1. SSH to your AWS instance and create a folder in the home (~) directory using your pawprint as a name.
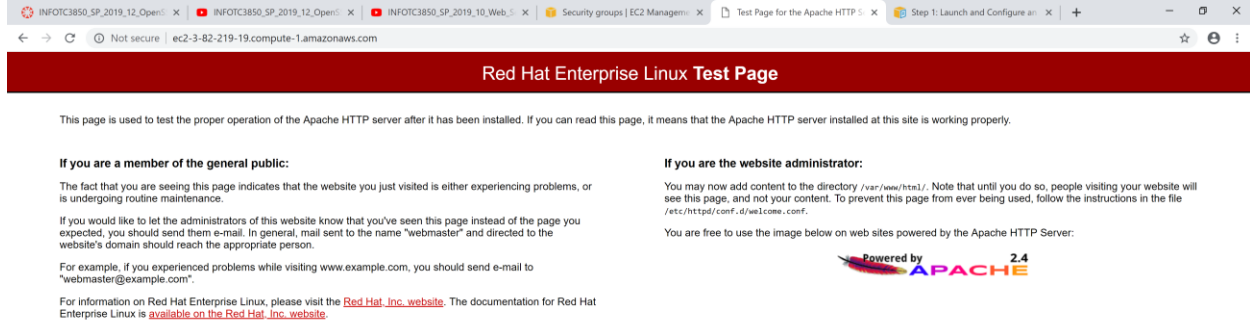
2. Install a web server in the AWS instance. Note. You are not required to create a Virtual Host, so installation should be straightforward.

3. Create an ec2-sysadmin user account in your AWS instance and assign a password.
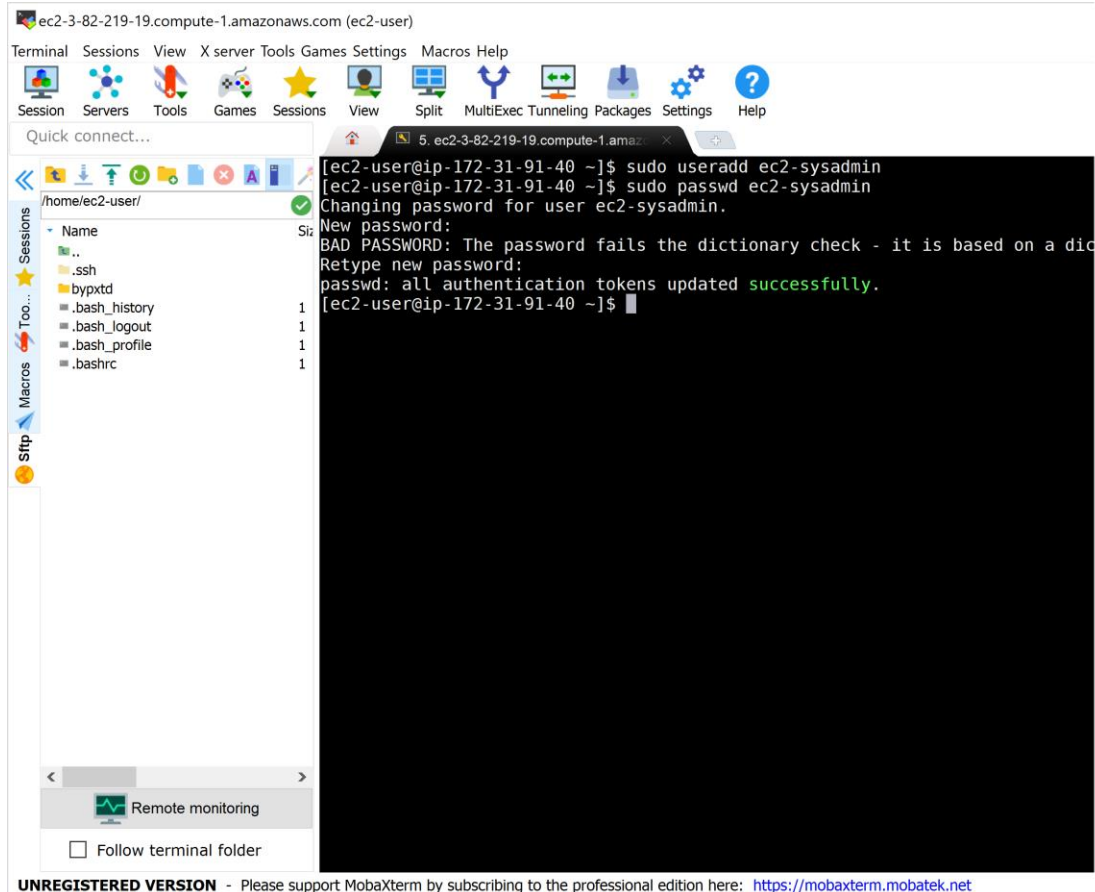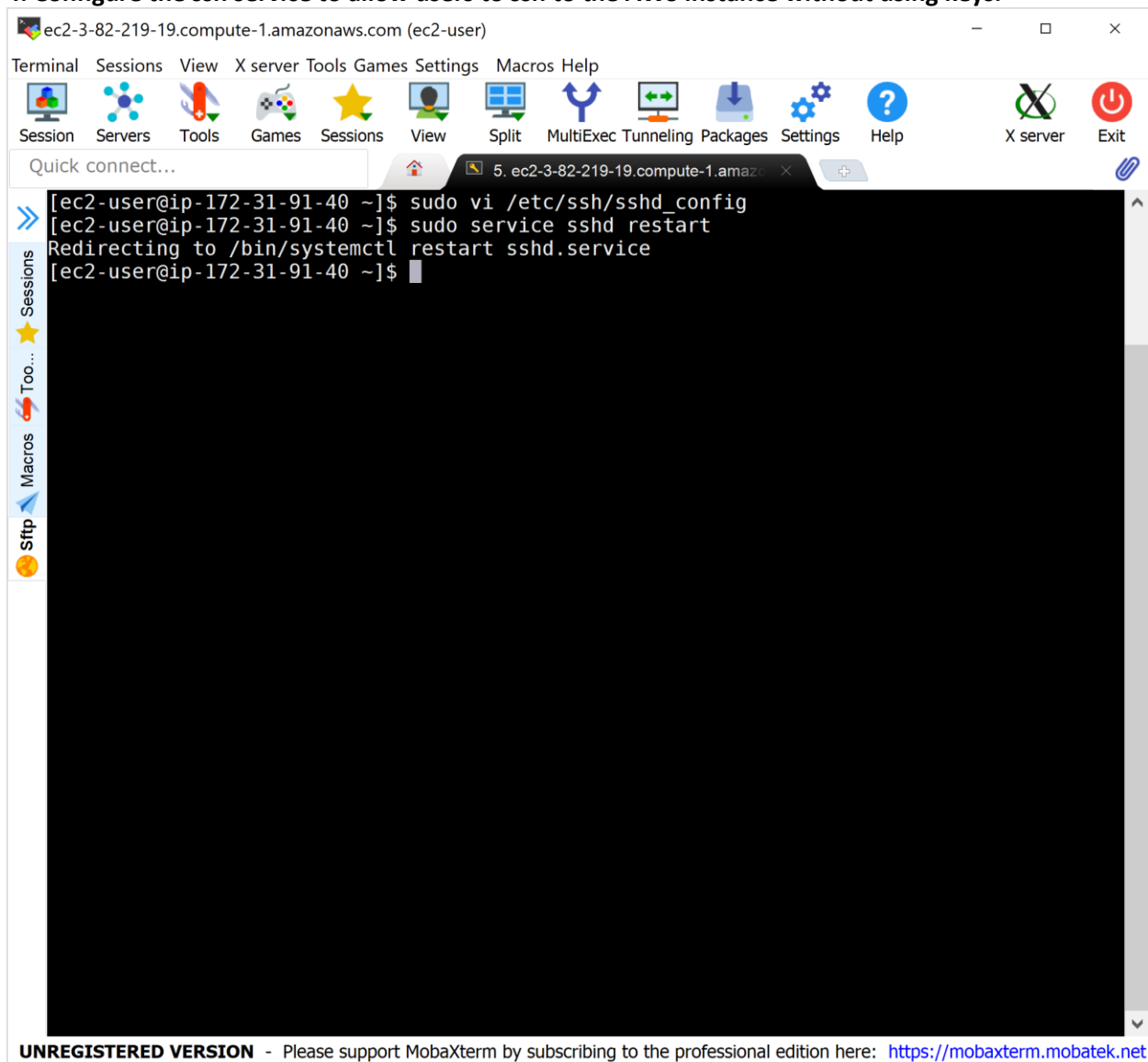
4. Configure the ssh service to allow users to ssh to the AWS instance without using keys.
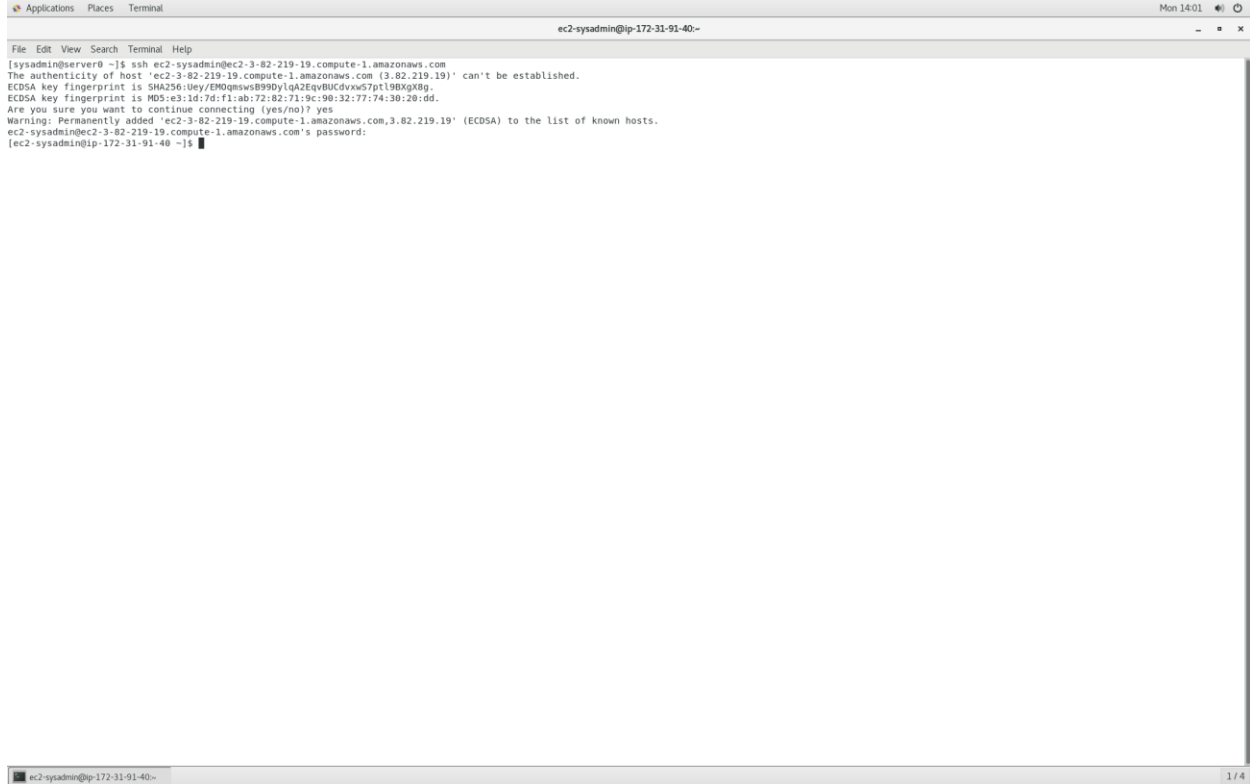


```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ sudo vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ sudo service sshd restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart sshd.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-40 ~]$ █
```
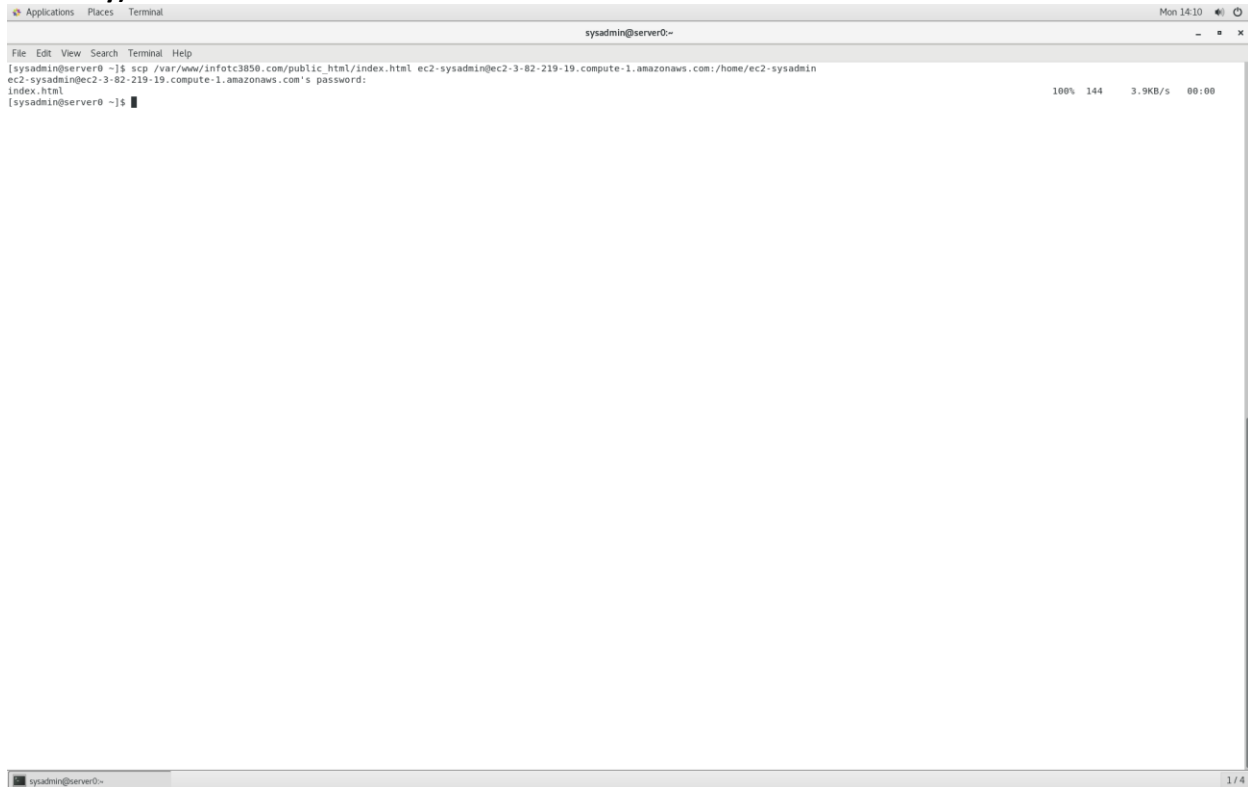
5. From your CentOS virtual machine ssh to the AWS instance by using the ec2sysadmin user account. You should not be required to use a key.

ec2-sysadmin@ip-172-31-91-40:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[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/EMOqmswsB99DylqA2EqvBUCdvxw57ptl9BXgX8g.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:e3:1d:7d:f1:ab:72:82:71:9c:90:32:77:74:30:20: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 ~]$
```

ec2-sysadmin@ip-172-31-91-40:~   1 / 4

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).

7. Display the web site in AWS.
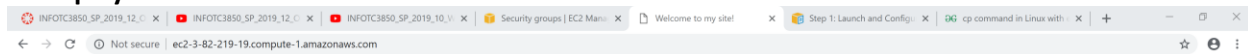
Horray!

The virtual host is working