

EC2 Environment Guide

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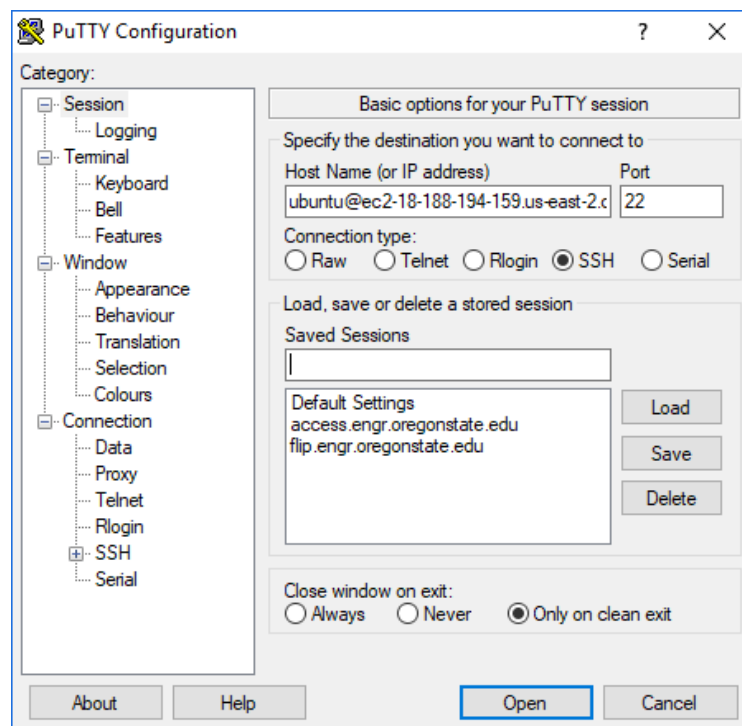
Amazon AWS EC2 Instance Details

Item	Details	Notes
Public DNS:	ec2-18-188-194-159.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com	This will be used to connect via SSH and FTP client
Public IP:	18.188.194.159	You can enter this into your browser to hit our site. The home page is rendering "index.html". You can go to 18.188.194.159/test.php for a page I hosted.
Firewall Considerations:	I configured a security group that allows HTTP, HTTPS, POP3, IMAP, SMTP, SSH, ALL TCP, ALL UDP	HTTP(S) since we are hosting a webpage, SMTP/POP3/IMAP in case we need it for the email portion, SSH so we can connect (and so Apache can do what school web servers can't - run SSH commands), TCP since FTP is built on TCP. Not sure if that one actually matters.
Server OS	Ubuntu Server 14.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type 64 bit	Ubuntu is wildly popular so I figured this is a good option to use. I think OSU's flip may use redhat. It is fundamentally the same though.
Web Server	Apache2	Should be the same thing OSU is running
Installed items	apache2 libapache2-mod-php5 mysql-server php5-mysql php5 phpmyadmin texlive-latex-base	This should be good for now, but if you notice something in your code isn't working let me know and I can investigate installing more dependencies.

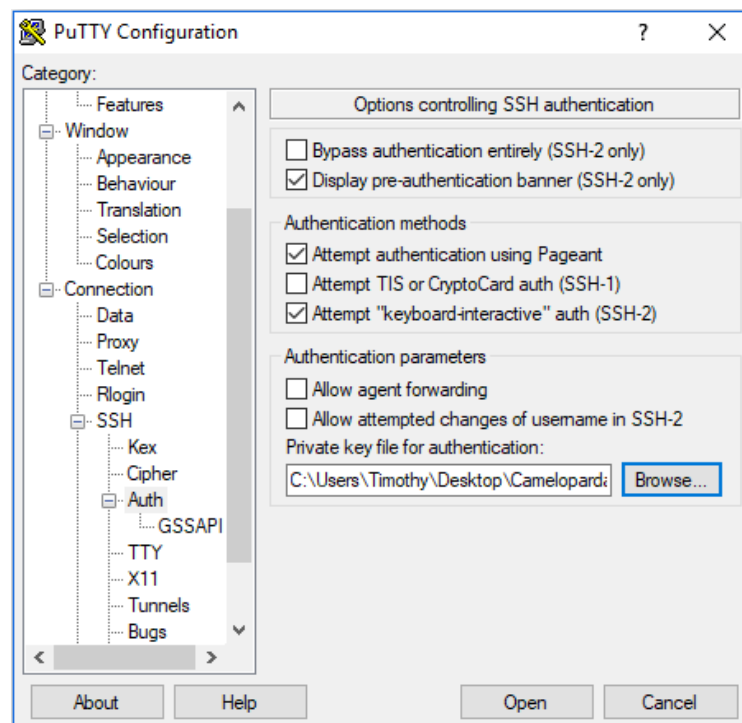
SSH to EC2 Via PuTTY

1. Enter the following into PuTTY

Host Name:	ubuntu@ec2-18-188-194-159.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Port:	22



2. Go to "Auth" under "SSH" section. Ensure your check boxes match the screenshot below. Click on the "browse" option and upload the Carmalopardalis.ppk file. This file is located in our shared google drive folder.

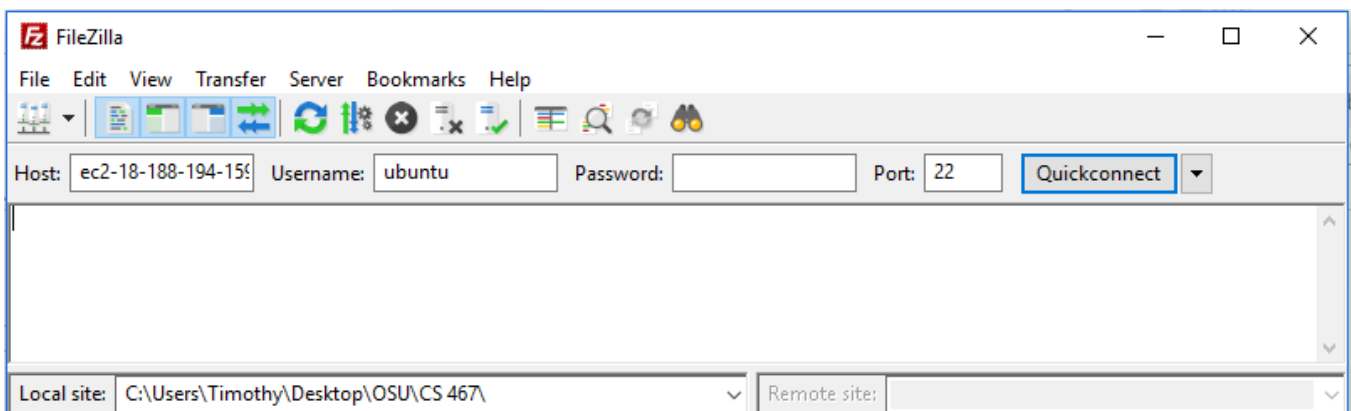


3. Go back to "Session", type a name into "Save Sessions" box, then click "Save" so you don't have to repeat steps 1 and 2 the next time you connect. Now click "Open" to connect. The first time you connect you will see a note about the server's host key not being cached. Click "Yes".

FTP to EC2 Via FileZilla

1. Open FileZilla, click “edit”, then click “settings”
2. Click on the “SFTP” branch under “Connection” tree
3. Click “Add Key file...”
4. Upload the Carmalopardalis.ppk file. This file is located in our shared google drive folder.
5. Click “Okay”
6. Once back to the main screen, enter in the following:

Host:	ec2-18-188-194-159.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Username:	ubuntu
Port:	22



7. Click on “Quickconnect”
8. You are now connected. You are going to be dropped into “/home/ubuntu” dir to start

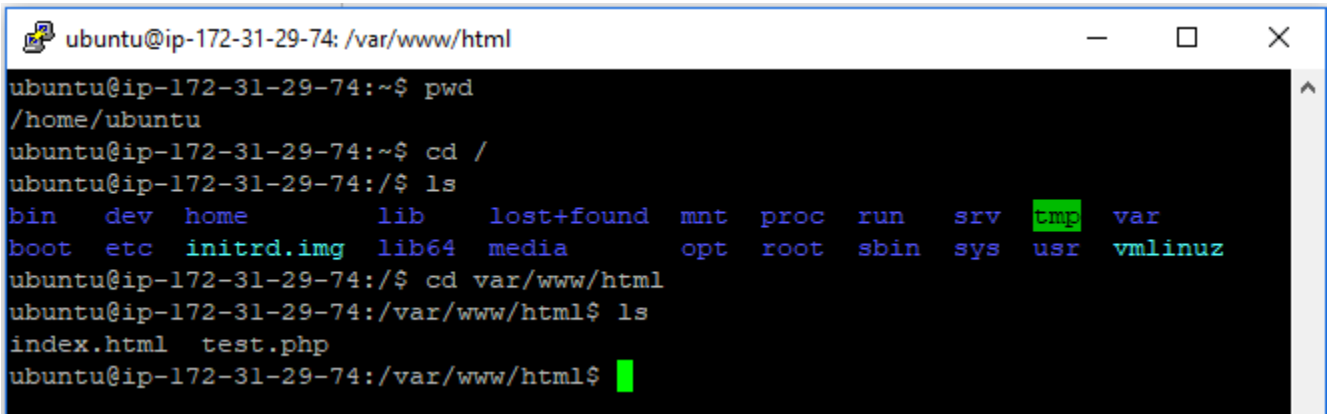


9. Under the “/” folder tree, click the “var” directory. Then click “www”. Then click “html”. This is where you will want to drop the php pages for our apache2 instance to serve.



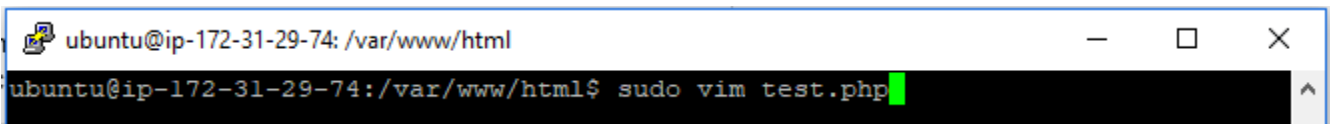
Important Notes

- When you first ssh into EC2 instance you will be placed in the “/home/ubuntu” directory. You will want to enter “cd /var/www/html” to get to the directory that apache is configured to server our files from.

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html'. The user enters 'pwd' and gets '/home/ubuntu'. Then they enter 'cd /' and 'ls', which shows a list of system directories including 'tmp' (highlighted in green). Finally, they enter 'cd var/www/html' and 'ls', showing 'index.html' and 'test.php'.

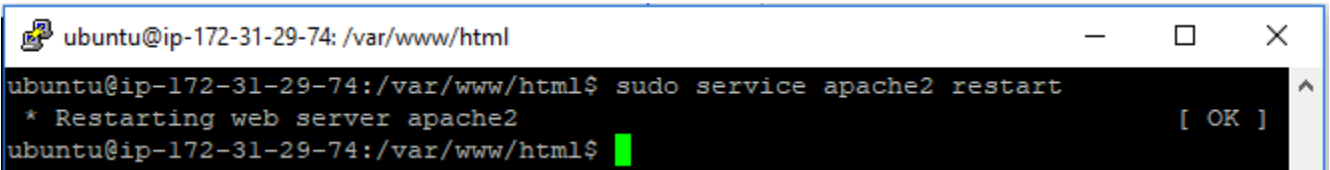
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:~$ cd /
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  initrd.img  lib64  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr  vmlinuz
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/$ cd var/www/html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/var/www/html$ ls
index.html  test.php
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/var/www/html$
```

- If you use vim, you need to run “sudo vim [file]” in order to have the permissions to edit & save adjustments to files.

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html'. The user enters 'sudo vim test.php', and the prompt changes to indicate they are now in vim.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/var/www/html$ sudo vim test.php
```

- Once you add or make updates to files in the html directory the changes should be automatically ready for you. You **don't** need to restart the server. If you started getting unusual behavior you can restart the apache server with the following command: “sudo service apache2 restart”

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html'. The user enters 'sudo service apache2 restart', and the output shows '* Restarting web server apache2' followed by '[OK]'.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74: /var/www/html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/var/www/html$ sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-74:/var/www/html$ [ OK ]
```