

AWS Create RHEL 8 Elastic Compute Instance

In this tutorial, we will be creating an [AWS Elastic Compute \(EC2\)](#) instance with RHEL 8 as the operating system.

Prerequisites

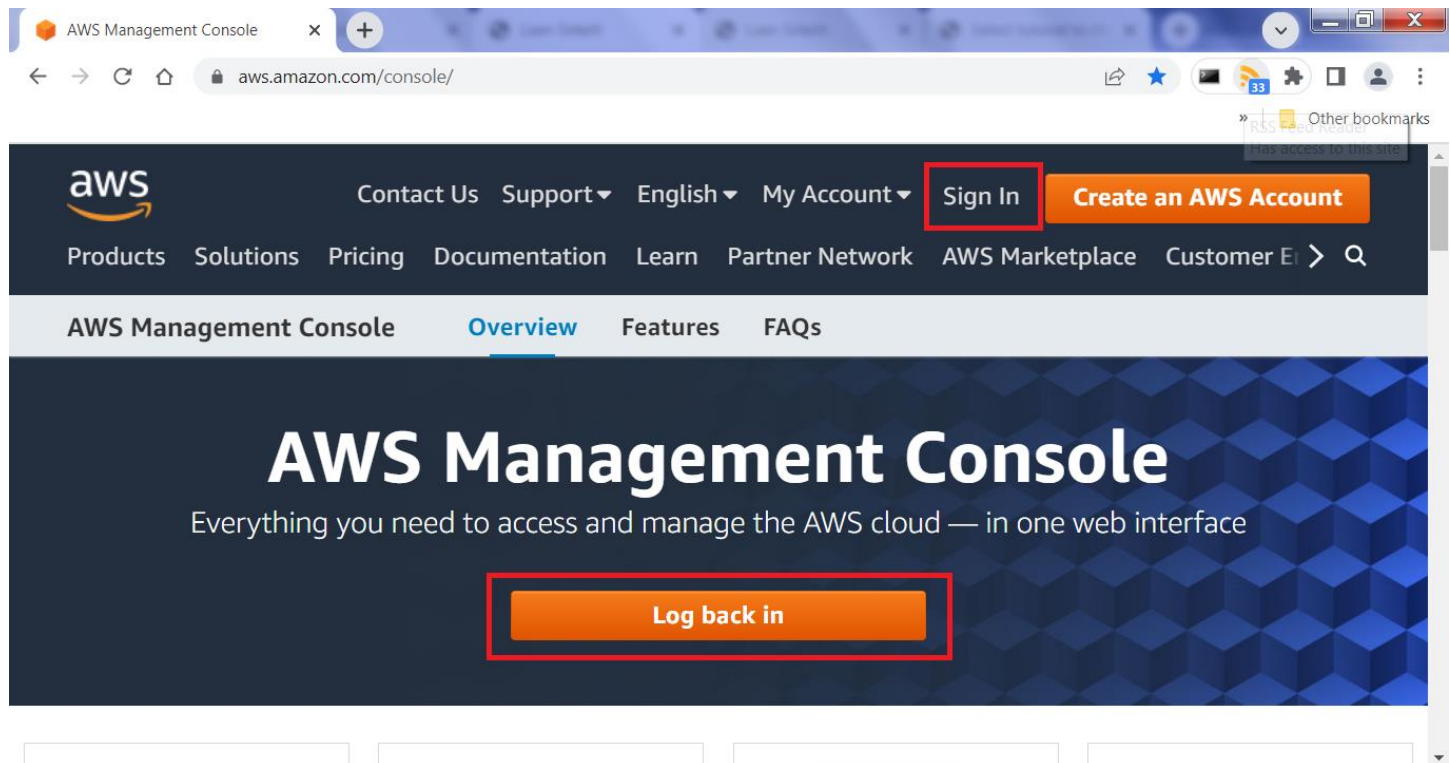
- an AWS Free Tier account
- internet access

If you do not have an AWS account, you can access my **AWS Create Free Tier Account** tutorial [here](#).

Steps to complete tutorial:

- [Update Virtual Private Cloud \(VPC\)](#)
- [Create RHEL 8 EC2 Instance](#)
- [Connect to RHEL 8](#)
- [Register with Red Hat Customer Portal](#)

To begin, go to the following website, <https://aws.amazon.com/console/> and log in to the console.

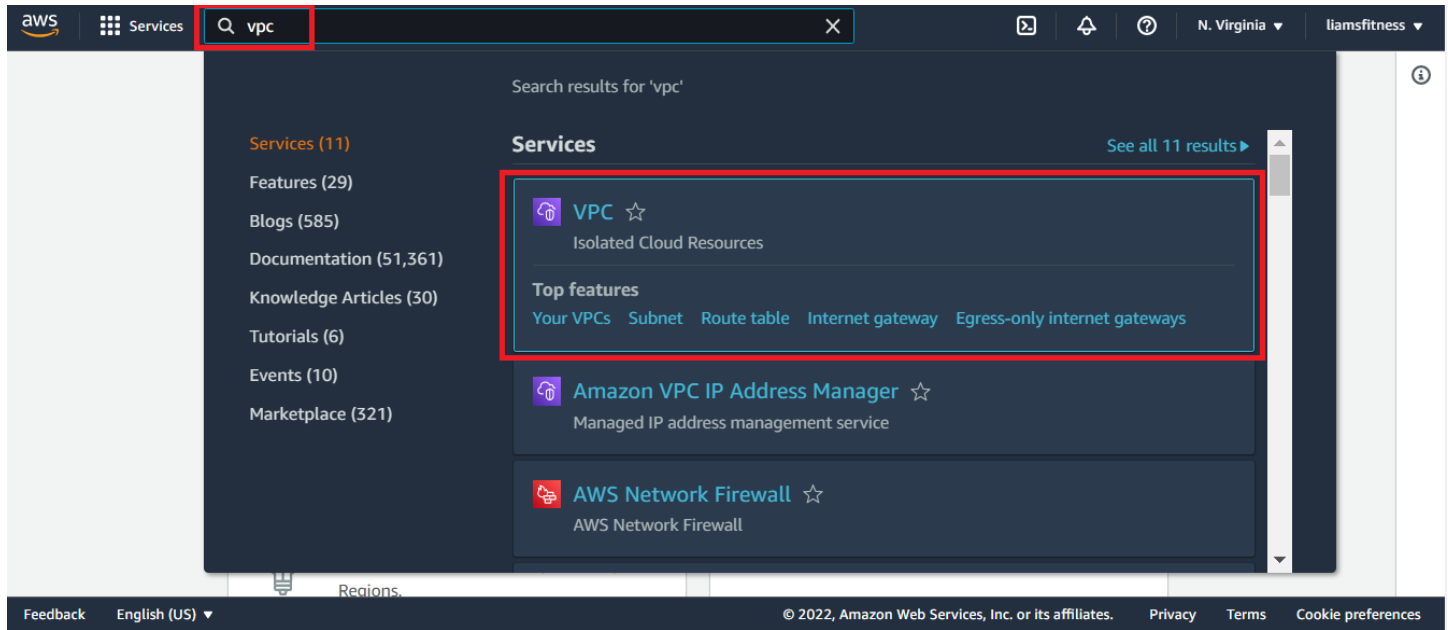


If you've already completed my [AWS Create Ubuntu 20 Elastic Compute Instance](#) tutorial, you can skip this step and go directly to [Create RHEL 8 EC2 instance](#).

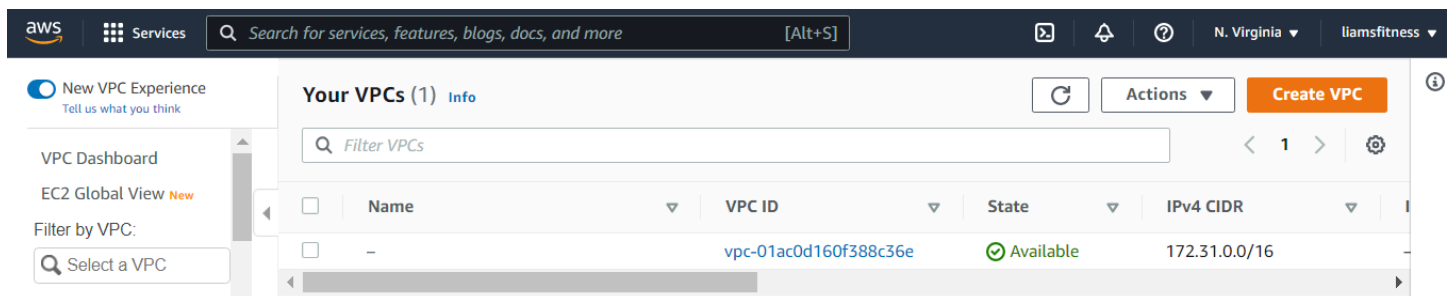
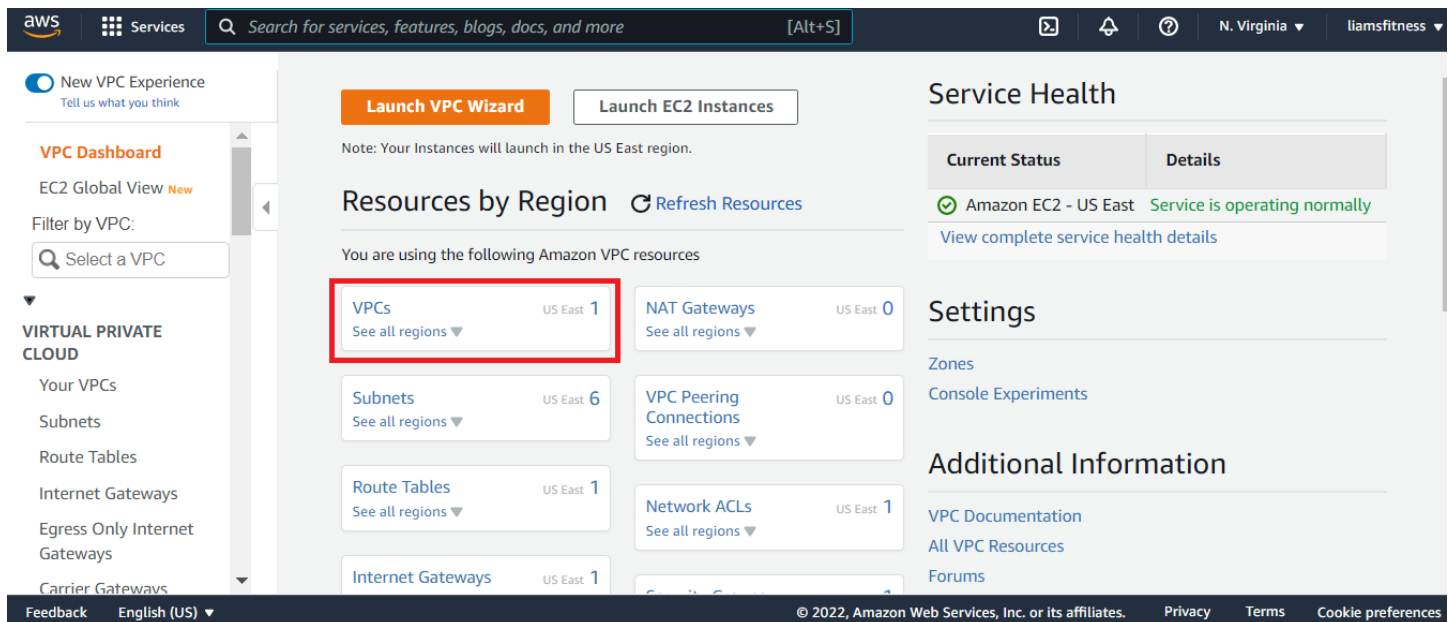
Before we create the EC2 instance, we will configure our default [VPC \(Virtual Private Cloud\)](#) so that it will be easier to work with moving forward. The VPC will allow us to launch resources in an isolated virtual network.

Update Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Once logged in, enter VPC in the search bar and select **VPC** Isolated Cloud Resources.



On the VPC Dashboard, select **VPCs**



Let's set the name to **vpc_default** and click **save**.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. On the left sidebar, under 'VIRTUAL PRIVATE CLOUD', 'Your VPCs' is selected. The main panel displays 'Your VPCs (1/1)' with a table containing one VPC: vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e, which is in an 'Available' state with an IPv4 CIDR of 172.31.0.0/16. An 'Edit Name' modal is open, showing the current name 'vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e' and the new name 'vpc_default' entered in the text field. The 'Save' button in the modal is highlighted with a red box.

Now, on the left hand side of the screen click **Subnets**

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. On the left sidebar, under 'VIRTUAL PRIVATE CLOUD', 'Subnets' is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main panel displays 'Subnets (1/6)' with a table showing three subnets created for the vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e VPC. The subnets are all in an 'Available' state.

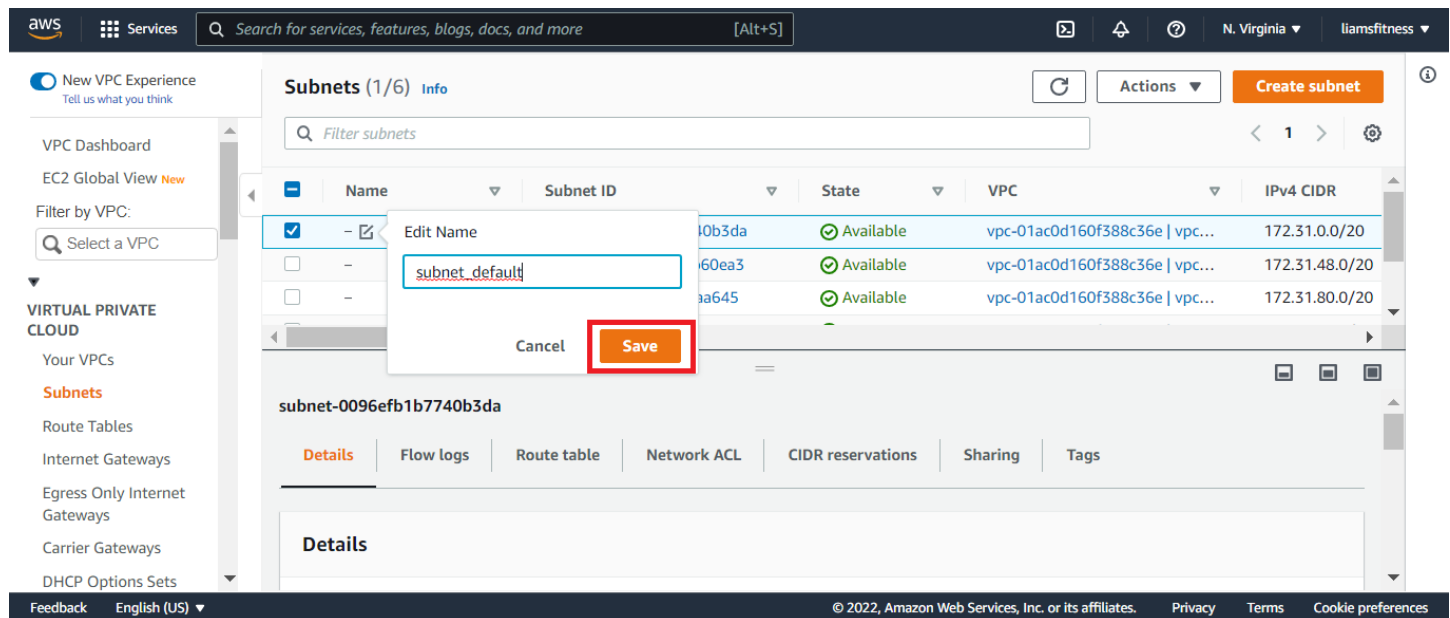
Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
-	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20

Once the subnet list page appears, notice that 6 subnets have already been created for us.

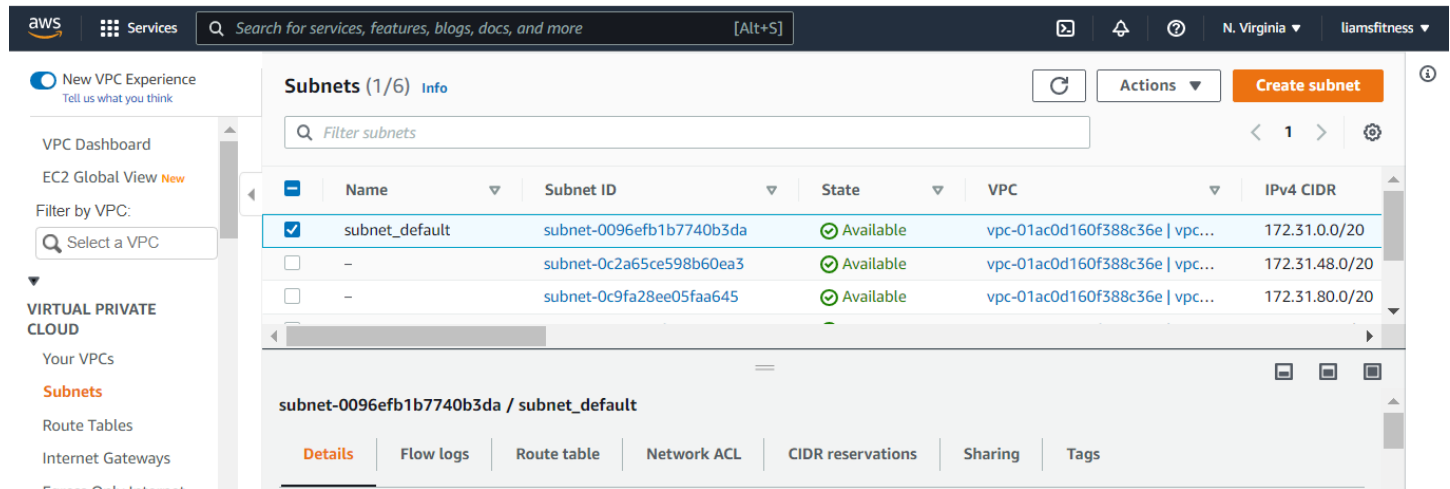
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. On the left sidebar, under 'VIRTUAL PRIVATE CLOUD', 'Subnets' is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main panel displays 'Subnets (1/6)' with a table showing three subnets created for the vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e VPC. The subnets are all in an 'Available' state.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
-	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20

Set the name of the first subnet to **subnet_default** and click **save**. Also note that the CIDR IPv4 subnet is 172.31.0.0/20.



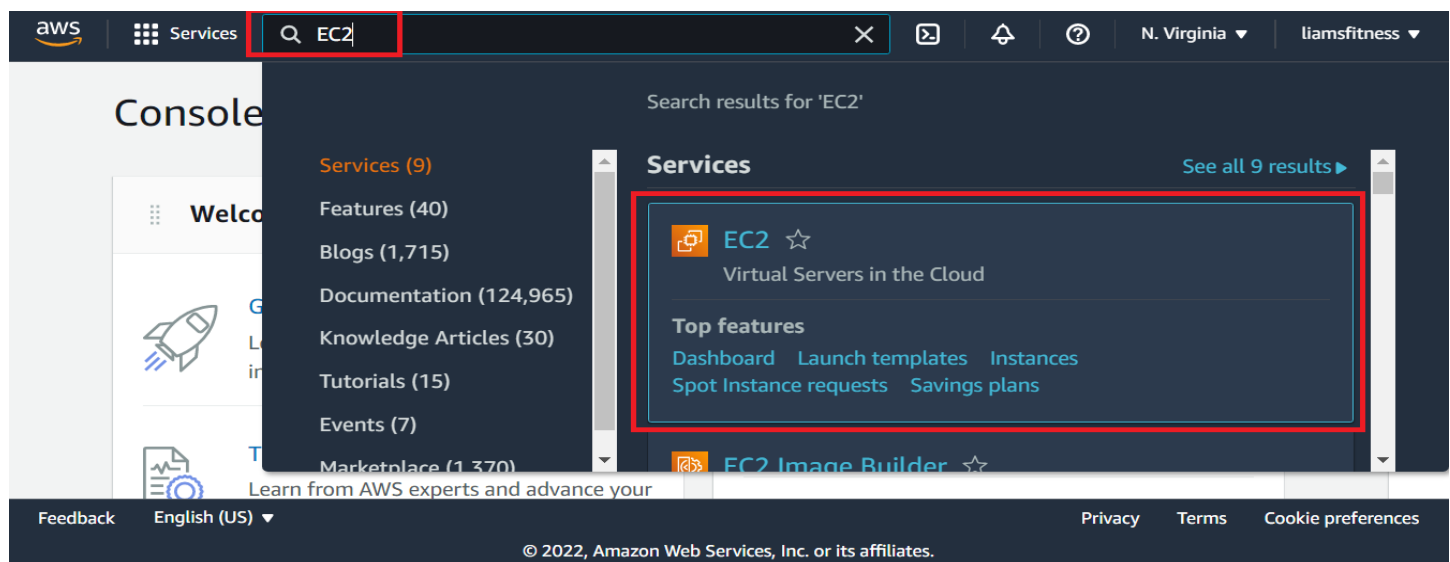
Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
subnet_default	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20



Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
subnet_default	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20

Create RHEL 8 EC2 Instance

Now we can proceed to create our instance, enter **EC2** in the search bar and select the 1st EC2 listing.



Search results for 'EC2'

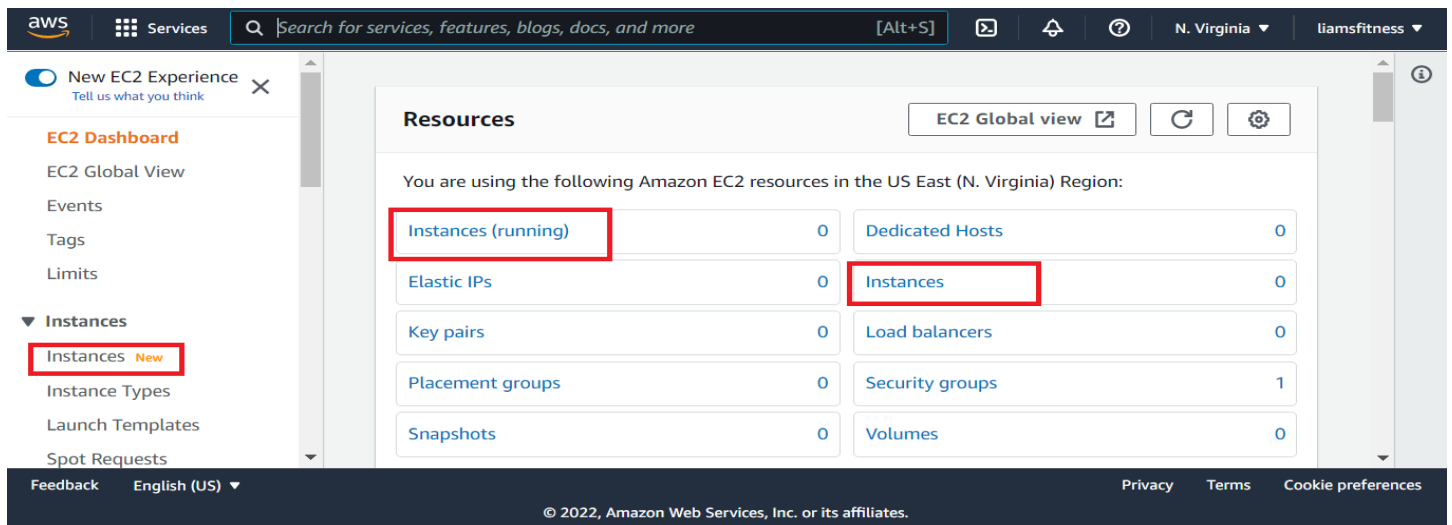
Services (9)

EC2 ☆
Virtual Servers in the Cloud

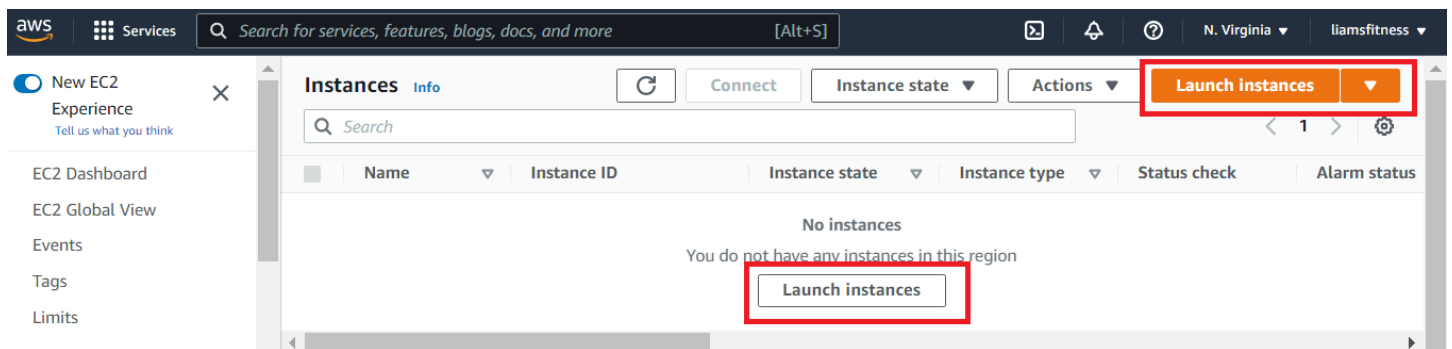
Top features
Dashboard Launch templates Instances
Spot Instance requests Savings plans

You will be brought to the **EC2 Dashboard**. It contains links to the resources being used in the selected AWS region. In my case it's US East (N. Virginia).

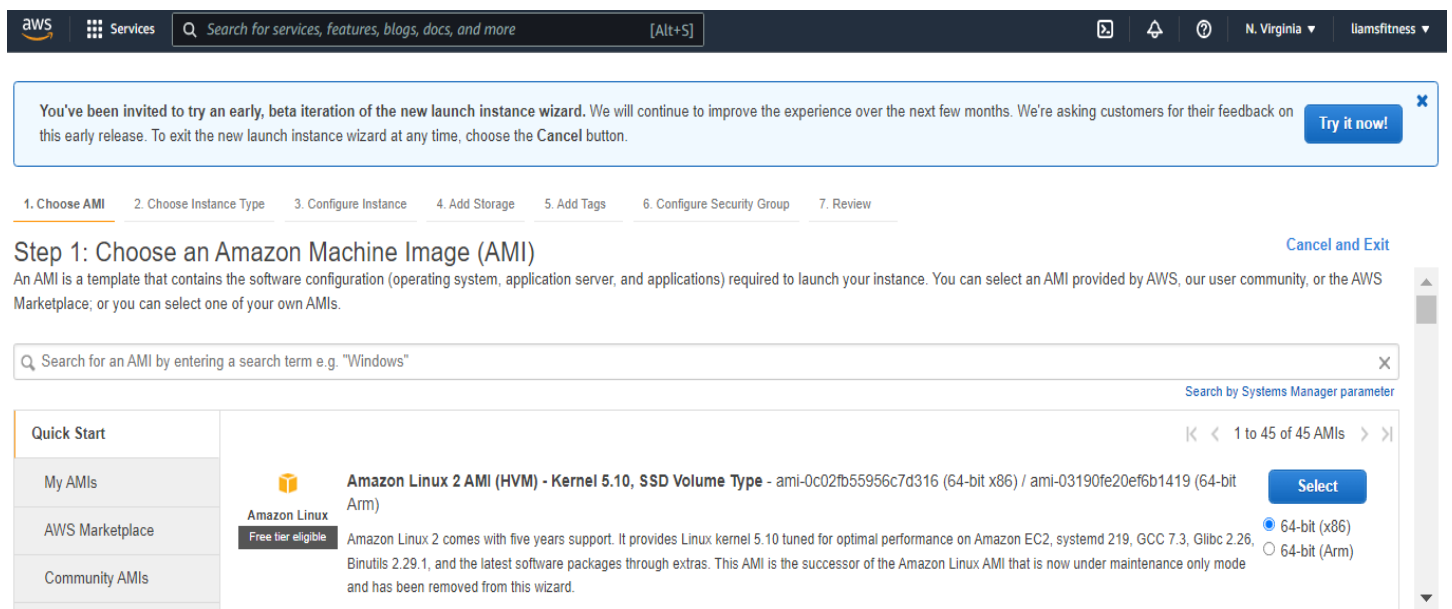
From the EC2 dashboard, click **Instances** (all links will work, your choice).



Next, click **Launch Instances** (either link will work, your choice).



The first step will be to select the image we want to use.



Scroll down the page until you locate **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8** and click the **Select** button next to the listing.

Services [Alt+S] N. Virginia liamsfitness

You've been invited to try an early, beta iteration of the new launch instance wizard. We will continue to improve the experience over the next few months. We're asking customers for their feedback on this early release. To exit the new launch instance wizard at any time, choose the **Cancel** button. [Try it now!](#)

1. Choose AMI2. Choose Instance Type3. Configure Instance4. Add Storage5. Add Tags6. Configure Security Group7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532 (64-bit x86) / ami-01fc429821bf1f4b4 (64-bit Arm)
Free tier eligible Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 8 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select
☒ 64-bit (x86)
☐ 64-bit (Arm)

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-08895422b5f3aa64a (64-bit)
Select

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In the second step, we choose the instance type. Since we want a free instance, select **t2.micro** and click "Next: Configure Instance Details".

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1. Choose AMI2. Choose Instance Type3. Configure Instance4. Add Storage5. Add Tags6. Configure Security Group7. Review

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance families Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) **Next: Configure Instance Details**

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The third step allows us to select the VPC (**vpc_default**) and subnet (**subnet_default**) that we named earlier. After making those changes, click **Next: Add Storage**.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances: 1 [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

Purchasing option: ☐ Request Spot instances

Network: vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e | vpc_default (default) [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet: subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da | subnet_default | Default [Create new subnet](#)
4091 IP Addresses available

Auto-assign Public IP: Use subnet setting (Enable)

Hostname type: Use subnet setting (IP name)

DNS Hostname: ☒ Enable IP name IPv4 (A record) DNS requests
☒ Enable resource-based IPv4 (A record) DNS requests
☐ Enable resource-based IPv6 (AAAA record) DNS requests

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) **Next: Add Storage**

The fourth step allows us to set the storage size and add volumes if we wish. The root volume of 10GB is enough for RHEL 8. In a future tutorial, I will be demonstrating disk partitioning, as well as, LVM management, so I will also add 3 additional volumes. Click **Add New Volume**

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0f7a6eae6d90437c4	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

After clicking the **Add New Volume** button, I set the size to 1GB and checked **Delete on Termination**.

Step 4: Add Storage

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Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-03a3ad00558b4d17c	10	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted
EBS	/dev/sdb	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

I repeated these steps 3 times total. After setting the storage, click **Next: Add Tags**.

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

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Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-03a3ad00558b4d17c	10	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdb	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdc	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdd	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt

Add New Volume

Cancel Previous Review and Launch **Next: Add Tags**

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*****Note:** There is a 30GB max volume size for all your instances combined throughout the month. If you go over it, you will pay the cost.

The fifth step allows us to tag our instance. Tagging helps categorize our resources. We will add a name tag.

To do this click the **click to add a Name tag** link and set the name to whatever you desire.

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (128 characters maximum)	Value (256 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes	Network Interfaces
------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------	---------	--------------------


This resource currently has no tags

Choose the Add tag button or **click to add a Name tag.**




Make sure your [IAM policy](#) includes permissions to create tags.

Add Tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Once finished, click **Next: Configure Security Group**.

 Services

[Alt+S]



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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage




5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

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A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.
A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.
Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (128 characters maximum)	Value (256 characters maximum)	Instances 	Volumes 	Network Interfaces 
Name	rh8_vm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel

Previous


Review and Launch

Next: Configure Security Group




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In the sixth step, before launching, we will create a security group named **security-group1**. Note that only port 22 is open and that we are only allowing SSH connections to our instance. I also provided a small description, **Limit access to instance**. After you've set the security group details, click **Review and Launch**.

 Services

[Alt+S]



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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review






Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.


Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group
☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name: security-group1

Description: Limit access to instance

Type 	Protocol 	Port Range 	Source 	Description 
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

 Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

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This final step allows you to review your selections. After you've finished reviewing, click **Launch**.

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

Improve your instances' security. Your security group, security-group2, is open to the world.

Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532

Free tier eligible Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 8 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

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Prior to launch, we must create a key pair that can be used with an SSH connection to access our newly created instance.

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

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AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532

Free tier eligible Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs
t2.micro	-	1

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

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Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance. Amazon EC2 supports ED25519 and RSA key pair types.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair

Select a key pair

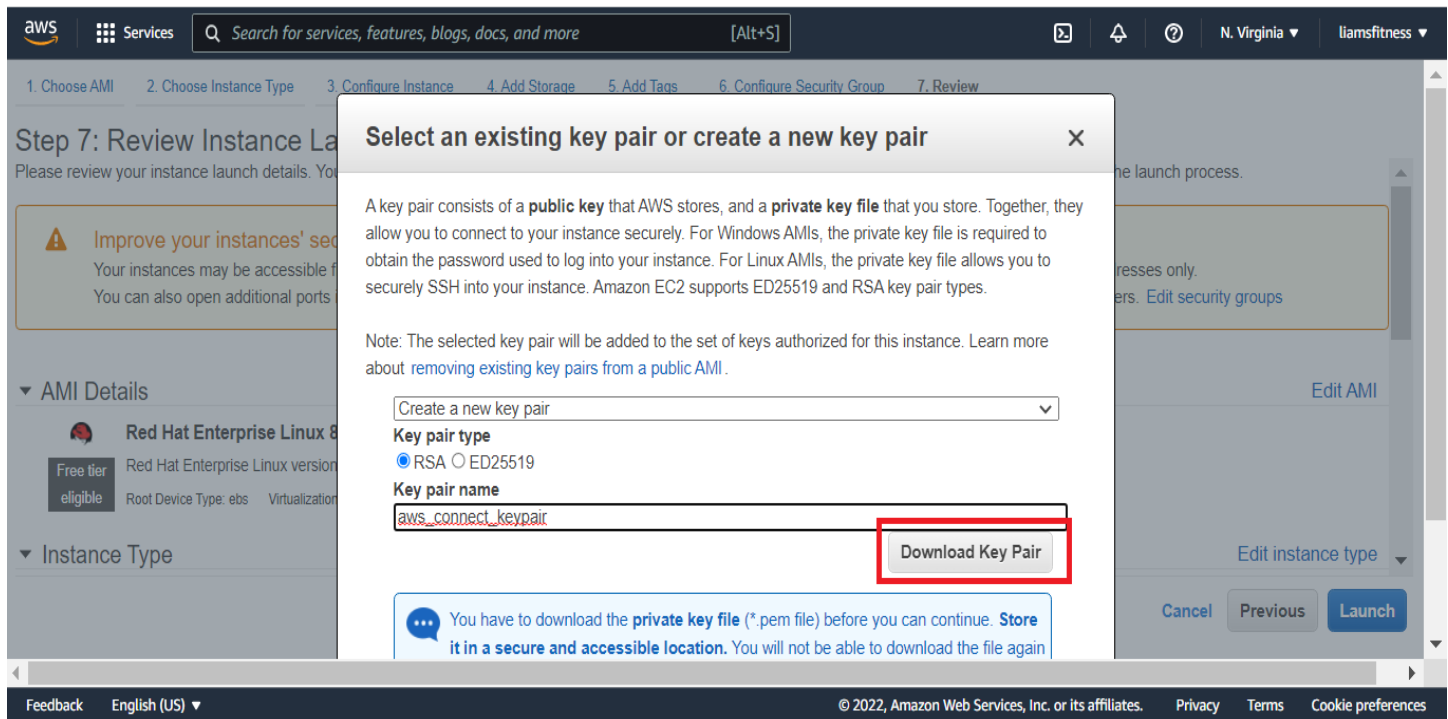
No key pairs found

No key pairs found

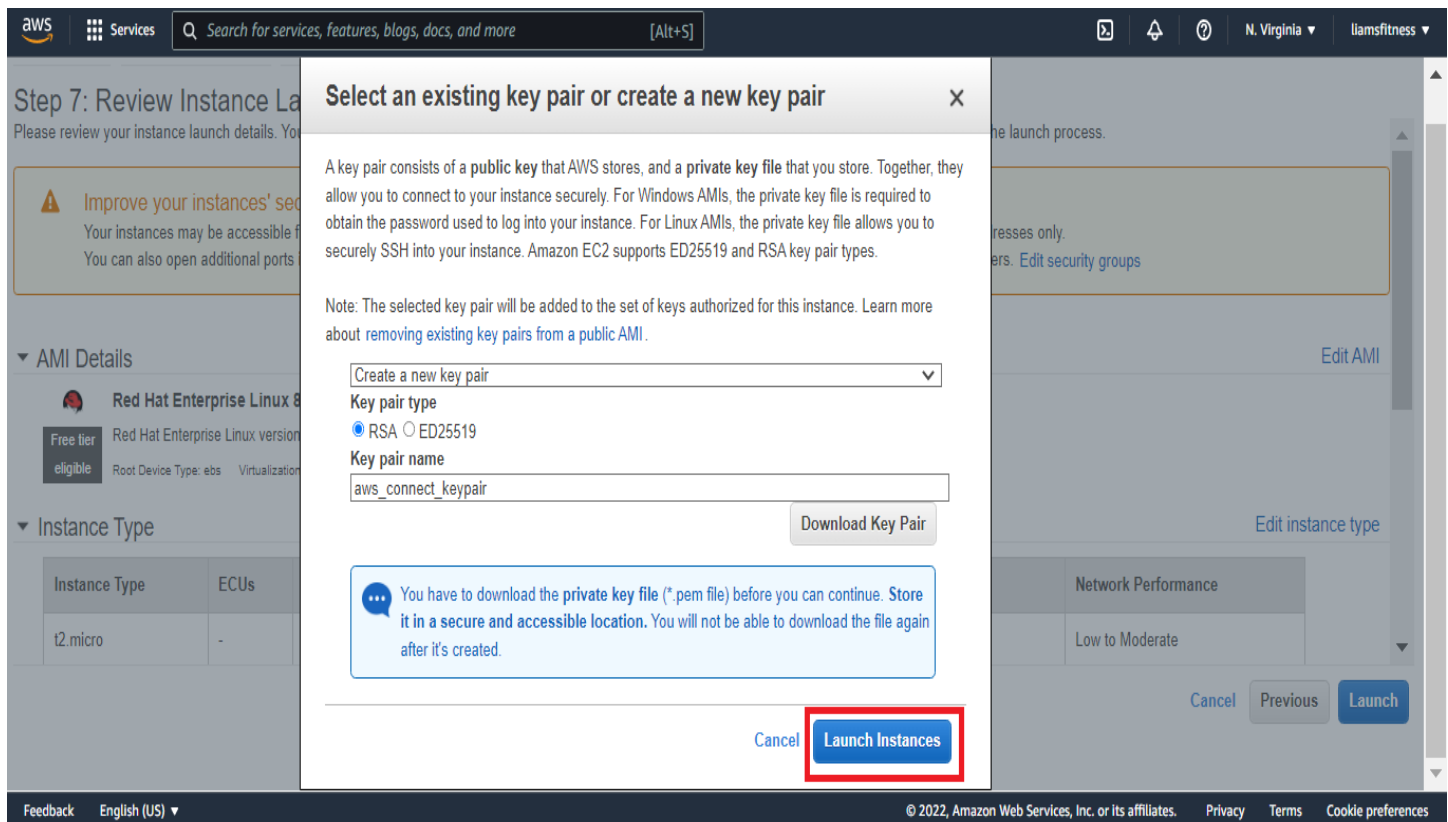
You don't have any key pairs. Please create a new key pair by selecting the **Create a new key pair** option above to continue.

[Cancel](#) [Launch Instances](#)

Ensure **Create a new key pair** is selected. Also, ensure that **Key pair type** is set to **RSA**. Then, give it a name (**aws_connection**). Finally, click **Download Key Pair** and save it somewhere on your PC.



After you download the key pair (which will be named **aws_connect_keypair.pem**), you will be able to click **Launch Instances** to bring up the RHEL 8 instance.



As you can see, it can take up to a minute, or two, for the instance to be brought up.

The screenshot shows the 'Launch Status' page in the AWS Management Console. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information. The main content area has a green banner stating 'Your instances are now launching' with a link to 'View launch log'. Below this is a blue banner about 'Get notified of estimated charges'. A section titled 'How to connect to your instances' provides instructions and links. At the bottom, there are links to 'Amazon EC2: User Guide' and 'Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum'.

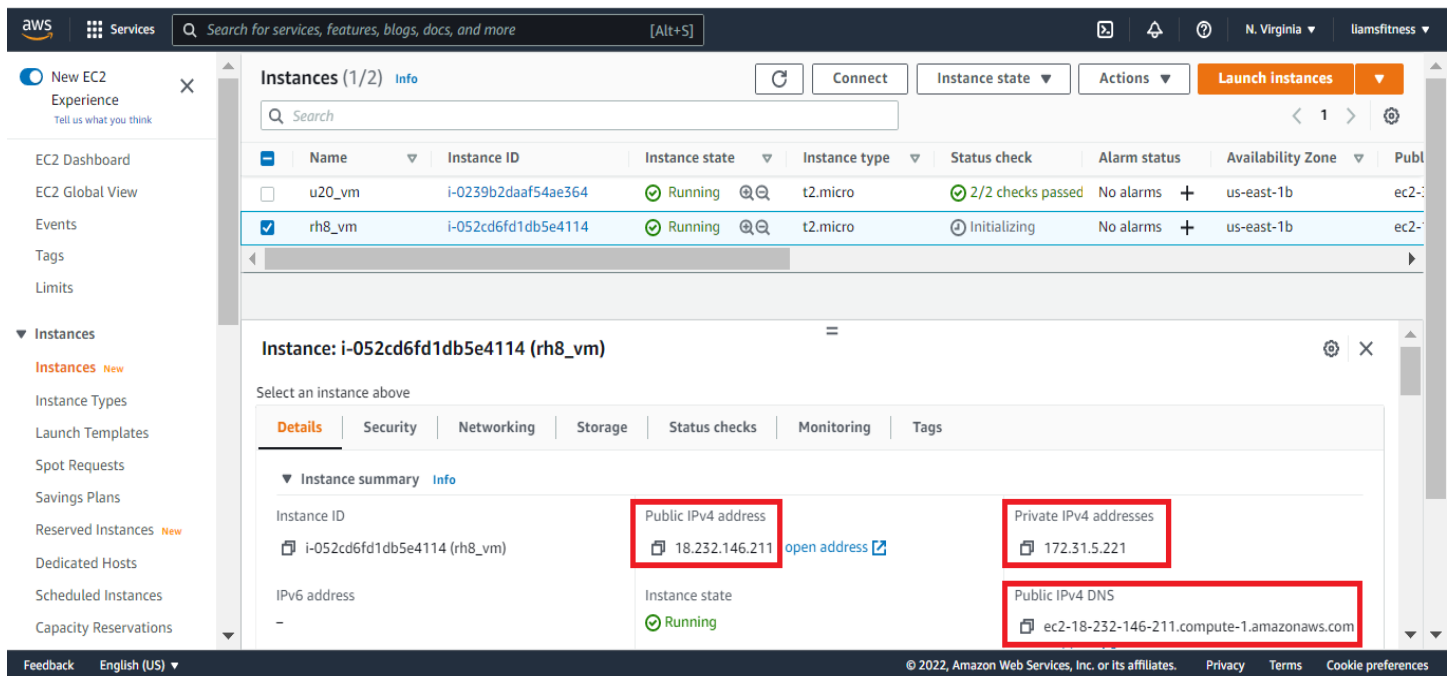
Now, you can click on **Services** at the top left of the screen and then select **EC2** under **Recently visited**.

Or, you can enter **EC2** in the search bar to access your running instance (both methods work).

The left screenshot shows the AWS Management Console home page. The 'Services' link in the top navigation bar is highlighted with a red box. The 'Recently visited' section on the left sidebar also has the 'EC2' link highlighted with a red box. The right screenshot shows the 'Launch instance wizard' page. The search bar in the top navigation bar has 'ec2' entered and is highlighted with a red box. The search results on the right sidebar show 'EC2' as the top result, also highlighted with a red box.

Ensure your new instance is selected (**rh8_vm**), then on the **Details** tab, note the value for **Public IPv4 DNS**.

I usually keep the instance's name, public IP, private IP and public IPv4 DNS stored for easy access. We will need some of this information to connect to the instance.



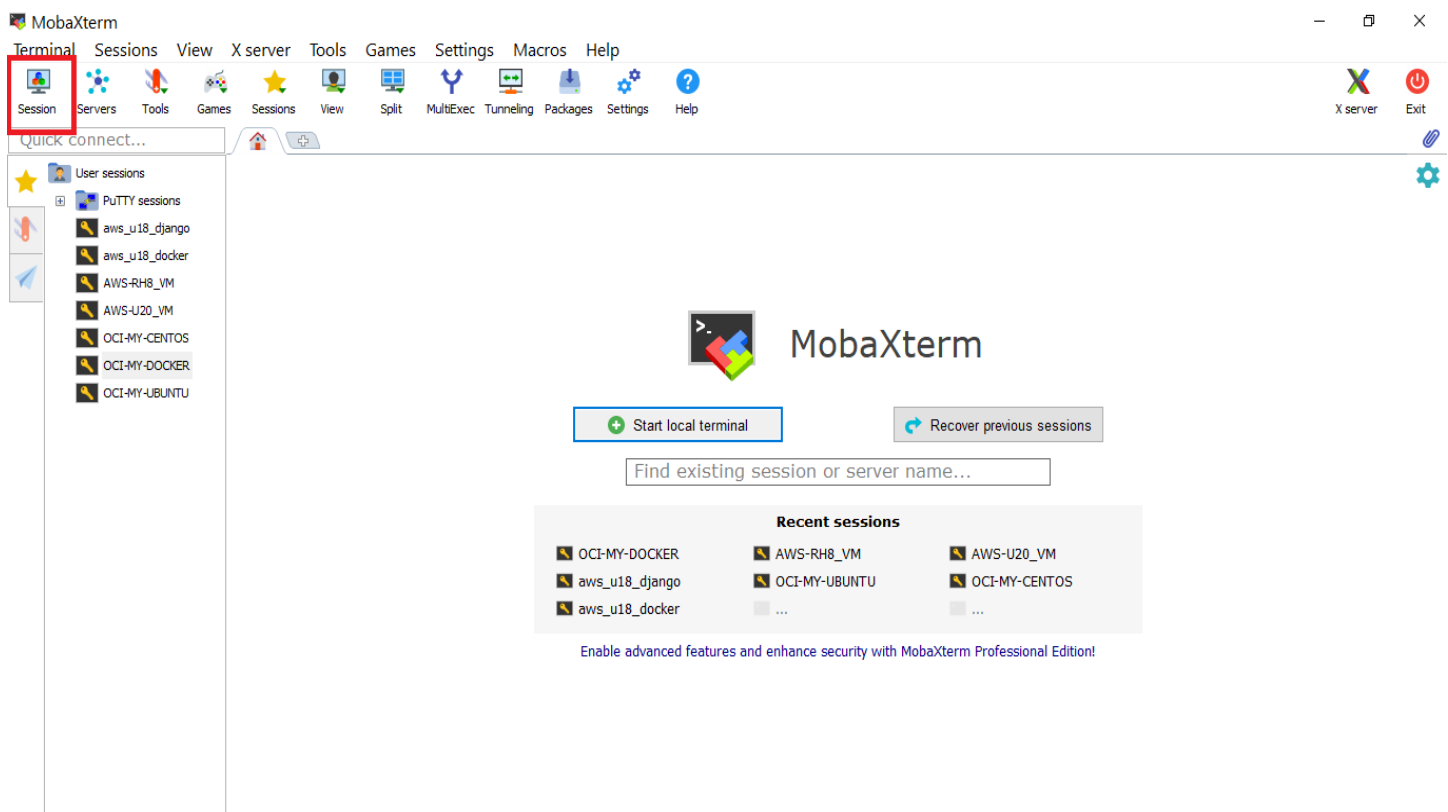
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left, the 'Instances' section is expanded, showing a list of instances. The instance 'rh8_vm' with ID 'i-052cd6fd1db5e4114' is selected. The main panel displays the 'Details' tab for this instance. Key information is highlighted with red boxes:

- Instance ID:** i-052cd6fd1db5e4114 (rh8_vm)
- Public IPv4 address:** 18.232.146.211 (with a link to 'open address')
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 172.31.5.221
- Public IPv4 DNS:** ec2-18-232-146-211.compute-1.amazonaws.com

The instance state is 'Running'.

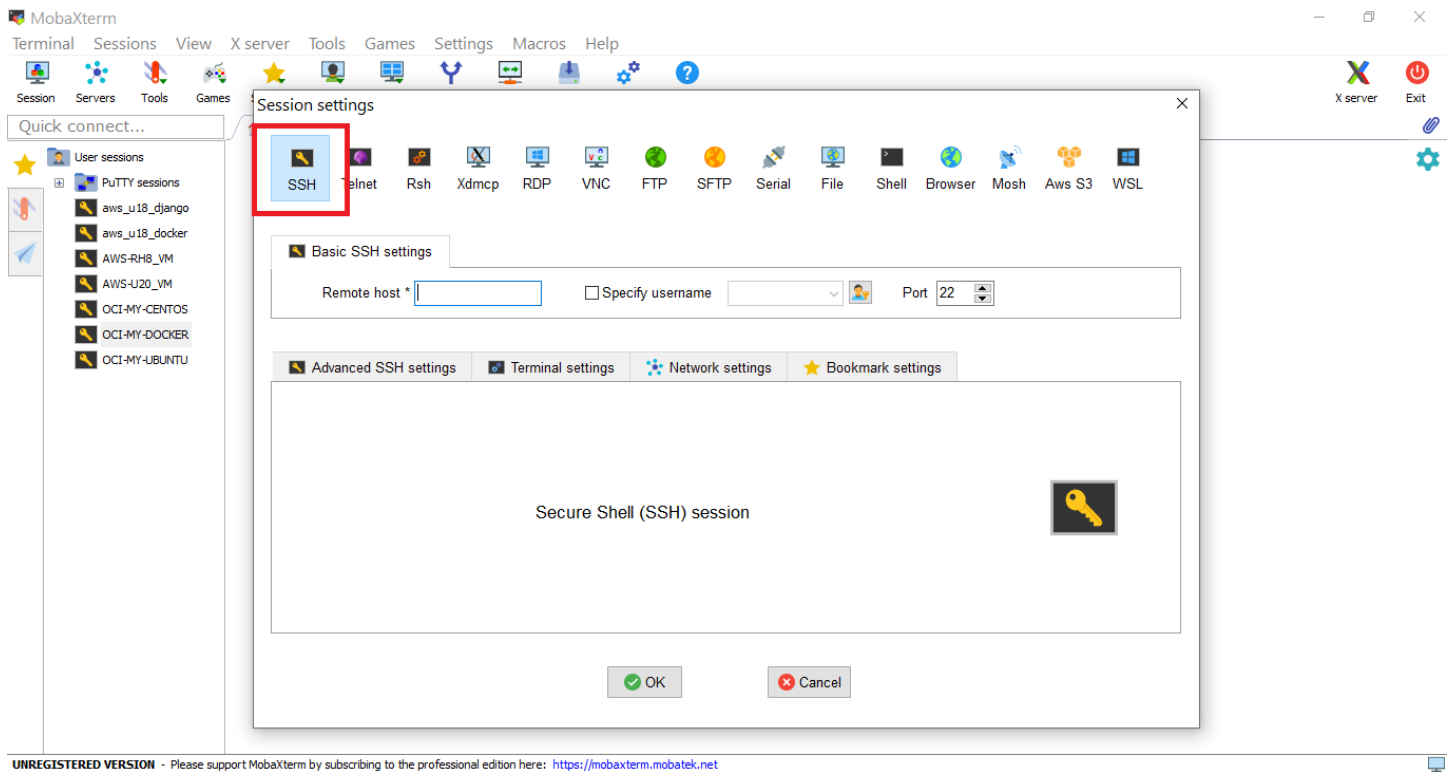
Connect to RHEL 8

Now you will need an SSH client to connect to your instance. I am on Windows 10 and have installed [GitBash](#) which includes an SSH client. If you do not want to install GitBash, I also use [MobaXterm Portable](#) and I find it to be a great tool and easy to use. Using **MobaXterm**, I would first create a session by clicking the **Session** button in the top left corner:



The screenshot shows the MobaXterm application window. The 'Session' button in the top-left toolbar is highlighted with a red box. The interface includes a 'Quick connect...' search bar, a list of 'User sessions' on the left, and a central area with 'Start local terminal' and 'Recover previous sessions' buttons. Below these, there is a search bar for existing sessions and a list of 'Recent sessions' including 'OCI-MY-DOCKER', 'AWS-RH8_VM', 'AWS-U20_VM', 'aws_u18_django', 'OCI-MY-UBUNTU', and 'OCI-MY-CENTOS'.

Followed by clicking the **SSH** button.

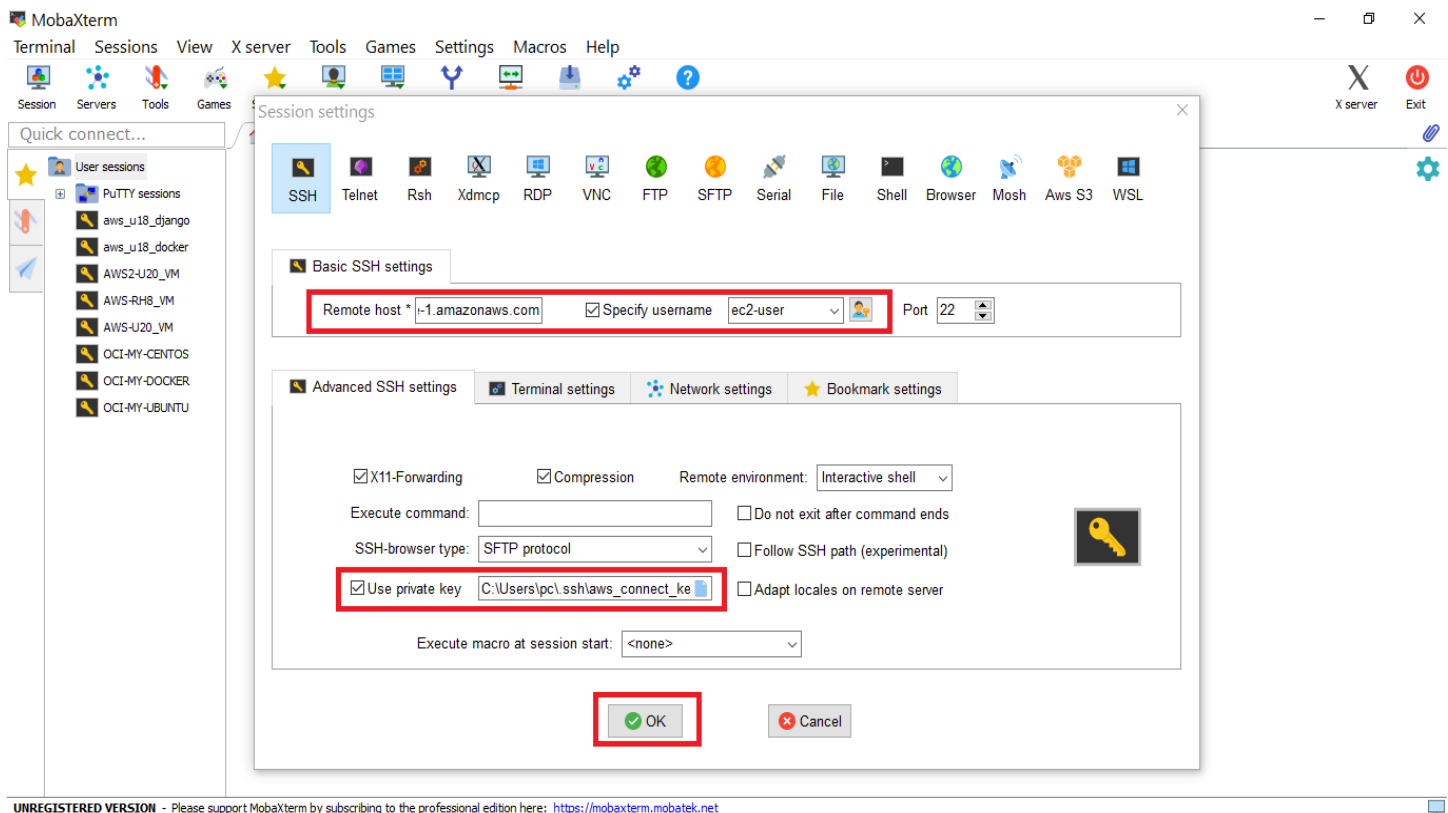


For **Remote host**:, enter your **Public IPv4 DNS** from your instance's **Details** tab.

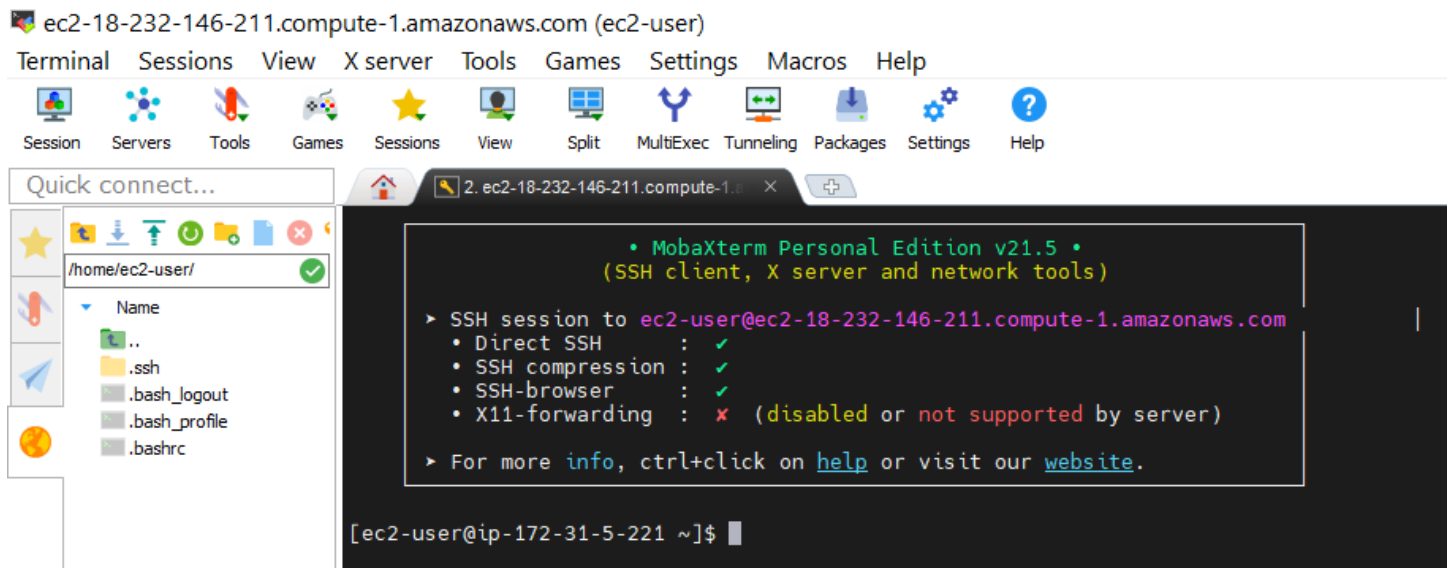
Also specify the username of **ec2-user**. That is the default username for every RHEL instance created on AWS.

Then, under **Advanced SSH Settings** select the key that you downloaded earlier (**aws_connect_keypair.pem**).

Finally, click **OK**.



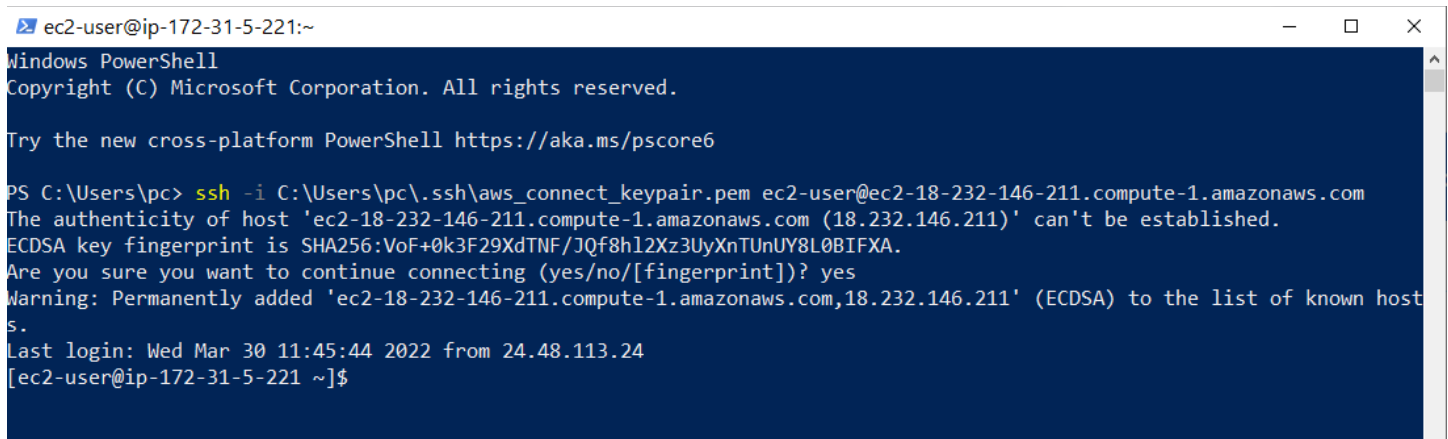
Your session should open to your newly created EC2 instance running RHEL 8.



If you installed [GitBash](#), you can open either PowerShell or a Windows command prompt. Then, from the command line, enter the following (**NOTE**: make sure you enter **your** connection details):

```
ssh -i /path/my-key-pair.pem my-instance-user-name@my-instance-public-dns-name
```

```
ssh -i C:\Users\pc\.ssh\aws_connection.pem ec2-user@ec2-3-231-211-145.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```



Now that we can connect to the RHEL 8 instance, we can register, and subscribe.

Register with Red Hat Customer Portal

[Red Hat subscription](#) is a software support model followed by Red Hat for its customers. It allows customers to download software packages, patches, updates, and upgrades for Redhat Enterprise Linux. Along with software support, customers will also get technical support for the product.

After you install Redhat Enterprise Linux 8, you need to register and enable a Red Hat subscription to be able to install any packages on the system. To register for a Red Hat subscription, first, go to the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#) to create an account. Account credentials are required to enable a Red Hat subscription for your AWS RHEL 8 EC2 instance.

Once you have your account credentials, we will use the **subscription-manager** command to register the RHEL 8 system. When prompted enter the username and password you used while signing up with Red Hat.

```
$ sudo subscription-manager register
```



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager register
Registering to: subscription.rhsm.redhat.com:443/subscription
Username: bertlomag
Password:
The system has been registered with ID: f826892b-e206-4417-b524-f488a699bd1e
The registered system name is: ip-172-31-5-221.ec2.internal
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

Now, we can attach the subscription to our RHEL 8 system

```
$ sudo subscription-manager attach --auto
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager attach --auto
Installed Product Current Status:
Product Name: Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64
Status:      Subscribed
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

We will now list subscription and product information for this system.

```
$ sudo subscription-manager list
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager list
+-----+
| Installed Product Status |
+-----+
Product Name:  Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64
Product ID:    479
Version:       8.4
Arch:          x86_64
Status:        Subscribed
Status Details:
Starts:        05/10/2022
Ends:          05/10/2023
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

Finally, we will list the available package repositories to confirm that we can install packages on the system

```
$ sudo yum repolist
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo yum repolist
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
repo id                                repo name
rhel-8-appstream-rhui-rpms             Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 for x86_64 - AppStream from RHUI (RPMs)
rhel-8-baseos-rhui-rpms                 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 for x86_64 - BaseOS from RHUI (RPMs)
rhui-client-config-server-8             Red Hat Update Infrastructure 3 Client Configuration Server 8
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

I hope you've enjoyed this tutorial.

Please note that the free tier allows for 750 hours per month of Amazon EC2. You can create many EC2 instances but beware of the limit. If you go over that limit, you will pay the cost. My advice to you is to shutdown your instance/s after you've done your work.

I have another tutorial where I demonstrate the creation of an **Ubuntu 20** EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instance.

If you're interested in a **deb** based **Ubuntu 20** EC2 instance installation, you can access the tutorial [here](#).

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