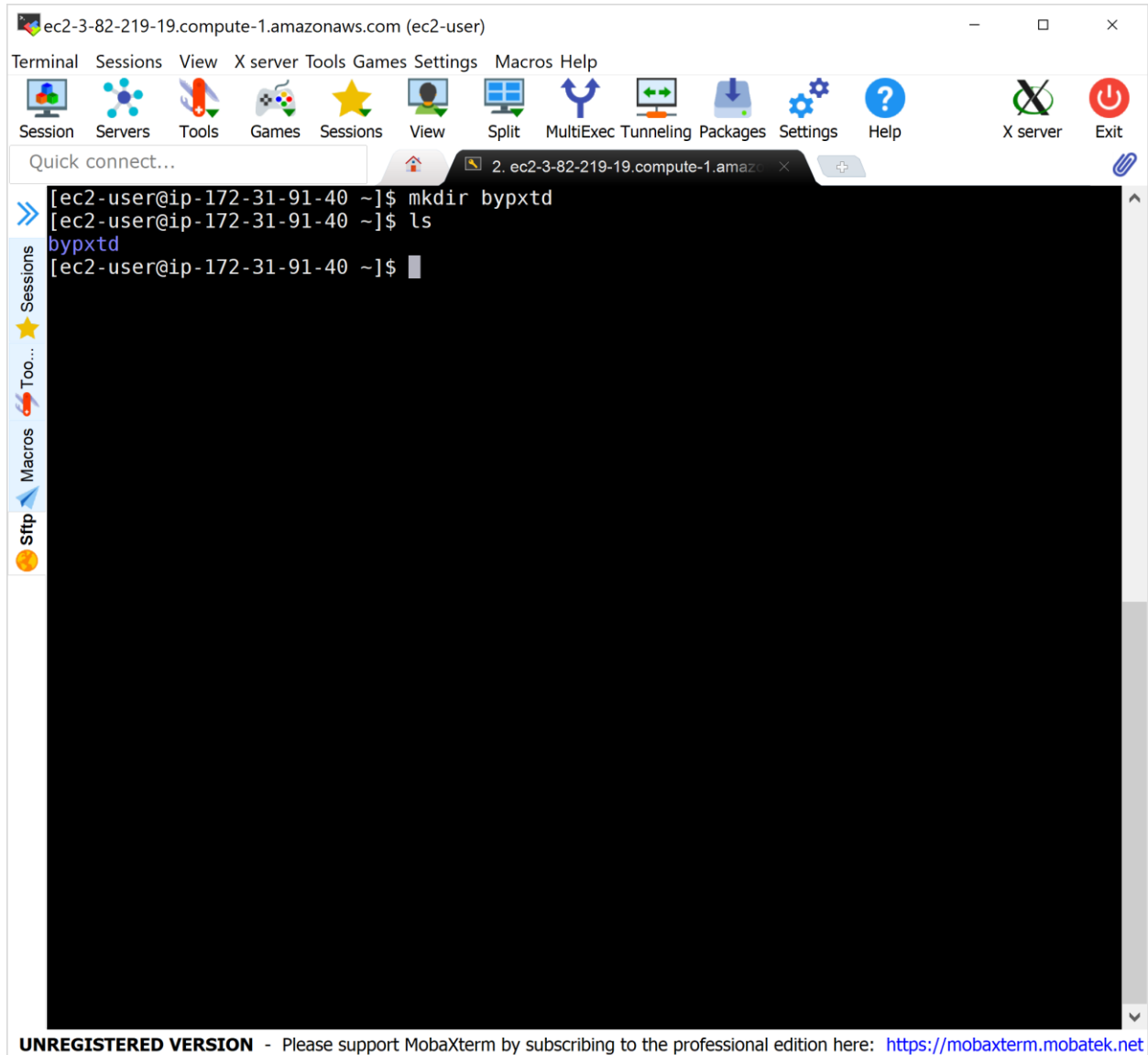


1. SSH to your AWS instance and create a folder in the home (~) directory using your pawprint as a name.



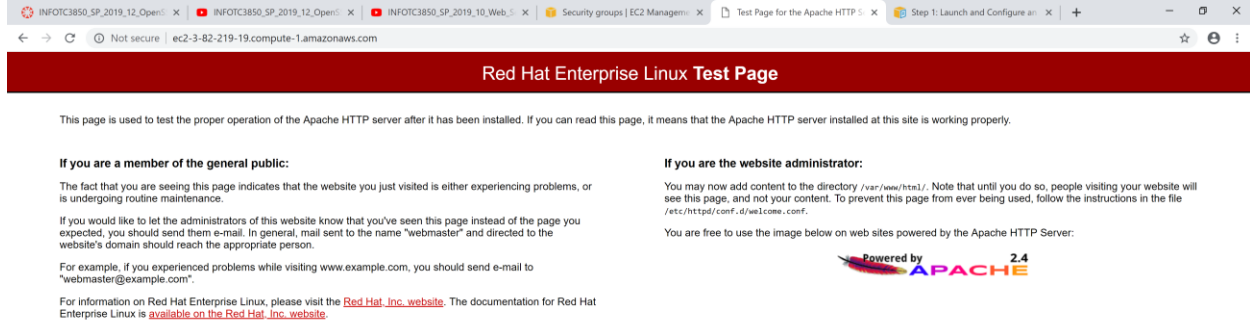
The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window connected to an AWS EC2 instance. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com (ec2-user)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help X server Exit
Quick connect...
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ mkdir bypxtd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ ls
bypxtd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$
```

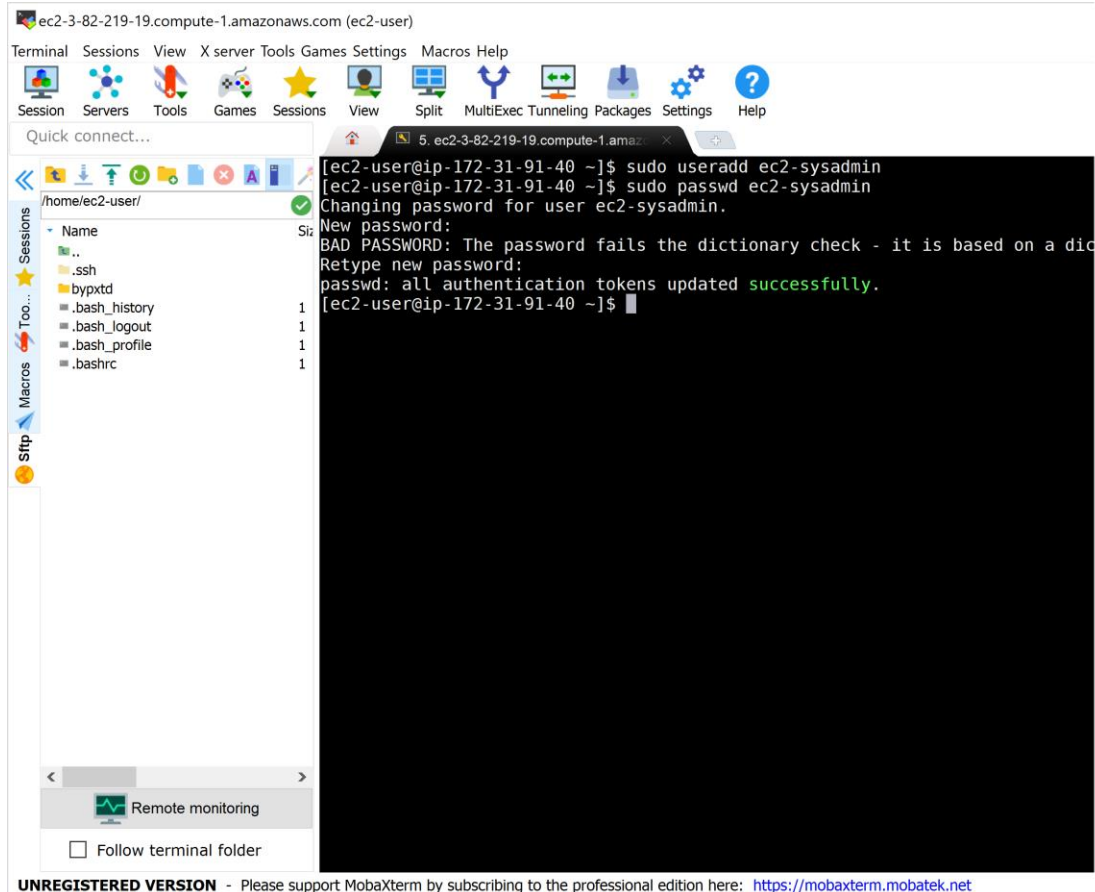
The terminal window has a menu bar with options: Terminal, Sessions, View, X server, Tools, Games, Settings, Macros, Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for Session, Servers, Tools, Games, Sessions, View, Split, MultiExec, Tunneling, Packages, Settings, Help, X server, and Exit. A sidebar on the left contains icons for Sessions, Tools, Macros, and Sftp. The terminal output shows the successful execution of the 'mkdir bypxtd' command and the subsequent 'ls' command listing the newly created directory.

UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>

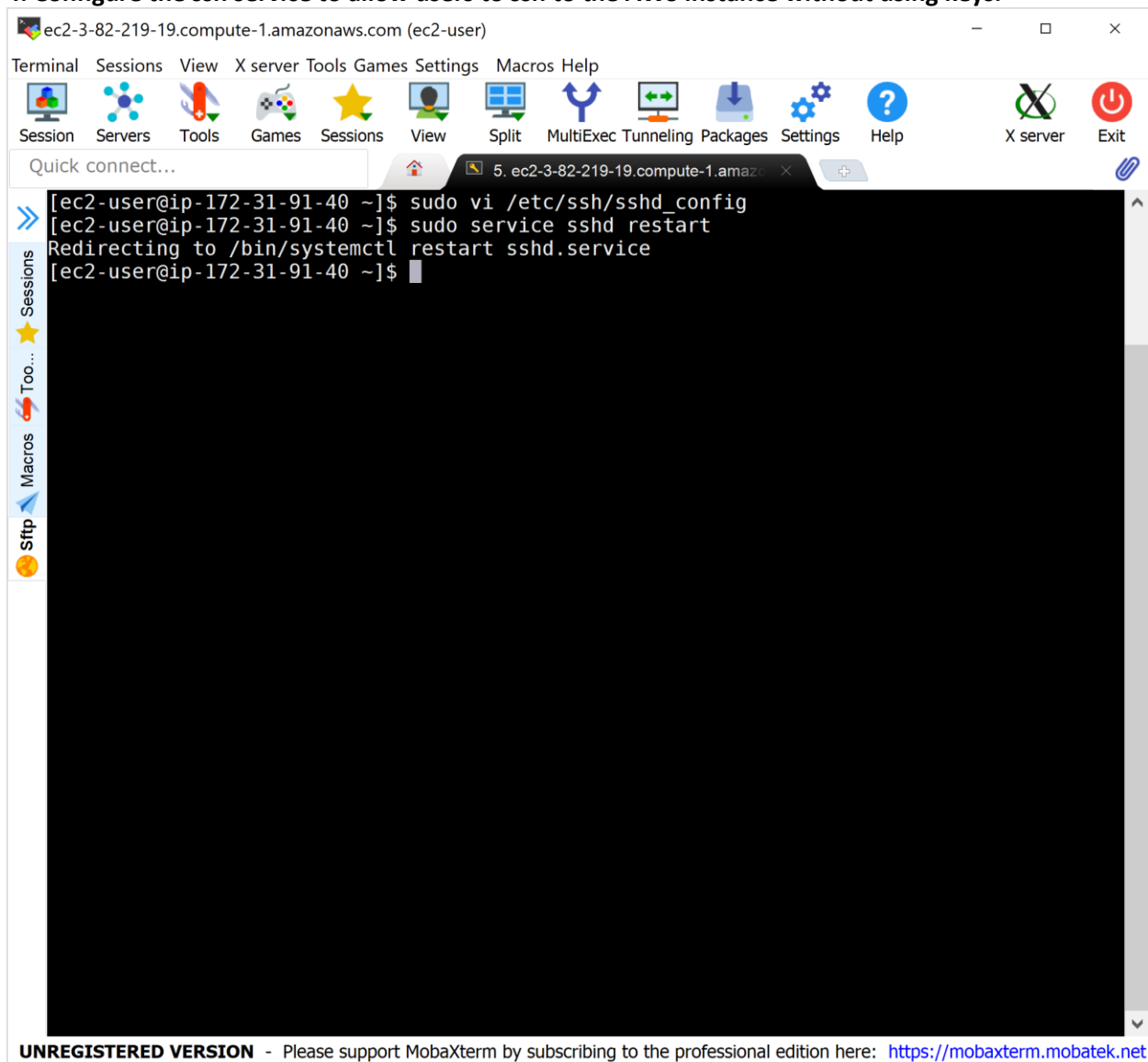
2. Install a web server in the AWS instance. Note. You are not required to create a Virtual Host, so installation should be straightforward.



3. Create an ec2-sysadmin user account in your AWS instance and assign a password.



4. Configure the ssh service to allow users to ssh to the AWS instance without using keys.

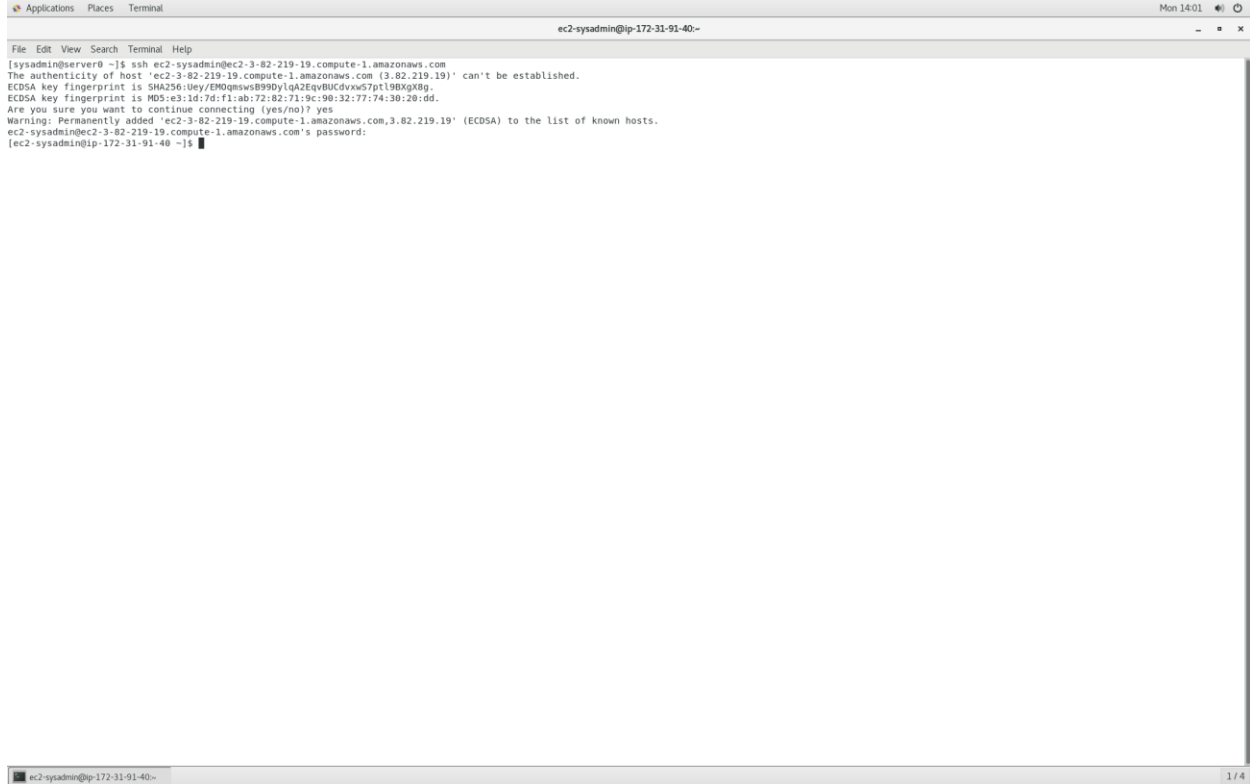


The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window titled "ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com (ec2-user)". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ sudo vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ sudo service sshd restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart sshd.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$
```

The MobaXterm interface includes a top menu bar with options: Terminal, Sessions, View, X server, Tools, Games, Settings, Macros, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Session, Servers, Tools, Games, Sessions, View, Split, MultiExec, Tunneling, Packages, Settings, Help, X server, and Exit. A sidebar on the left contains icons for Sessions, Tools, Macros, and Sftp. At the bottom of the window, a message reads: "UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>".

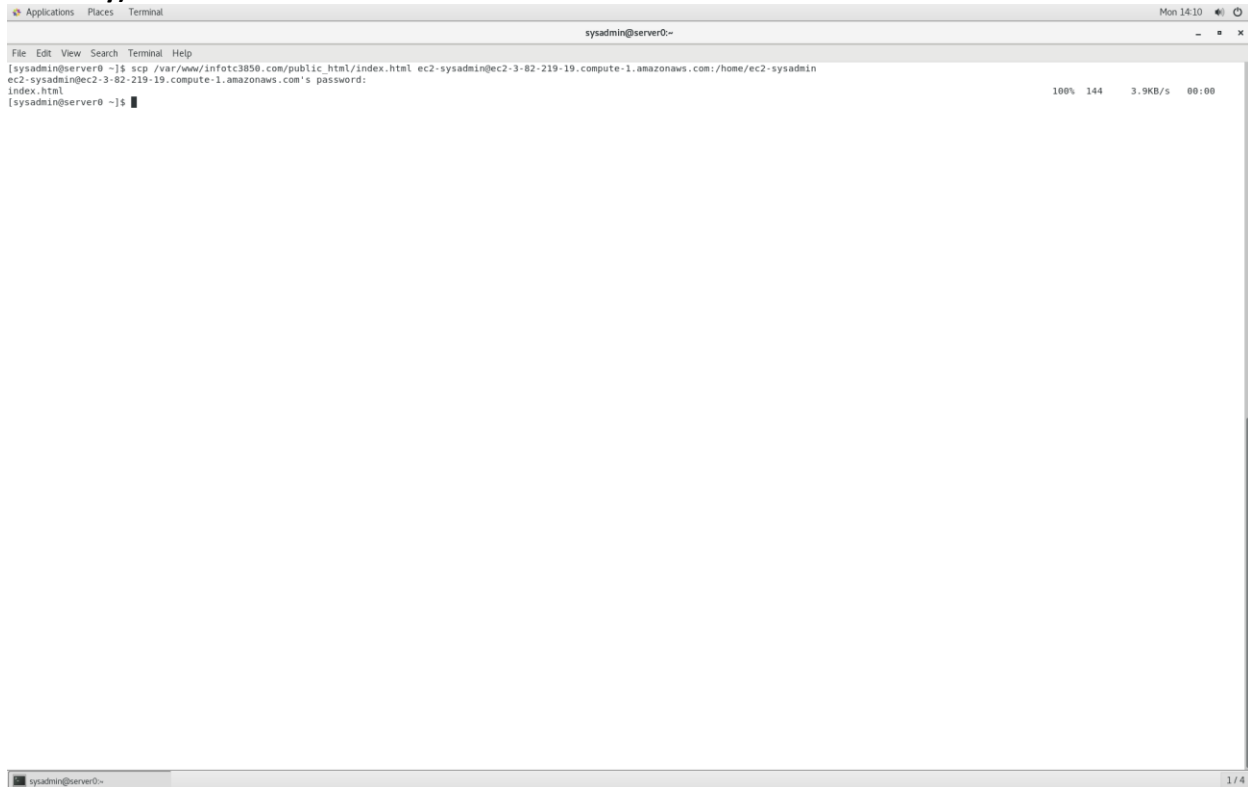
5. From your CentOS virtual machine ssh to the AWS instance by using the ec2sysadmin user account. You should not be required to use a key.



The image shows a terminal window titled "Applications Places Terminal" with a status bar indicating "Mon 14:01". The terminal content shows a user at "server0" executing an SSH command to connect to "ec2-sysadmin@ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com". The terminal output displays the host's authenticity, ECDSA key fingerprints, and a warning about adding the host to the known hosts list. The user responds with "yes" to continue the connection. The terminal then shows the user's password being entered and the connection being established. The terminal window has a menu bar with "File Edit View Search Terminal Help" and a status bar at the bottom showing "ec2-sysadmin@ip-172-31-91-40~" and "1/4".

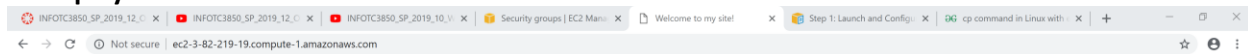
```
[sysadmin@server0 ~]$ ssh ec2-sysadmin@ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com (3.82.219.19)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Uey/fPQOm5vs8990ylqA2EqvBUCFvvc7ptl18XgX0g.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:e3:1d:7d:f1:ab:72:82:71:9c:98:32:77:74:30:20:dd.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com,3.82.219.19' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
ec2-sysadmin@ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com's password:
[ec2-sysadmin@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$
```

6. By using ssh command, copy the website created in CentOS VM (/var/www/infotc3850.com/public_html/index.html) to your AWS instance (ec2sysadmin home directory).



```
Applications  Places  Terminal  sysadmin@server0~  Mon 14:10
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[sysadmin@server0 ~]$ scp /var/www/infotc3850.com/public_html/index.html ec2-sysadmin@ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com:/home/ec2-sysadmin
ec2-sysadmin@ec2-3-82-219-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com's password:
index.html
[sysadmin@server0 ~]$
```

7. Display the web site in AWS.



Hurray!

The virtual host is working