## Steps based off screenshots

1. Create new Amazon account, initiate sign-up process for AWS
2. When services ready, click Launch to start setting up a new Amazon VM
3. Choose Amazon Linux 64-bit
4. Go with the 1gb memory t2 micro instance type, eligible for the Free tier, and click Next
5. Leave Instance Details as default, and click Next
6. Change the root storage disk size to 30 gb, this is also eligible for the Free tier. Click Next
7. Name your instance, I have called mine “vlinux”, and click Next
8. Select an existing security group, select the only one there (default), click Review and Launch
9. Click Launch
10. Create a new key pair
11. Don’t forget to click Download Key Pair here! You can’t download it anywhere else
12. Click Launch Instances
13. Click Volumes under the ELASTIC BLOCK STORE category on the left column
14. Click Create Volume
15. Choose the same availability zone as the current root drive is allocated to. Click Create
16. Right click this new volume, and click Attach Volume.
17. Click on the instance field, it should show your instance id as the only item in the list that pops up. Note the Device field value here, this is important. Click Attach
18. Open PuttyGen, load in the private key pem file you just downloaded before
19. Your choice if you want to use a passphrase or not, I didn’t
20. Generate a Putty private key ppk file from it, keep this safe and in the same place
21. Back on the instance list on the EC2 page, right click your instance and click Connect
22. Look at the Example line which demonstrates how to connect to the instance.
23. Open Putty and feel free to save this as a new session; enter from the “ec2-user….” part into the Host Name field, then click on Data under the Connection category on the left column, and enter ec2-user into the Auto-login username
24. Open this connection and it should connect.
25. Regards working with the extra EBS volume, you will first need to make a new file system with the location of the drive (sdf in my case, also displayed in the details of the drive when clicked on in the AWS window)
26. In the terminal, type “mkfs /dev/sdf” where sdf is the device name field from step 17.
27. Make a new directory which maps to this drive, I called mine “bigdata”

* mkdir /mnt/bigdata
* Mount /dev/sdf /mnt/bigdata

1. Check disk space using the “df” command
2. Verify that the 100gb extra EBS volume has been mounted on the directory you specified above