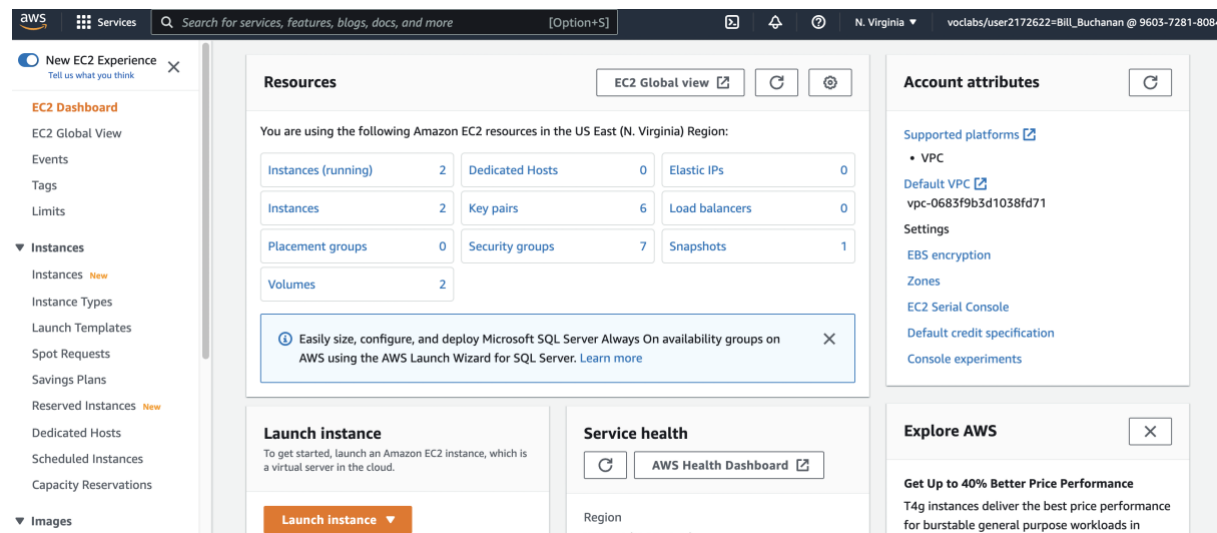


Figure 4: AWS Management Console (EC2)

C Creating and Securing a Linux Server

We will now create a Linux Server, and which should be accessible from the Internet. For this select “Launch Instance”, and then give it a name (such as “My Linux Server”) and select the Amazon Linux instance for the AMI (Amazon Machine Instance) – as shown in Figure 5.

Name

My Linux Server

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An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

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Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type

Free tier eligible

Figure 5: Creating Amazon Linux instance

Now select **t2.micro** for the instance type.

How many vCPUs will the instance have?

How much memory will it have?

How much will it cost per day to run?

If you selected, t2.medium, how much would it cost per day?

If you selected, t2.large, how much would it cost per day?

Now create a new key pair and save it to your local drive. This file contains your private key, and which you will need to connect to your instance. Accept all the other defaults.

Observe the **firewall group** that will be applied.

Which firewall ports are open on the instance?

What do you think is the main issue with this firewall setting?

How would you change it, once you have created the instance?

Observe the disk storage setting for the instance.

What type of disk will be used? [HDD/SSD]

What do you think is the advantage of using SSD?

For disk storage, what is the default size of the disk that you will create?

What is the maximum storage size for a free tier storage of the AMI instance we are creating?

C.1 Creating the instance

Go ahead and create the instance. Then go back to the AWS Management Console, and find your instance. Wait for it to set its state to running.

Now we will connect to it. For this we need to create an SSH connection and use the private key we have generated. The public key will be stored on the instance and will authenticate our access. We do not need a username or password to access the instance, as this is often insecure. Our PEM file will give us access (or you can use Putty for the connection).

Now, we will examine the details of our instance (Figure 6). On the instance summary, determine the following:

The public IP address:

The private IP address:

The instance type:

The public IPv4 DNS:

From your local host, can you ping the public IP address? [Yes/No]

Why can't you successfully ping your instance?

Which region of the world is your instance running in?

C.2 Enabling ICMP on firewall

Now, we will enable ICMP on the instance. First click on the Security tab of the instance summary, and then on the security group.

What is the firewall rule that is applied to the instance?

[SSH/Telnet/FTP/HTTP/HTTPS] for [0.0.0.0/0 or 0.0.0.0/8 or 0.0.0.0/16 or 0.0.0.0/32]

What does 0.0.0.0/0 represent?

Now go ahead and add an ICMP rule for all hosts (Figure 7).

Can you now successfully ping your instance? [Yes/No]

Now, lock your ICMP rule down to just your IP address (you need to use a /32 address for this). Can you still successfully ping the instance? [Yes/No]

Ask your neighbour or one of the lab tutors to ping your instance. Can they successfully ping it? [Yes/No]

What is the advantage of applying the firewall in AWS, rather than in the instance?

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. The breadcrumb navigation at the top shows 'EC2 > Instances > i-07b0512e24e263766'. The main heading is 'Instance summary for i-07b0512e24e263766 (MyLinuxServer)' with an 'Info' link. Below the heading, it says 'Updated less than a minute ago'. There are buttons for 'Connect', 'Instance state' (with a dropdown arrow), and 'Actions' (with a dropdown arrow). The instance details are organized into three columns:

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-07b0512e24e263766 (MyLinuxServer)	52.90.3.121 open address	172.31.16.186
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Pending	ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)	Elastic IP addresses
IP name: ip-172-31-16-186.ec2.internal	ip-172-31-16-186.ec2.internal	-
Answer private resource DNS name	Instance type	AWS Compute Optimizer finding
IPv4 (A)	t2.micro	Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. Learn more
Auto-assigned IP address	VPC ID	Auto Scaling Group name
52.90.3.121 [Public IP]	vpc-0683f9b3d1038fd71	-
IAM Role	Subnet ID	
-	subnet-00bdb3e7927760f46	

At the bottom, there are tabs for 'Details' (selected), 'Security', 'Networking', 'Storage', 'Status checks', 'Monitoring', and 'Tags'. Below the tabs, there is a link '▶ Instance details Info'.

Figure 6: Details of instance

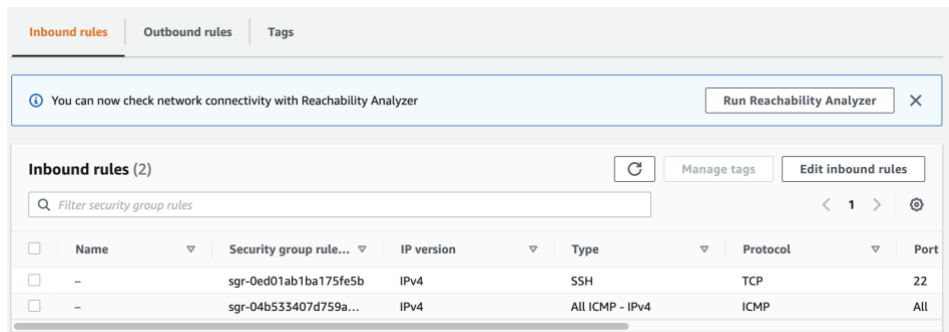


Figure 7: Enable ICMP

C.3 Accessing your instance

Now we will connect to our instance. For this you need SSH (such as provided by OpenSSH). This may be installed on the host you are using (such as in vSoC 2), or from Apps Anywhere. Once you have SSH, press **Connect** on the summary page, and you should then have tabs for **Connect to instance** (Figure 8). Next select the SSH client tab, and you will see the details of connecting to your instance with SSH.

Connect to instance
[Info](#)

Connect to your instance i-07b0512e24e263766 (MyLinuxServer) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect

Session Manager

SSH client

EC2 serial console

Instance ID
 i-07b0512e24e263766 (MyLinuxServer)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is mynewkeypair.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.
`chmod 400 mynewkeypair.pem`
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:
`ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

Example:
`ssh -i "mynewkeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

Figure 8: Connect to instance

Now find your PEM file on your local machine (from the command line), and protect it with:

```
chmod 400 myfile.pem
```

If you are using a windows console, please see the note in Appendix A.

What protection does this put on your private key?

Next, use the SSH connection with the name of your PEM file and with the DNS (or IP address) for your instance. For example, in the case in Figure 8, we have:

```
ssh -i "mynewkeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

What is the name of the user that logs in?

An example of connecting is:

```
% ssh -i "mynewkeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com (52.90.3.121)'
can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:/c5UOK6gprKL19XCptNQ1brb9MpYR5wEeqhD/6t+/wk.
This host key is known by the following other names/addresses:
  ~/.ssh/known_hosts:48: ec2-3-90-189-201.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to
the list of known hosts.
Last login: Fri Sep 30 17:07:00 2022 from ec2-18-206-107-27.compute-1.amazonaws.com

  _ | _ | _ |
  _ | ( _ | /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI
  _ | \ _ | _ |

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-186 ~]$
```

Have you managed to connect? [Yes/No]

By using “ip addr show” or “ifconfig” in your instance, what is the private IP address of it?

Can you ping 8.8.8.8 from your instance? [Yes/No]

Is there a folder named .ssh? [Yes/No]

What do you think is the purpose of the file contained in .ssh?

Now create a folder in the top level named “mytestfolder”, and put a new file in there named “mytext.txt” (and put some text in this file).

Now go to the EC2 Instance Connect (Figure 8), and press on the Connect button. You should now get a console terminal in the browser.

From your console (Figure 9), verify that your file has been created. Has it been created in the instance? [Yes/No]

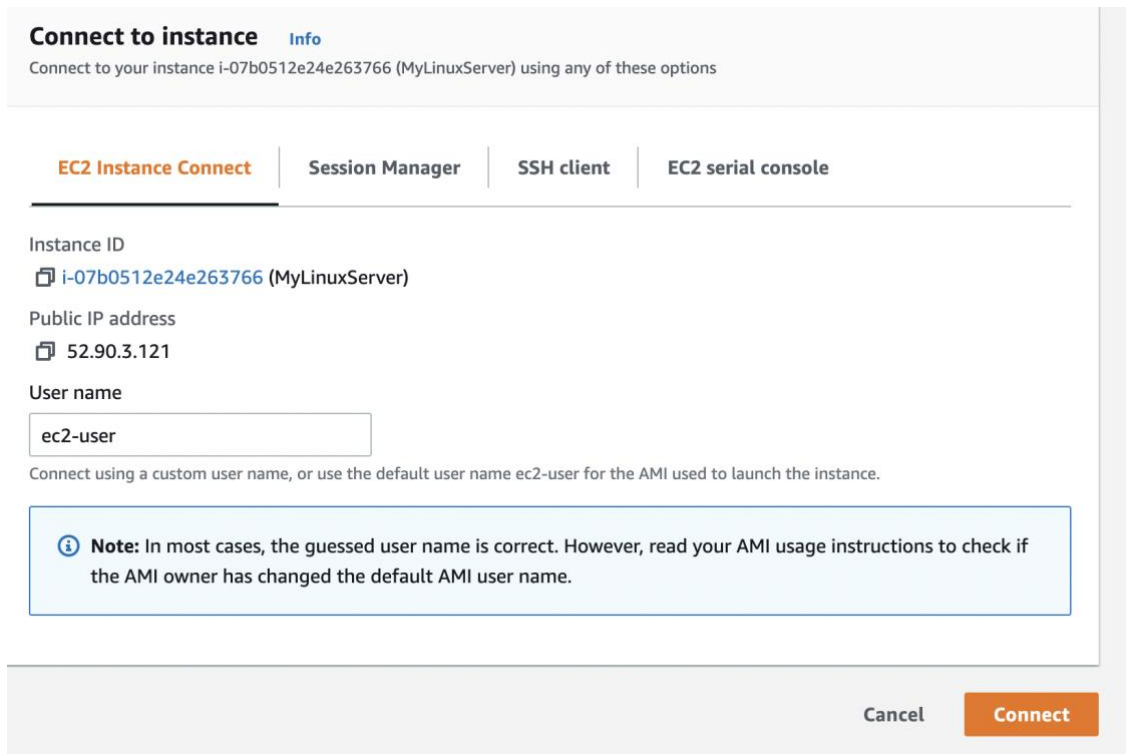


Figure 9: EC2 Instance Connect

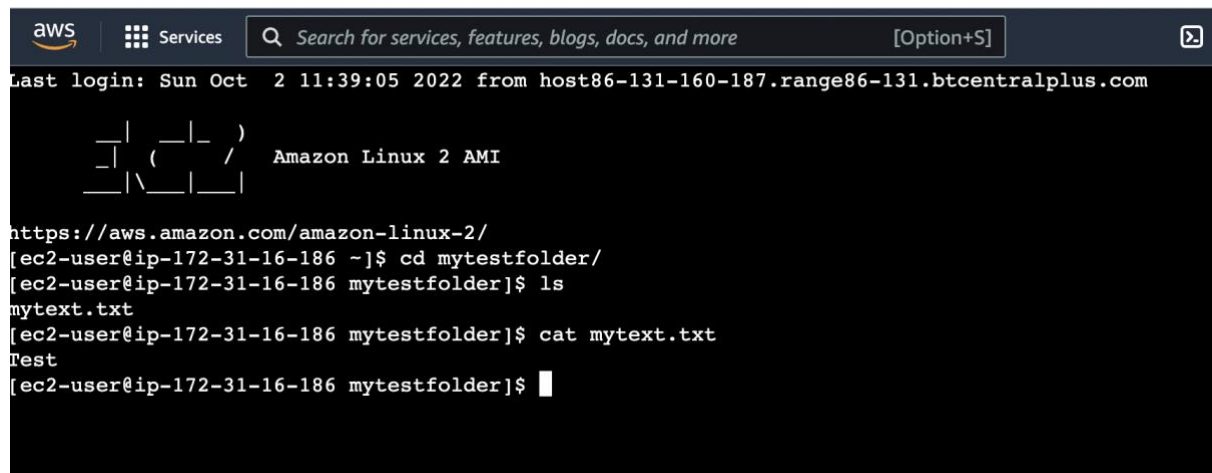


Figure 10: EC2 Instance Connect terminal

Now examine the running services on the instance with:

```
$ netstat -tln | grep tcp
$ netstat -tln | grep udp
```

Which of the main services are running:

C.4 Installing a Web server

Now we will install a Web server on the instance with:

Amazon Linux Commands

```
-----  
sudo yum update -y  
sudo yum install -y httpd.x86_64  
sudo systemctl start httpd.service  
sudo systemctl enable httpd.service  
-----
```

Ubuntu Commands

```
-----  
sudo apt update -y  
sudo apt upgrade -y  
sudo apt install -y apache2  
sudo systemctl start apache2  
sudo systemctl enable apache2  
-----
```

Next open up a browser on your computer and access your instance for Web access.

Can you connect to it? [Yes/No]

Why can't you connect to it?

Now enable a firewall rule on Port 80 and Port 443 and allow access for Web traffic (see Figure 10).

Inbound rules Info							
Security group rule ID	Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info		
sgr-0ed01ab1ba175fe5b	SSH ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>			
sgr-04b533407d759a286	All ICMP - IPv4 ▼	ICMP	All	Anywh... ▼ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	Ping		
-	HTTPS ▼	TCP	443	Anywh... ▼ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	All access to Web server		
-	HTTP ▼	TCP	80	Anywh... ▼ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	All access to Web server		

Figure 11: Enable HTTP and HTTPs rules

Can you now connect to your Web site? [Yes/No] (see Figure 11)

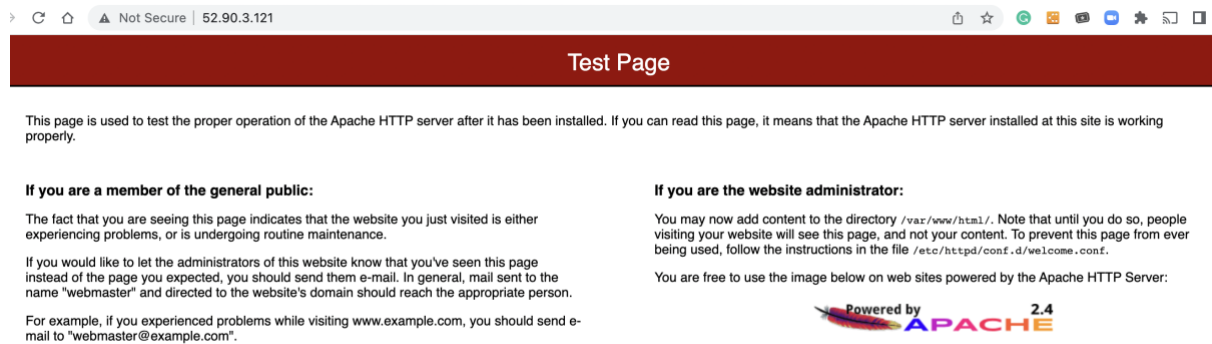


Figure 12: Sample access to Web site

Now go into the `/var/www/html` folder, and create a file named “index.html”, and add:

```
<h1>Main web site</h1>
<p>Hello to you</p>
```

And then save the file.

Has it changed the welcome? [Yes/No]

C.6 Auditing

The main logging output is in the `/var/log` folder. Go into this folder and observe some of the files in there. Identify the contents of the following files:

What are the likely contents of the “secure” file? (auth.log in Ubuntu)

What are the likely contents of the “boot.log” file? (kern.log in Ubuntu)

List the `log/httpd/access_log` file (`/var/log/apache2/access.log` in Ubuntu). What are its contents? Can you identify your browser access? (see Figure 12). Which browser type accessed your Web server?

Now try with another browser type (such as Firefox or Chrome) and re-examine the `log/httpd/access_log` file (`/var/log/apache2/access.log` in Ubuntu). Did it detect the new browser type?

Now access a file that does not exist in your site (such as `http://AWSIP/test.htm`). Now re-examine the `log/httpd/access_log` file (`/var/log/apache2/access.log` in Ubuntu). What is the status code returned for the access?

```
e/105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:11:56:24 +0000] "GET /icons/apache_pb2.gif HTTP
34 "http://52.90.3.121/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_
ebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:11:56:24 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404
/52.90.3.121/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) Appl
36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:11:58:16 +0000] "-" 408 - "-" "-"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:12:12:22 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 13 "-" "Mo
acintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Ge
105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:12:19:53 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 13 "-" "Mo
acintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Ge
105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:12:19:53 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404
/52.90.3.121/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) Appl
36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/105.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:12:19:54 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 304 - "-" "Moz
cintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gec
05.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
187 - - [02/Oct/2022:12:19:56 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 304 - "-" "Moz
cintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gec
05.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"
```

Figure 13: Sample list of log/httpd/access_log

C.7 Adding a new user

The `ec2_user` can be used to connect back into the server using access authenticated with the private key. We will now create a new user named “napier”, and which can connect to the instance with SSH. For this we use `adduser` and `passwd` on the Linux instance:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-186 ~]$ sudo adduser napier
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-186 ~]$ sudo passwd napier
Changing password for user napier.
New password: <yourpass>
Retype new password: <yourpass>
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

Now we will add the new user to the login. For this, we use:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-186 .ssh]$ sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
Add line of (see Figure 13):
AllowUsers ec2-user napier
Change the following to “yes” (see Figure 14):
PasswordAuthentication yes
```

Now restart the SSH service with:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-186 .ssh]$ sudo systemctl restart sshd
```

(sudo systemctl restart ssh on Ubuntu)

Can you now connect to your instance with the new user and password:

```
ssh napier@54.209.145.85
```

Can you connect with the new user? [Yes/No]

```
# $OpenBSD: sshd_config,v 1.100 2016/08/15 12:32:04 naddy Exp $
AllowUsers ec2-user napier
# This is the sshd server system-wide configuration file.  See
# sshd_config(5) for more information.

# This sshd was compiled with PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin

# The strategy used for options in the default sshd_config shipped with
```

Figure 14: Accessing instances

```
# To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
#PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no
PasswordAuthentication yes

# Change to no to disable s/key passwords
#ChallengeResponseAuthentication yes
ChallengeResponseAuthentication no
```

Figure 15: Accessing instances

C.8 Accessing from AWS prompt

We can also access our instance from the AWS terminal prompt. For this return to your AWS Academy console, and enter the command (Figure 15):

```
$ aws ec2 describe-instances
```

From the results, can you identify the following.

Instance type:

Public IP address:

Private IP address:

State:

```
ddd_v1_w_W3n_1455598@runweb63093:~$ aws ec2 describe-instances
{
  "Reservations": [
    {
      "Groups": [],
      "Instances": [
        {
          "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
          "ImageId": "ami-026b57f3c383c2eec",
          "InstanceId": "i-07b0512e24e263766",
          "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
          "KeyName": "mynewkeypair",
          "LaunchTime": "2022-10-02T11:14:16+00:00",
          "Monitoring": {
            "State": "disabled"
          },
          "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "GroupName": "",
            "Tenancy": "default"
          },
          "PrivateDnsName": "ip-172-31-16-186.ec2.internal",
          "PrivateIpAddress": "172.31.16.186",
          "ProductCodes": [],
          "PublicDnsName": "ec2-52-90-3-121.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
          "PublicIpAddress": "52.90.3.121",
          "State": {
            "Code": 16,
            "Name": "running"
          },
          "StateTransitionReason": "",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-00bdb3e7927760f46",
          "VpcId": "vpc-0683f9b3d1038fd71",
          "Architecture": "x86_64",

```

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[Accessing J](#)

Figure 16: Accessing instances

Now try we will stop our instance using an AWS EC2 command. Run the following with your instance ID (see Figure 17):

```
aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids [My-instance-ID]
```

From the AWS Management Console, has your instance stopped? [Yes/No]

```
ddd_v1_w_W3n_1455598@runweb62964:~$ aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids i-07b0512e24e263766
{
  "StoppingInstances": [
    {
      "CurrentState": {
        "Code": 64,
        "Name": "stopping"
      },
      "InstanceId": "i-07b0512e24e263766",
      "PreviousState": {
        "Code": 16,
        "Name": "running"
      }
    }
  ]
}
ddd_v1_w_W3n_1455598@runweb62964:~$ █
```

Figure 17: Stopping an instance

Now we will restart the instance, with:

```
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids [My-instance-ID]
```

Has the instance re-started? [Yes/No]

Now we will change the instance type from t3.micro to t3.small. To do this, run the following commands:

```
aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids [My-instance-ID]
aws ec2 wait instance-stopped --instance-ids [My-instance-ID]
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute --instance-id [My-instance-ID] --instance-type "{\"value\": \"t3.small\"}"
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids [My-instance-ID]
```

Did it change the instance type? [Yes/No]

Can you still get access to your instance?

By observing the script, and investigate what t3.micro and t3.small are, can you determine what has changed about your instance?

Now, revert the instance back to t3.micro, and suspend the instance.

D Creating and Securing a Windows 2022 Server

In this part of the lab we will create a Windows 2022 server instance with t3.micro (note, that this is very low for vCPUs and memory, so the performance may be a little lacking). First create a new instance, and give it a name, such as “MyWindowsServer” (Figure 17).

Name

MyWindowsServer [Add additional tags](#)

▼ **Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)** [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

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Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat S

aws Mac ubuntu Microsoft Red Hat

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Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Base Free tier eligible

ami-0f1ee03d06c4c659c (64-bit (x86))

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Figure 18: Creating Windows 2022 instance

Now select **t2.micro** for the instance type.

How many vCPUs will the instance have?

How much memory will it have?

How much will it cost per day to run?

If you selected, t2.medium, how much would it cost per day?

If you selected, t2.large, how much would it cost per day?

Now create a new key pair and save it to your local drive. This file contains your private key, and which you will need to connect to your instance. Accept all the other defaults.

Observe the firewall group that will be applied.

Which firewall ports are open on the instance?

What is the main issue with this firewall setting?

How would you change it, once you have created the instance?

Observe the disk storage setting for the instance.

What type of disk will be used? [HDD/SSD]

What is the advantage of using SSD?

For disk storage, what is the size of the disk that you will create?

What is the maximum storage size for a free tier storage of the AMI instance we are creating?

D.1 Creating the instance

Go ahead and create the instance. Go back to the Management Console and find your instance. Wait for it to set its state to running. Now we will connect to it. For this we need to create an RDP connection, and use the private key we have generated to generate the initial password.

Now, we will examine the details of our instance (Figure 18). On the instance summary, determine the following:

The public IP address:

The private IP address:

The instance type:

The public IPv4 DNS:

From your local host, can you ping the public IP address? [Yes/No]

Why can't you successfully ping your instance?

Which region of the world is your instance running in?

D.2 Enabling ICMP on firewall

Now we will enable ICMP on the instance. First click on the Security tab of the instance summary, and then on the security group.

What is the firewall rule that is applied to the instance?

[SSH/RDP/Telnet/FTP/HTTP/HTTPS] for [0.0.0.0/0 or 0.0.0.0/8 or 0.0.0.0/16 or 0.0.0.0/32]

What does 0.0.0.0/0 represent?

Now go ahead and add an ICMP rule for all hosts (Figure 19).

Can you now successfully ping your instance? [Yes/No]

We will not be able to ping the instance yet, as the firewall on Windows is disabling it.

Instance summary for i-07d723258364f7172 (MyWindowsServer) Info Refresh Connect Instance state ▼ Actions ▼
Updated less than a minute ago

Instance ID i-07d723258364f7172 (MyWindowsServer)	Public IPv4 address 54.83.154.0 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.85.24
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-54-83-154-0.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-85-24.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-85-24.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses -
Answer private resource DNS name IPv4 (A)	Instance type t2.micro	AWS Compute Optimizer finding Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. Learn more
Auto-assigned IP address 54.83.154.0 [Public IP]	VPC ID vpc-0683f9b3d1038fd71	Auto Scaling Group name -
IAM Role -	Subnet ID subnet-07a3be17bcc59528b	

Details | Security | Networking | Storage | Status checks | Monitoring | Tags

Figure 19: Details of instance

Inbound rules Info						
Security group rule ID	Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info	
sgr-0101b70fb7c795a97	RDP	TCP	3389	Custom	<input type="text" value="Q"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
					<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
-	Custom ICMP - IPv4	All	All	Anywh...	<input type="text" value="Q"/>	<input type="text" value="Ping All"/>
					<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Figure 20: Enable ICMP

D.3 Accessing your instance

Now we will connect to our instance. For this you need RDP. Next Connect to instance (Figure 20). Click on “Get password” and present your PEM file, and it should reveal the password (Figure 21).

Session Manager

RDP client

EC2 serial console

Instance ID

i-07d723258364f7172 (MyWindowsServer)

Connection Type

Connect using RDP client
Download a file to use with your RDP client and retrieve your password.

Connect using Fleet Manager
To connect to the instance using Fleet Manager Remote Desktop, the SSM Agent must be installed and running on the instance. For more information, see [Working with SSM Agent](#)

You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:

Download remote desktop file

When prompted, connect to your instance using the following details:

Public DNS
 ec2-54-83-154-0.compute-1.amazonaws.com

User name
 Administrator

Password **Get password**


Figure 21: Connect to instance

Connection Type

☒ Connect using RDP client

Download a file to use with your RDP client and retrieve your password.

☐ Connect using Fleet Manager

To connect to the instance using Fleet Manager Remote Desktop, the SSM Agent must be installed and running on the instance. For more information, see [Working with SSM Agent](#) 

You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:

 [Download remote desktop file](#)

When prompted, connect to your instance using the following details:

Public DNS

 ec2-54-83-154-0.compute-1.amazonaws.com

User name

 Administrator

Password

 7s8l-G?Jzzh;Lb8%KyGdmn6JwqReoRF-

Figure 21: Reveal password

Have you managed to connect? [Yes/No] (Figure 22)

By using “ipconfig” in your instance, what is the private IP address of it?

Can you ping 8.8.8.8 from your instance? [Yes/No]

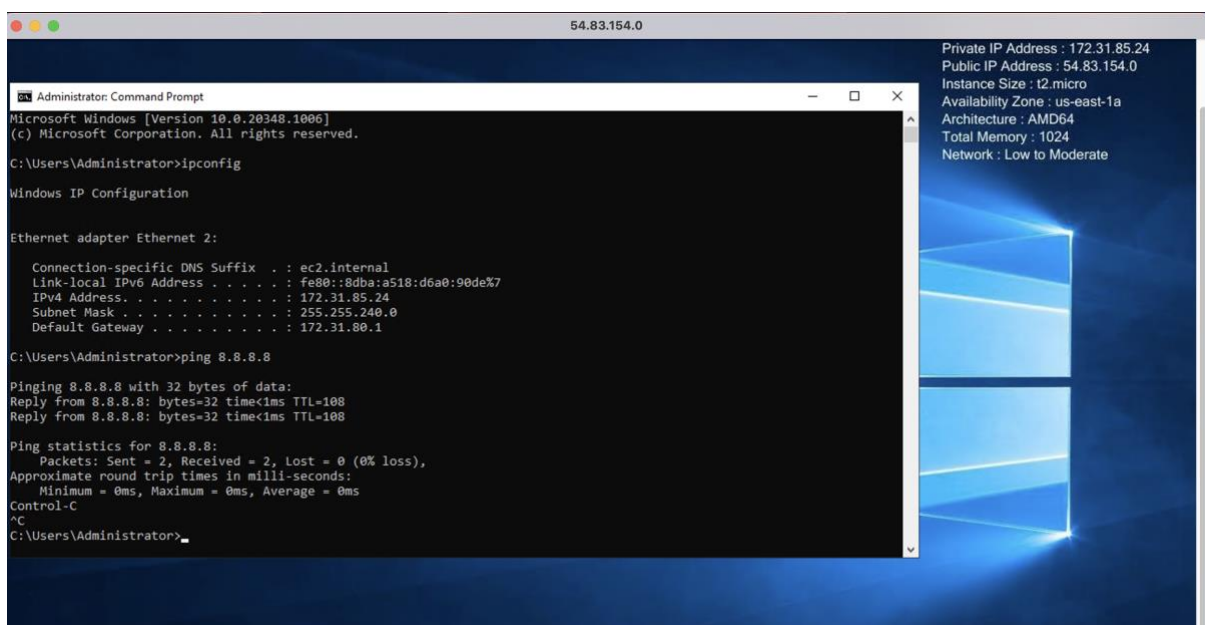


Figure 22: Windows 2022

D.4 Enable ICMP on instance

We have enabled the AWS firewall for ICMP. Now we will open-up ICMP in the instance. For this open-up with Advanced Windows firewall, and enable the rule for “File and Printer Sharing (ICMP-in)” – as shown in Figure 23.

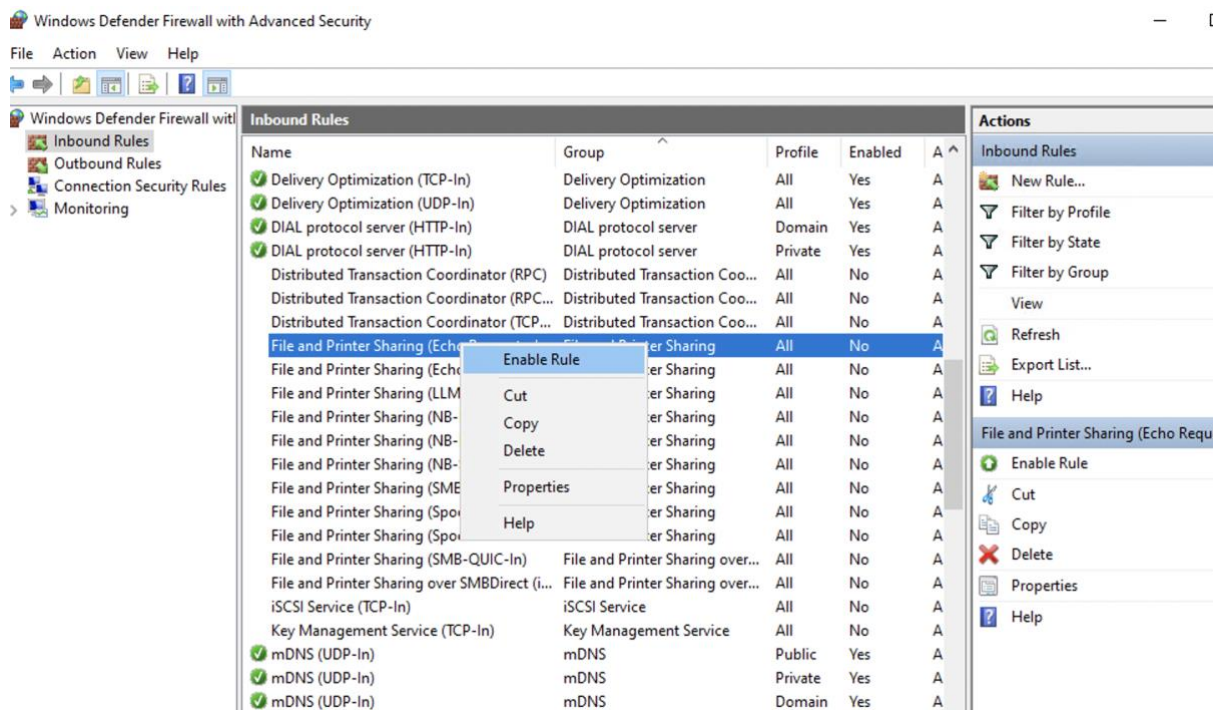


Figure 23: Enable ICMP

Can you successfully ping the instance from your instance? [Yes/No]

D.5 Show running services

Now examine the running services on the instance with:

```
$ netstat -i
$ netstat -i
```

Which of the main services are running:

D.6 Enable Web server

Now select **Server Manage**, and “**Add a Role**” for **Web Server (IIS)** (Figure 24).

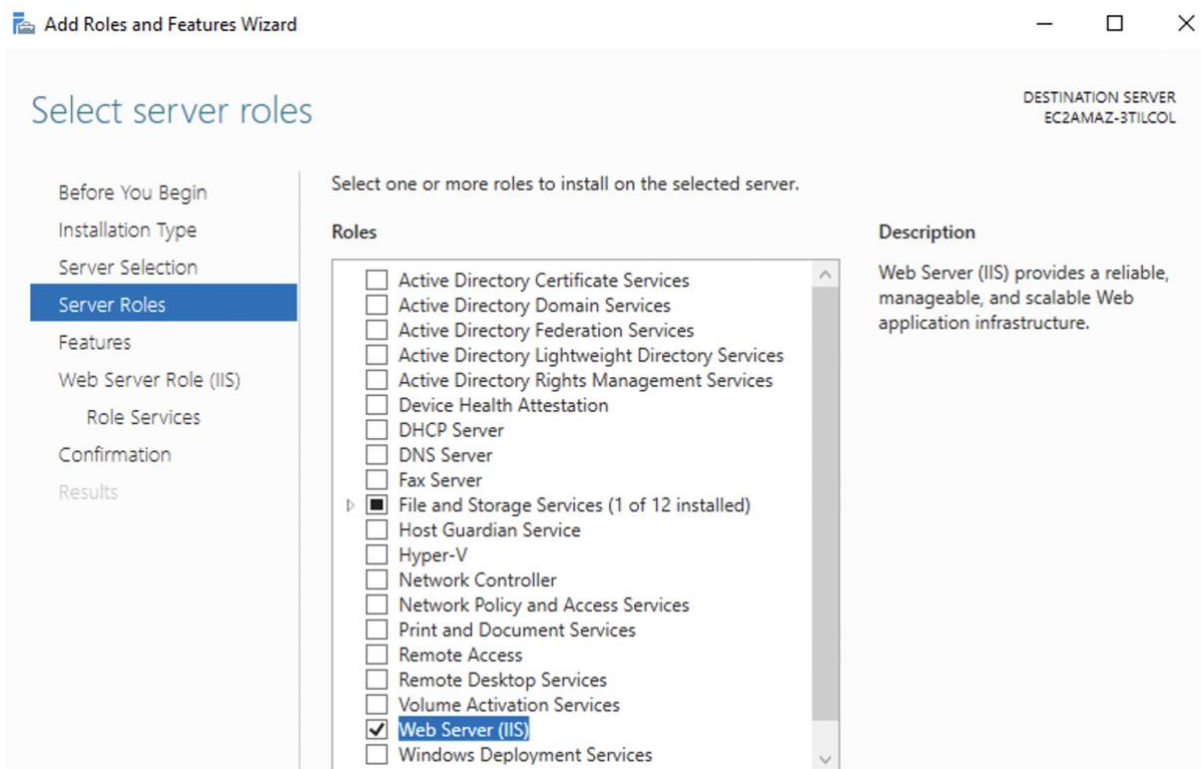


Figure 24: Enable Web Server

Now open a browser on the instance, and access <http://localhost>

Can you connect to the IIS Web server? [Yes/No] (see Figure 25)

Now open up your AWS firewall for Port 80 (Figure 25).

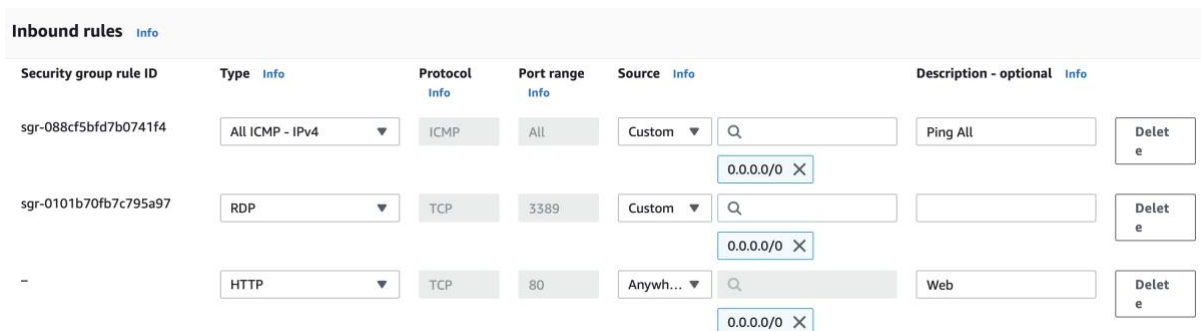


Figure 25: Enable HTTP

Now open a browser on the instance, and access [http://\[IP of AWS\]](http://[IP of AWS])

Can you connect to the IIS Web server? [Yes/No] (Figure 27)

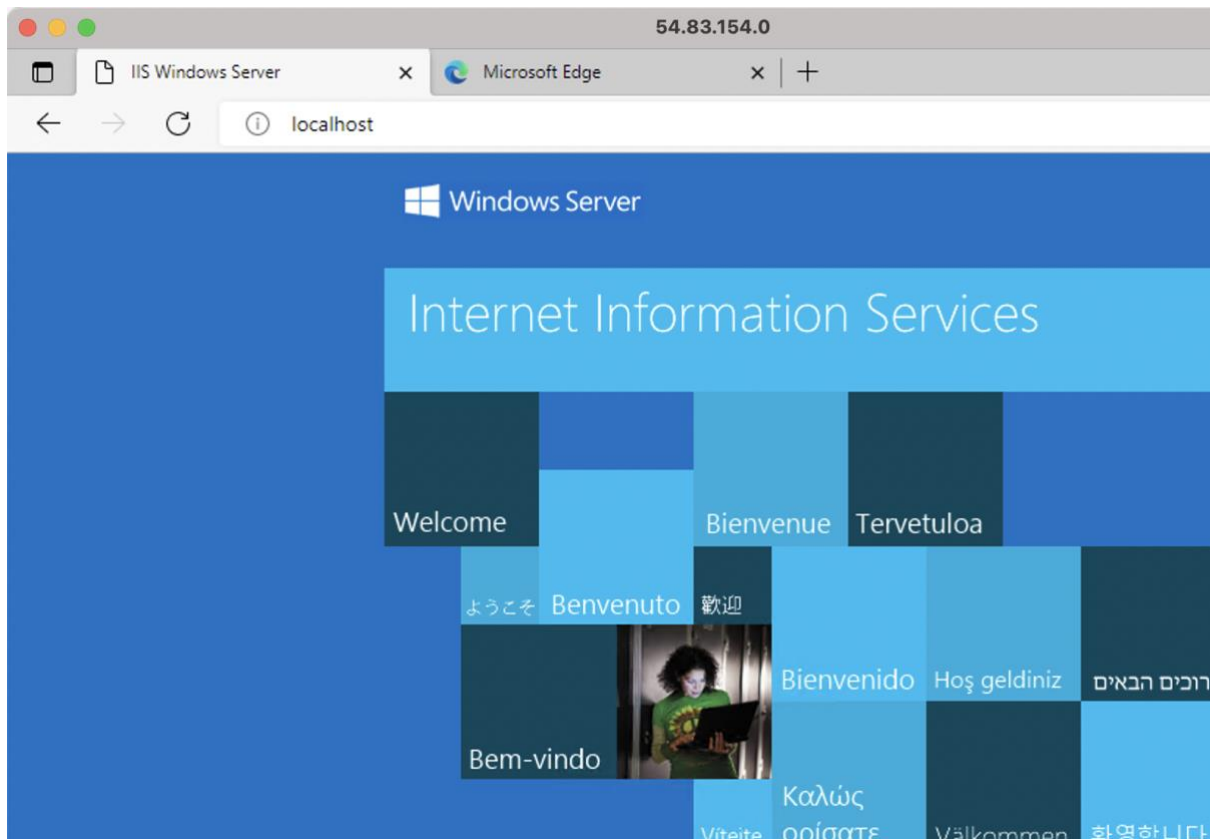


Figure 26: Local host

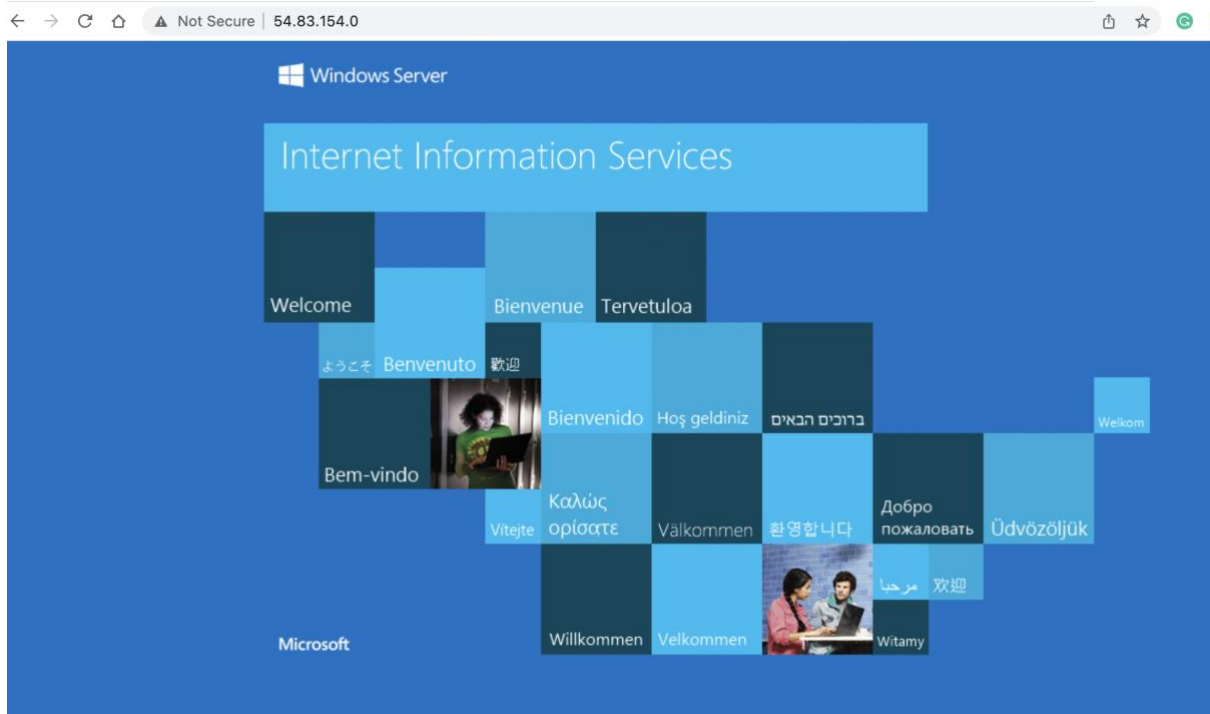


Figure 27: Remote access

Now go into the `c:\inetpub\wwwroot` folder, and create a file named “iisstart.html”, and add:

```
<h1>Main web site</h1>
<p>Hello to you</p>
```

And then save the file.

Has it changed the welcome? [Yes/No]

D.7 Auditing

The main logging output is in the “C:\inetpub\logs\LogFiles\W3SVC1” folder. Identify the contents of the following files:

Go into the “C:\inetpub\logs\LogFiles\W3SVC1” folder, and list the file in there. What are its contents? Can you identify your browser access? Which browser type accessed your Web server?

Now try with another browser type, and re-examine the log/httpd/access_log file. Did it detect the new browser type?

Now access a file that does not exist in your site (such as http://AWSIP/test.htm). Now re-examine the file. What is the status code returned for the access?

D.8 Changing Administrator password

We can change the Administrator password, with something like:

```
net user administrator mynewpassword$57k1
```

E Python Access

Your unique account will have been generated, and you can access it with **aws_access_key_id** and **aws_secret_access_key** (from AWS details). You will also find that your console has been setup with the details already setup for you. For this, there is a hidden folder named **.aws**, and there is a file named **credentials** in there:

```
ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598@runweb63277:~$ ls -al
drwxrwx--- 5 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Oct  2 10:13 .
drwxrwx--- 5 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Sep 29 10:32 ..
dr-xr-xr-x 2 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Sep 29 12:08 .aws
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 51 Sep 29 10:32 .gitconfig
drwxr-x--- 2 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Sep 29 12:08 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3851 Oct  4 02:44 .termrc
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root root 6144 Sep 29 10:32 .voc
ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598@runweb63277:~$ cd .aws
ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598@runweb63277:~/aws$ ls -al
dr-xr-xr-x 2 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Sep 29 12:08 .
drwxrwx--- 5 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 6144 Oct  2 10:13 ..
-r--r--r-- 1 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 29 Oct  4 00:19 config
-r--r--r-- 1 ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598 apache 501 Oct  4 00:19 credentials
ddd_v1_w_w3n_1455598@runweb63277:~/aws$ cat credentials
```

List the contents of the credentials file, and verify that it contains the same credentials as from the AWS details button.

Are they the same? [Yes/No]

Now create a Python file which will show your instances in the terminal window (such as 1.py):

```
import boto3
ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', region_name='us-east-1')
ec2.describe_instances()
```



Figure 28: Python file creation

Save the file, and then run the file with Python3 and prove that it shows your instances (see Figure 29).

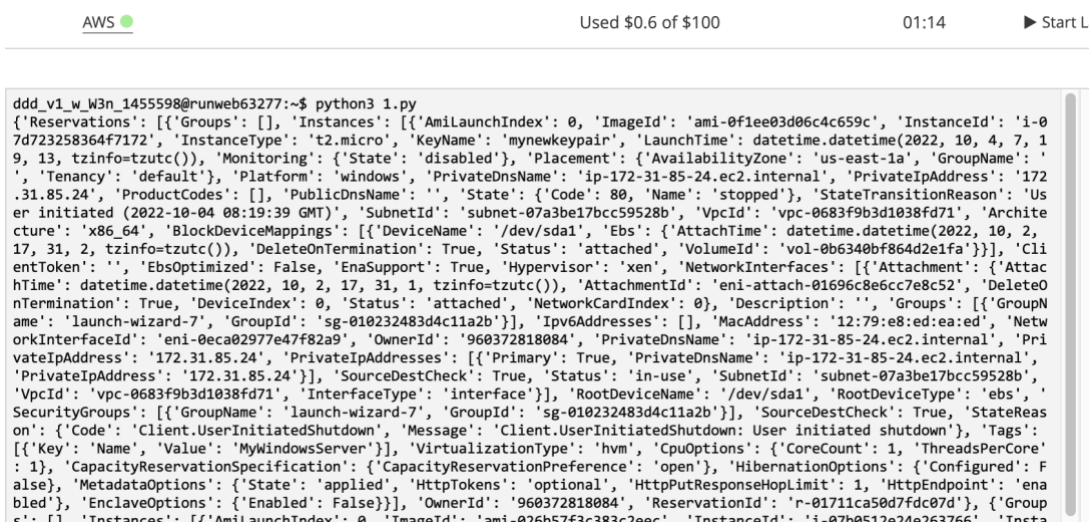


Figure 29: Running the Python3 file

Does the Python3 program show your instances? [Yes/No]

Now we will stop one of our instances. For this, get an instance name, and add it to the following file:

```
import boto3
ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', region_name='us-east-1')
ec2.stop_instances(InstanceIds=["i-07b0512e24xxxxxx"])
```

Now run the Python file, and prove that it has stopped your instance.

Does the Python3 program stop your instance? [Yes/No]

Now we will restart one of our instances. For this, get an instance name, and add it to the following file:

```
import boto3
ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', region_name='us-east-1')
ec2.start_instances(InstanceIds=["i-07b0512e24xxxxxx"])
```

Now run the Python file, and prove that it has stopped your instance.

Does the Python3 program start your instance? [Yes/No]

Finally, write a Python3 program which will start both of your instances, and another one to stop them both.

Do your Python3 programs work? [Yes/No]

You can also use the AWS prompt. Now try to start and stop your instances with:

```
aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids i-07b0512e24xxxxxx
```

and

```
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-07b0512e24xxxxxx
```

Do these command line programs work? [Yes/No]

Now we will create a keypair with Python, and then create a new Linux instance. First create the keypair with the Python file of:

```
import boto3
ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', region_name='us-east-1')
outfile = open('mykeypair.pem', 'w')

key_pair = ec2.create_key_pair(KeyName='mykeypair2')
MyKeyPair = key_pair["KeyMaterial"]

print(MyKeyPair)
```


What is the name of your key pair? Can you find it in your AWS Management console? [Yes/No]

Now we will create a Linux instance. Take a note of the AMI for your Linux instance, and check that it is the same as the instance below Now create create.py, and save the file:

```
import boto3
ec2 = boto3.resource('ec2')

# create a new EC2 instance
instances = ec2.create_instances(
    ImageId='ami-026b57f3c383c2eec',
    MinCount=1,
    MaxCount=2,
    InstanceType='t2.micro',
    KeyName='mykeypair2'
)
```

Finally run the instance. Has it created the instance? [Yes/No]

If it has created it, now terminate it. Has it been terminated? [Yes/No]

```
ddd_v1_w_W3n_1455598@runweb63485:~$ python3 keypair.py
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEA11fo8IBjSKYxVBFsrvoLK008z+JrhFgL9dvJSuylxnP5HTS
SQawOKN/OKONGiu0rOp8BQNwkhTcwem1j0h6vss5vmyaXq4uJe30iCACoKfHtsjW
OMgxbWYAaT2KkFF3B7sdIOK4tBHUFsu/STzn4IpU6XktAxC/8TuUIx7sh8RAKsGR
6qxWyeUh8jVsP0Q+5HPTx+30byZGtGDeiqhYxw4iRBkugG2ukX7KsLnEpNdv0mS8
w4wTMOB0Pgwnun7MNF+gM+6/VtnraJia19amTMhvtk4F6bG6qgyH3DXQmm3VP64
MvJQR3QigMtq9WKYP3deASN7L0zKJzVgXHso1QIDAQABAoIBAEP1/BSY5rUpcbRI
KjShspMZ+5awlaYM/PhwbG+rYfN6uAoauD8+VKIHKz34k60EYtsatDAaFaYR3eIm
f1AGnW07NuHL7ICd+v8KlGxna2yselQvzxvoQ211IKgON3p5tUZCwVR1KdfexzhD
nkjBY3txIoTbKE4nId42IudQANRtgJ2GN+iw+T6UgQ6dchRw7Z35V+txw1lpSEQk
V68ofai3MD8+Nj1bJrKjDJSIb4ScaV/KtIq53eXX8bHKi/3CL78mjVC0kPb5Ir8Z
7YKo02Xw9W4j0ghjHsh22bmLsbEJnuICci8Z5h+4Im+3lSVwQFdjg7pTsCQkNGYQ
QSV7yaECgYEA6uwTvBWDNUTH6cf18SRZ4zplRKDWsuufAvhiPH3oq96o5NTILxXM
UDnFMW8x43MH4aG5LjLtaosnwAIDAgFuLwbQDZPsbNaHy8+t1Nw2iAldc/5v3vQ
qMGCoy+ak3/boye7X16WuYbXWDXxYAKaYo+hxwqp9ModNw/FmPHmnU8CgYEA6qog
1YyAnuYrmEM9/FIVDH1FyrEIEUzck79oCcYuONRGqkbMt7dS7DIjpVGGPmTnEcFr
LlyCAiWfyxQVa58TGCogNXgDsYPD7aEk6b+Etc8gKdA9bMUZ60Xq9R0pegNuRABY
93w/ZweKJqqzDV96FeVvVGMTsBTmf8xPbhrKgjUOm+mDQCjy2R4qUV63d3kGF7rm
9Mx0eq29SRRSZOE0kTFxw++CKyLZezy+ENa68wDAfcUHVAdYcmhhrAik5VOYXL7Q
5XdKI3vHkwy36IKB3/urWwKBgQCu/VtkyhRz6cIilioYCYGmwZgU0TTP6b4m8zn6
5+059ZoiIi1I6o0Mk0sfkY6g4o+pHun1NYjBXsszfo3LwW39Fn2ZVujuVWw0276
XBXzmdQr0h1ECisM1i0iyy9NzFcioI8a3FEO+NqHnFd/p2zUFO9LfyoI5RwOC4DC
gR3Q9wKBgQChAlNS0muZ8sSyJqTr2XwJ5wI5RDHWQHhJ5maDJQHASYDwcRcD841
c+f817A9G3E3CSytm1BxLudt7I9e9pFXf+FSo0UtVqGiAPAtAhS7iGnb9Vxhxx27
47hh8xhtwUqsf6/yaY7WCKuGEUAh3iIjpiyt7Me71aUTox/+jelKgg==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
ddd_v1_w_W3n_1455598@runweb63485:~$ python create.py
```

Figure 30: Creating an instance

NOW TERMINATE YOUR NEWLY CREATED INSTANCE (and any others you have created with Python)!

At the end of the lab, you should only have two instances. Please either terminate these, or stop them.

Appendix A

Note, if you are using a Microsoft Windows system, you will have to use `icacls` to make the file read-only. If you are using a domain (such as with NAPIER-MAIL, you would defined your domain name with your matriculation number, such as:

```
> icacls.exe mykey.pem /reset  
> icacls.exe mykey.pem /grant:r NAPIER-MAIL\xxxxxxx:(r)  
> icacls.exe mykey.pem /inheritance:r
```

If you are on a laptop, you run "whoami" to determine your username.