



Cold  
Spring  
Harbor  
Laboratory

# Introduction to cloud computing

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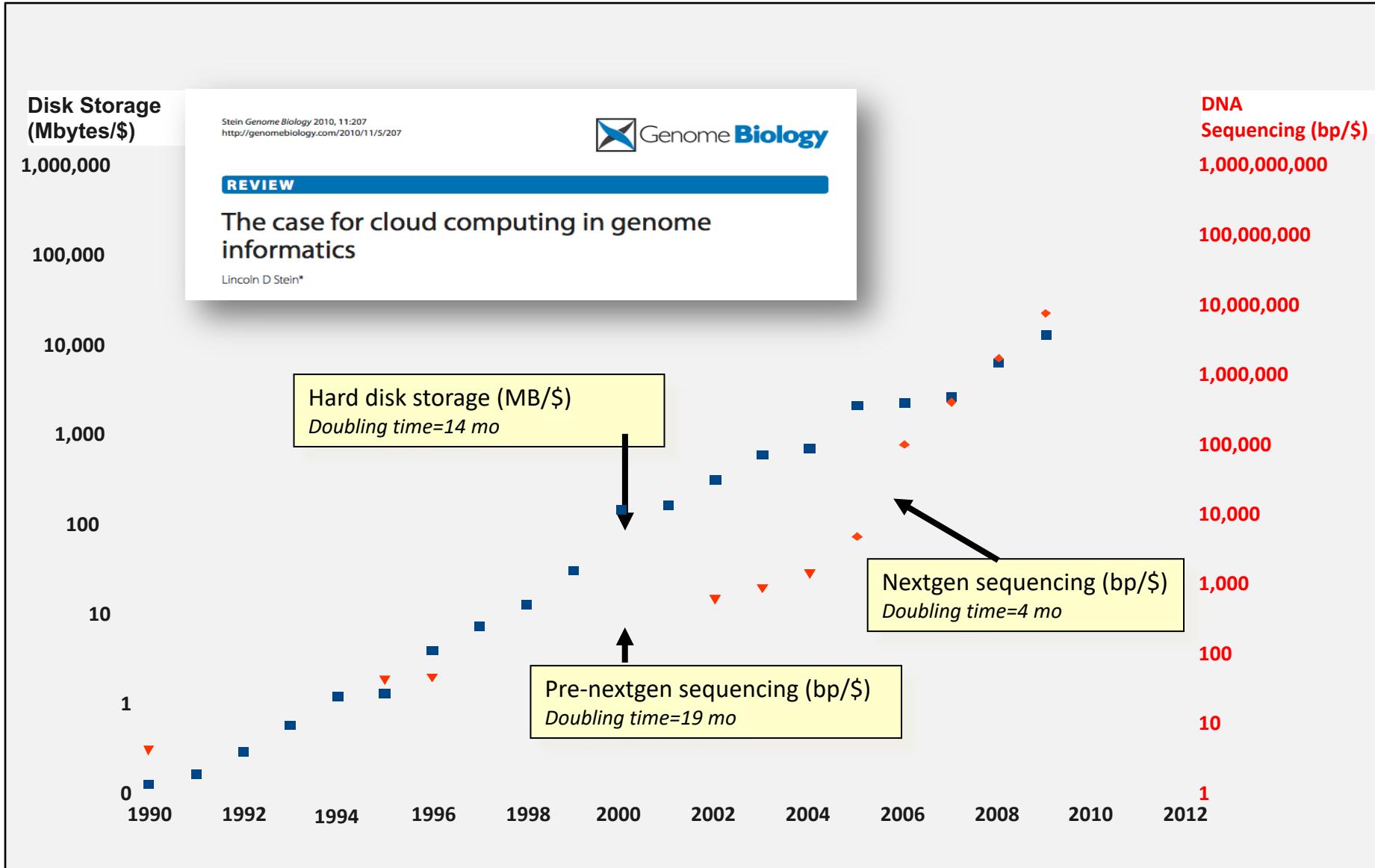
Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Bioinformatics Analysis November 6-20, 2022



# Learning Objectives

- Introduction to cloud computing concepts
- Introduction to cloud computing providers
- Use the Amazon EC2 console to create an instance for each student
  - Will be used for many hands-on tutorials throughout the course
- How to log into your cloud instance

# Disk Capacity vs Sequencing Capacity, 1990-2012



# About DNA and computers

- We hit the \$1000 genome\* in ~2016
  - Need to think about the \$100 genome
- The doubling time of sequencing has been ~5-6 months.
- The doubling time of storage and network bandwidth is ~12 months.
- The doubling time of CPU speed is ~18 months.
- The cost of sequencing a base pair will eventually equal the cost of storing a base pair

# What is the general biomedical scientist to do?

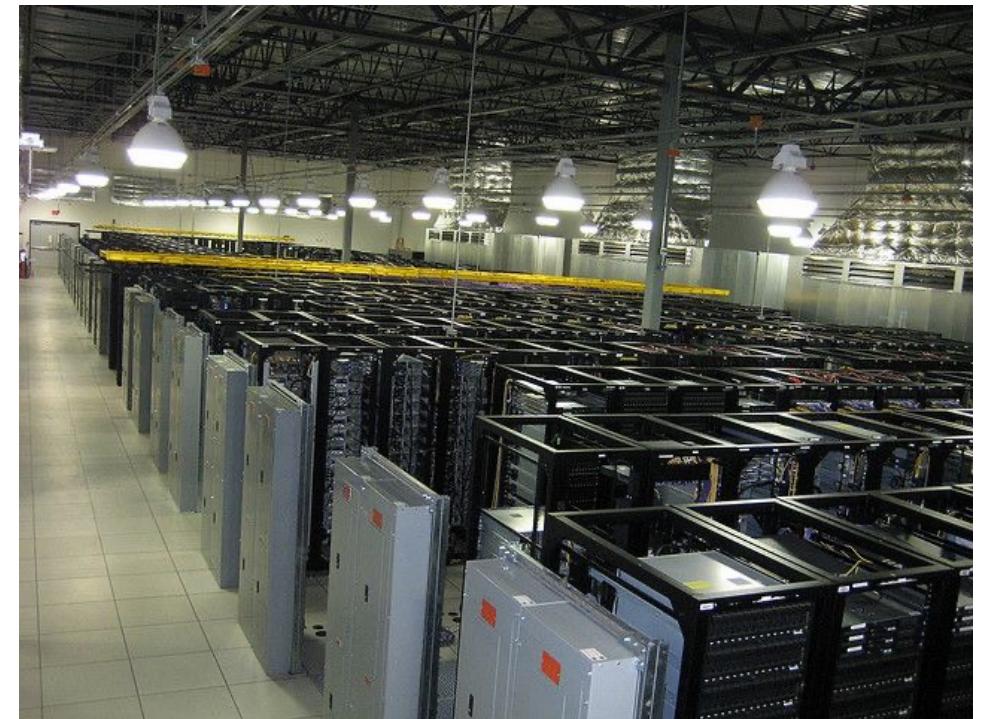
- Lots of data
- Poor IT infrastructure in many labs
- Where do they go?
- Get bigger hardware?
- Write more grants?

# Cloud computing providers

- Amazon AWS
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/>
- Google cloud
  - <https://cloud.google.com/>
- Microsoft Azure
  - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/>
- More...

# Amazon Web Services (AWS)

- Infinite storage (scalable): S3 (simple storage service)
- Compute per hour: EC2 (elastic cloud computing)
- Ready when you are High Performance Computing
- Multiple football fields of HPC throughout the world



# Some of the challenges of cloud computing:

- Not cheap
- Getting files to and from there
- Standardization can be a challenge if you don't control hardware
- PHI: personal health information & security concerns
  - In the USA: HIPAA act, PSQIA act, HITECH act, Patriot act, CLIA and CAP programs, etc.
  - <http://www.biostars.org/p/70204/>

# **Some of the advantages of cloud computing:**

- There are better ways of transferring large files, and now AWS makes it free to upload files.
- A number of datasets exist on AWS (e.g. 1000 genome data, TCGA).
- Many useful bioinformatics AMI's (Amazon Machine Images) exist on AWS: e.g. cloudbiolinux & CloudMan (Galaxy) – now one for this course!
- Many flavors of cloud available, not just AWS

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- **AWS** - Amazon Web Services. A collection of cloud computing services provided by Amazon.
- **EC2** - Elastic Compute. An AWS service that allows you to configure and rent computers to meet your compute needs on an as needed basis.
- **EBS** - Elastic Block Storage. A data storage solution that allows you to rent disk storage and associate that storage with your compute resources. EBS volumes are generally backed by SSD devices.

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- **S3** - Simple storage service. Cheaper than EBS and allows for storage of larger amounts of data with some drawbacks compared to EBS. S3 volumes store data as objects that are accessed by an API or command line interface or other application designed to work with S3. EBS volumes on the other hand can be mounted as if they were a local disk drive associated with the Instance.
- **SSD** - Solid state drive. A particular type of storage hardware that is generally faster and more expensive than traditional hard drives.

# What is difference between the 'Start', 'Stop', 'Reboot', and 'Terminate' (Instance States)?

- Start – turn on an EC2 instance that you have previously created
- Stop – turn off an EC2 instance that you have previously created
- Reboot – restart an EC2 instance
- Terminate – permanently stop and destroy an EC2 instance. Any associated EBS volumes may also be destroyed at this time depending on configuration

# What is an AMI/snapshot?

- AMI (Amazon Machine Image) – a template that specifies how to launch EC2 instances
  - Root volume with operating system (OS), pre-installed applications, etc
  - Launch permissions determine who can use the AMI
  - Specification of (data) volumes to attach when launched
- You can create an AMI for any instance you have created/configured
- AMI can be made public for sharing (region-specific)
- Creating an AMI involves creating a snapshot of the root and any attached volumes. You will be charged to store this snapshot.

# I can not log into my EC2 instance, what might have gone wrong?

- Is your instance running?
- Are you providing the correct path to your key file?
- Is it the correct key file?
- Have you set the permissions for your key file correctly?
- Did you specify a valid user for your AMI (e.g., ubuntu)?
- Did you specify the correct IP address?
- Does the Security Group for the instance allow access for your connection protocol (e.g., SSH) and location?

# How much does it cost to use AWS EC2 resources?

Viewing 489 of 489 available instances						
Instance name	On-Demand hourly rate	vCPU	Memory	Storage	Network performance	
a1.medium	\$0.0255	1	2 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
a1.large	\$0.051	2	4 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
a1.xlarge	\$0.102	4	8 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
a1.2xlarge	\$0.204	8	16 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
a1.4xlarge	\$0.408	16	32 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
a1.metal	\$0.408	16	32 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 10 Gigabit	
t4g.nano	\$0.0042	2	0.5 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	
t4g.micro	\$0.0084	2	1 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	
t4g.small	\$0.0168	2	2 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	
t4g.medium	\$0.0336	2	4 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	
t4g.large	\$0.0672	2	8 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	
t4g.xlarge	\$0.1344	4	16 GiB	EBS Only	Up to 5 Gigabit	

Data transfer (GB): In: free; Out: first 100 GB free, \$0.05-0.09 per GB depending on amount  
EBS storage (GB/Month): \$0.08

S3 storage (GB/Month): \$0.023 standard, \$0.0125 infrequent access, or \$0.004 glacier

# Why am I still getting a monthly bill?

- Generally you get an accounting of usage and cost on a 30 day cycle
  - Pricing is per instance-second consumed for each instance type.
  - Also charges for storage, transfers, etc
- Be aware of regions!
- Even when an instance is stopped, storage for root or other EBS volumes persist
- Creating AMIs/snapshots requires storage
- Explore the billing and cost management tools of AWS to track your spending, set warnings, etc

# Amazon AWS documentation

[https://rnabio.org/module-00-setup/0000/06/01/Intro\\_to\\_AWS/](https://rnabio.org/module-00-setup/0000/06/01/Intro_to_AWS/)

<http://aws.amazon.com/console/>

# In this workshop:

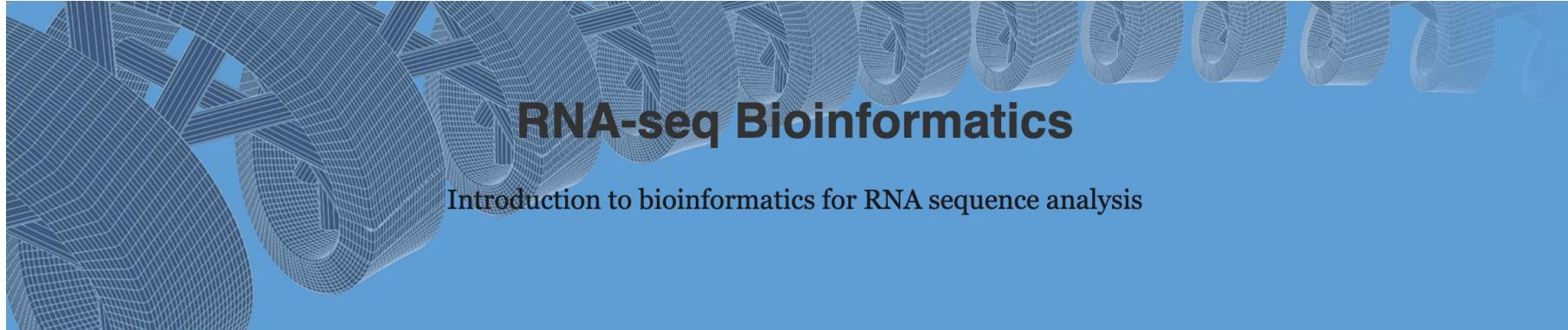
- Some tools (data) are
  - on your computer
  - on the web
  - on the cloud.
- You will become efficient at traversing these various spaces, and finding resources you need, and using what is best for you.
- There are different ways of using the cloud:
  1. Command line (like your own very powerful Unix box)
  2. With a web-browser (e.g. Galaxy): not in this workshop

# Things we have set up:

- Loaded data files to a web server (genomedata.org)
- We started with a base Ubuntu 20.04 (Linux) instance and loaded a whole bunch of software for NGS analysis.
- We will copy this and create separate instances for everybody in the class.
- We've simplified the security: you basically all have the same login and file access, and opened ports. In your own world, you would be more secure to protect your data.

# **Logging into Amazon AWS**

# Go to course wiki, “Log into AWS” page



## Log into AWS

[« Introduction to AWS](#)

[Course](#)

[Unix »](#)

Using cloud computing to complete this course involves two major components: (1) Launching an instance on the cloud (essentially renting a virtual computer by the hour and turning it on) and (2) logging into that instance).

Covered in this section: logging into AWS EC2 console, starting an instance from the course AMI, configuring it in the console (select instance AMI, instance type, instance details, storage volumes, tags, security group, and key pairs).



[https://rnabio.org/module-00-setup/0000/07/01/Log\\_into\\_AWS/](https://rnabio.org/module-00-setup/0000/07/01/Log_into_AWS/)

# Login to AWS console



Account ID or alias

IAM user name

Password

Sign In



[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)

[Forgot password?](#)

<https://cshlworkshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

# Select "EC2" service

The screenshot shows the AWS search interface. A red arrow points to the search bar at the top left, which contains the text "EC2". Below the search bar, the results for "EC2" are displayed under two sections: "Services" and "Features".

**Services**

- EC2** ☆ Virtual Servers in the Cloud
- EC2 Image Builder ☆ A managed service to automate build, customize and deploy OS images
- AWS Firewall Manager ☆ Central management of firewall rules
- GuardDuty ☆ Intelligent Threat Detection to Protect Your AWS Accounts and Workloads

**Features**

- Dashboard
- Limits

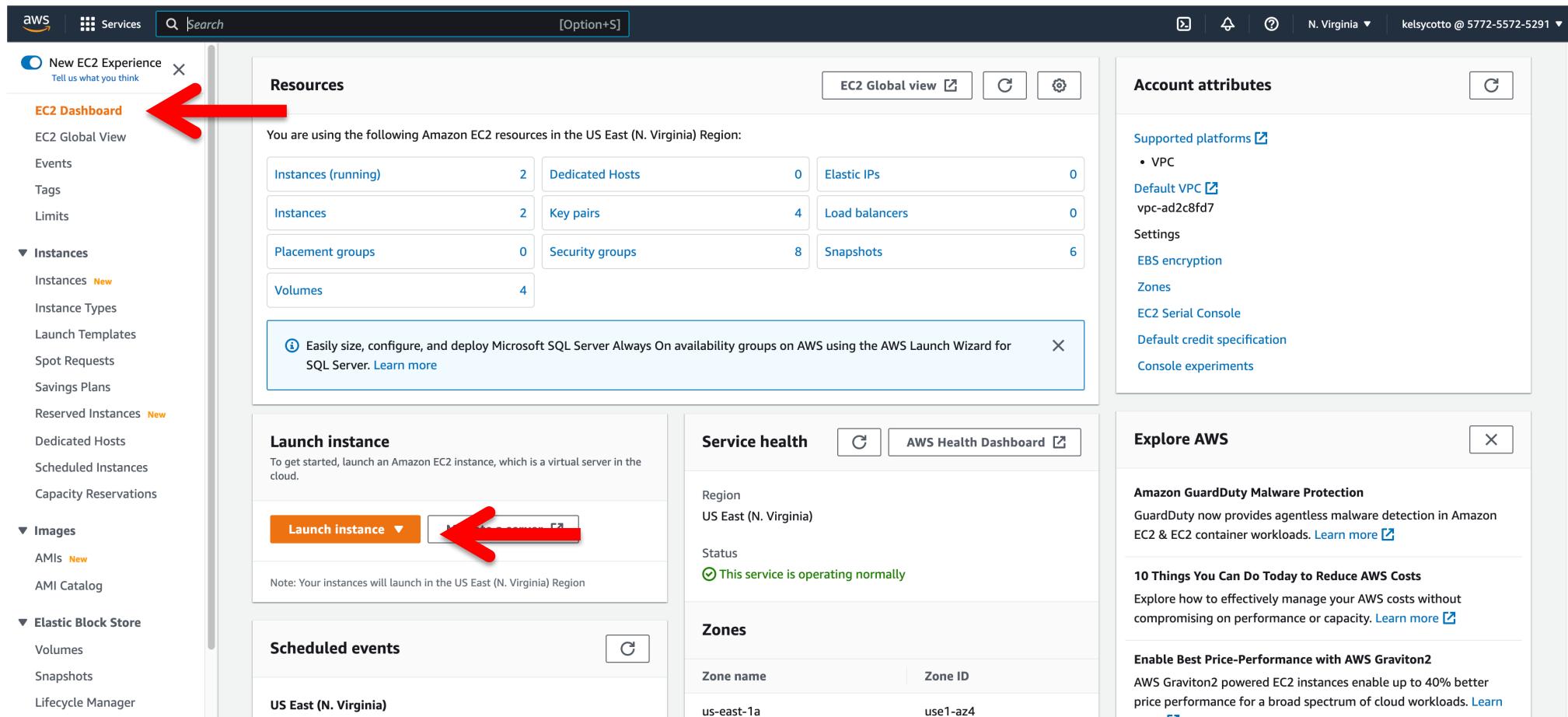
A large red arrow points to the "N. Virginia" region selection in the top right corner of the interface.

**Search for EC2**

**Welcome to AWS**

Make sure you are in N. Virginia region

# From EC2 Dashboard, launch a new Instance



# Name your instance “FirstnameLastname” (e.g. KelsyCotto)

The screenshot shows the "Launch an instance" wizard in the AWS EC2 console. The current step is "Name and tags". A red arrow points to the "Name" input field, which contains the value "KelsyCotto". To the right of the input field is a link "Add additional tags". Below this section is a collapsed panel titled "Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)". On the far right, there is a summary panel and a callout box detailing the free tier benefits.

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

**Launch an instance** Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

**Name and tags** Info

Name  Add additional tags

**Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)** Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

**Summary**

Number of instances Info

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI... read more  
ami-09d3b3274b6c5d4aa

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t1.micro

Firewall (security group)  
New security group

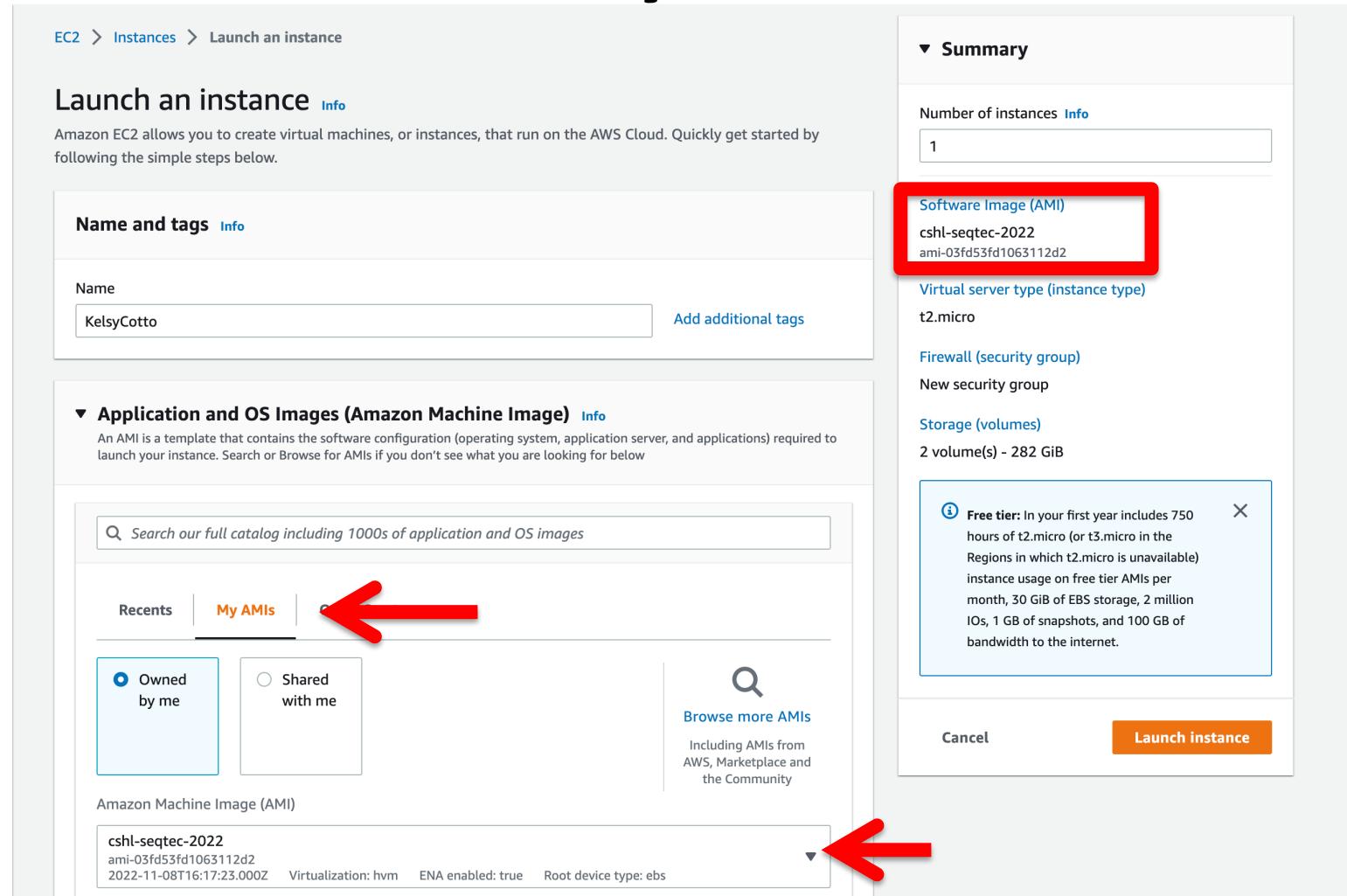
Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOPS, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel **Launch instance**

**Important: Don't forget to name your instance!**  
**(FirstnameLastname)**

# Choose an AMI – Find the CSHL SEQTEC 2022 AMI in the My AMIs



# Choose “m5.2xlarge” instance type, then “Next: Configure Instance Details”.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda "Create Function" wizard. On the left, under "Amazon Machine Image (AMI)", the selected AMI is "cshl-seqtec-2022" (ami-03fd53fd1063112d2). Below it, the "Instance type" section is expanded, showing "m5.2xlarge" selected. A red arrow points from the "Compare instance types" link to the "m5.2xlarge" selection. On the right, the "Virtual server type (instance type)" field is also set to "m5.2xlarge".

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

cshl-seqtec-2022  
ami-03fd53fd1063112d2  
2022-11-08T16:17:23.000Z Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

-

Architecture AMI ID

x86\_64 ami-03fd53fd1063112d2

▼ Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type

m5.2xlarge  
Family: m5 8 vCPU 32 GiB Memory  
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.384 USD per Hour  
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.752 USD per Hour

Compare instance types

Software Image (AMI)

cshl-seqtec-2022  
ami-03fd53fd1063112d2

Virtual server type (instance type)  
m5.2xlarge

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

2 volume(s) - 282 GiB

**i** Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet. [X](#)

# Choose an existing key pair: "cshl\_2022\_student"

The screenshot shows the 'Choose an existing key pair' step in the AWS Lambda 'Create New Function' wizard. It displays two sections: 'Instance type' and 'Key pair (login)'. The 'Instance type' section shows an m5.2xlarge instance selected, with details about its family, vCPUs, memory, and pricing. The 'Key pair (login)' section shows the key pair name 'cshl\_2022\_student' selected, with a red arrow pointing to it. A 'Create new key pair' button is also visible.

▼ Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type

m5.2xlarge

Family: m5 8 vCPU 32 GiB Memory

On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.384 USD per Hour

On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.752 USD per Hour

▼ Compare instance types

▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

cshl\_2022\_student

[Create new key pair](#)

Select an Existing Security Group, choose "SSH\_HTTP". Then hit "Review and Launch".

**Network settings** [Info](#)

[Edit](#)

Network [Info](#)  
vpc-ad2c8fd7

Subnet [Info](#)  
No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)  
Enable

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)  
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group  Select existing security group [Compare security group rules](#)

Select security groups ▾

SSH/HTTP/Jupyter sg-0fd7356e013ca81a3 [X](#)  
VPC: vpc-ad2c8fd7

Software Image (AMI)  
cshl-seqtec-2022  
ami-03fd53fd1063112d2

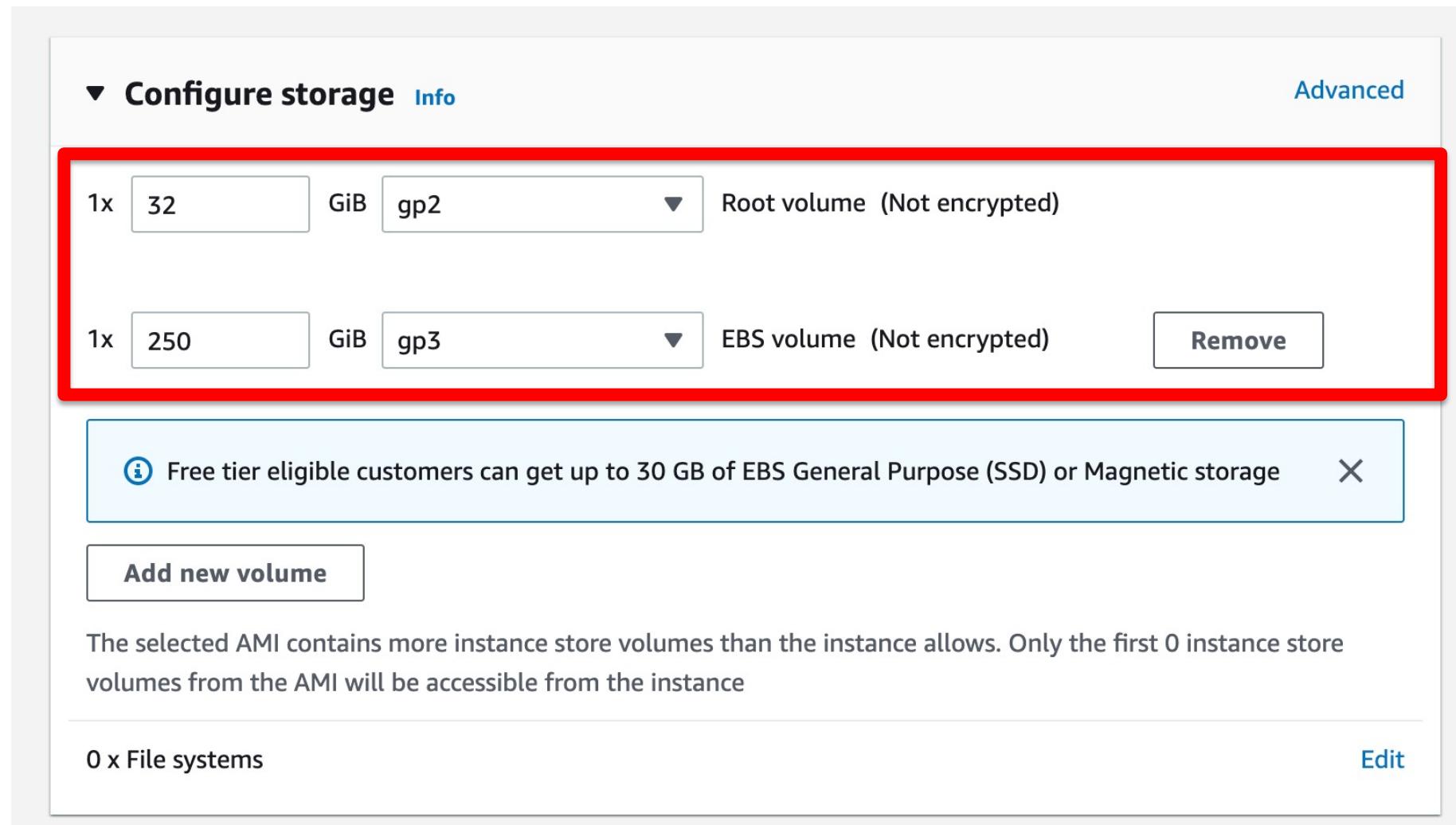
Virtual server type (instance type)  
m5.2xlarge

Firewall (security group)  
SSH/HTTP/Jupyter

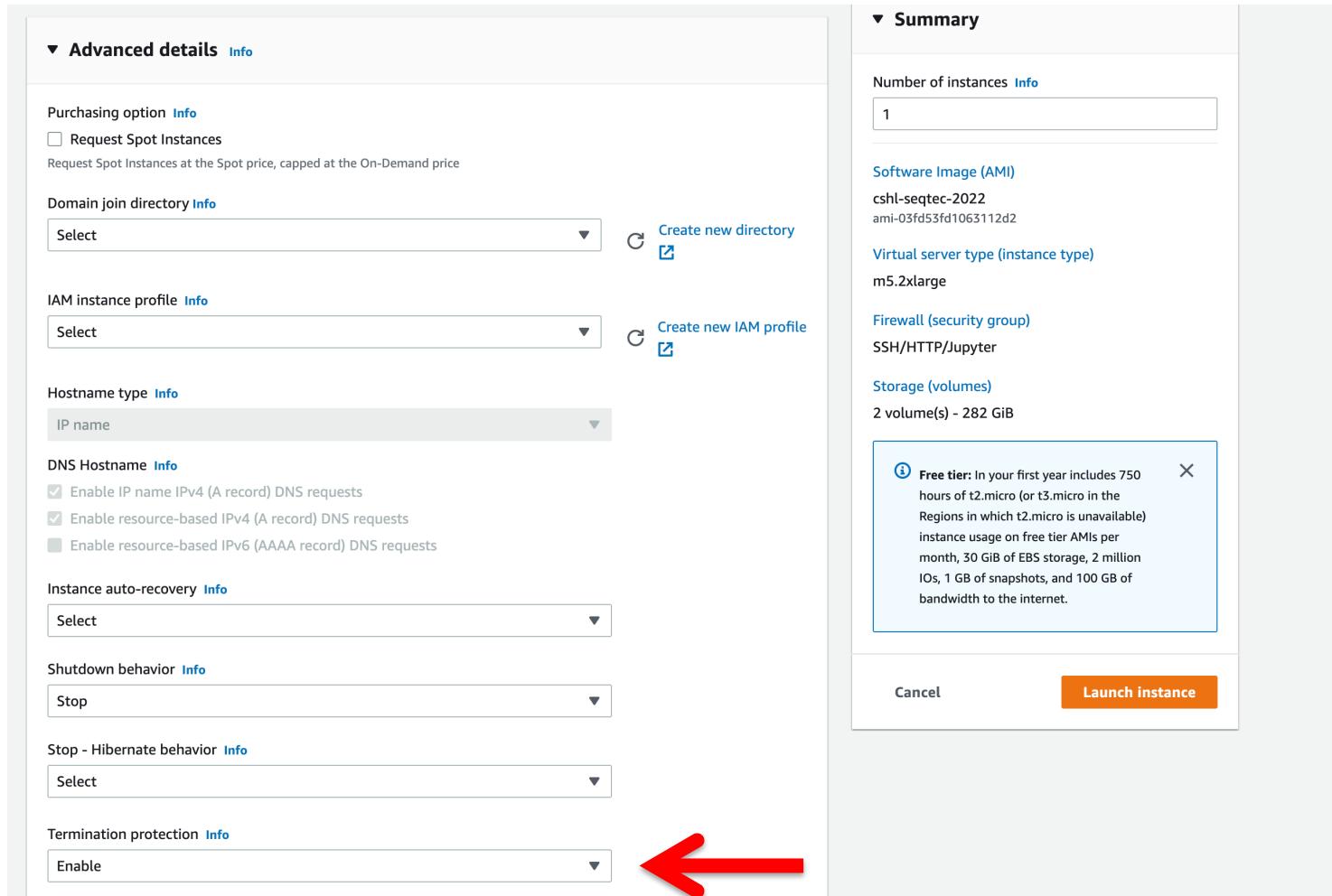
Storage (volumes)  
2 volume(s) - 282 GiB

**i** **Free tier:** In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet. [X](#)

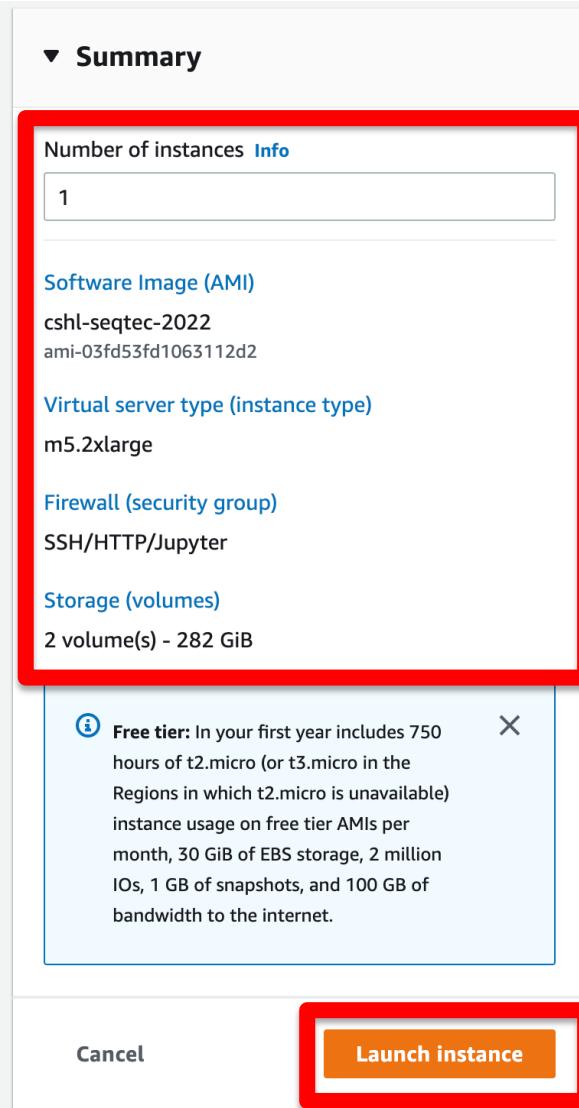
You should see 1 32 GiB root volume and 1 250 GiB EBS volume as the two storage volumes.



# Select “Enable” for termination protection.



# Review the details of your instance and hit Launch



# View Instances to see your new instance spinning up!

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance



Success

Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-00e1dc9cd6843478d)

▶ Launch log

## Next Steps

### Create billing and free tier usage alerts

To manage costs and avoid surprise bills, set up email notifications for billing and free tier usage thresholds.

[Create billing alerts](#)

### Connect to your instance

Once your instance is running, log into it from your local computer.

[Connect to instance](#)

[Learn more](#)

### Connect an RDS database New

Configure the connection between an EC2 instance and a database to allow traffic flow between them.

[Connect an RDS database](#)

[Create a new RDS database](#) [Learn more](#)

[View all instances](#)

# Find YOUR instance, select it, and then hit connect for instructions on how to connect (It may take some time for your instance to be ready)

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances (selected), Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, and more. The main content area has a title 'Instances (1/3) Info' and a search bar. A table lists three instances: 'Kcotto', 'Instructor\_test', and 'KelsyCotto'. The 'KelsyCotto' row is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to its checkbox. The 'Connect' button in the top right is also highlighted with a red box. Below the table, a detailed view for 'Instance: i-00e1dc9cd6843478d (KelsyCotto)' is shown. The 'Details' tab is selected. Under 'Instance summary', the 'Public IPv4 address' field contains '100.26.22.19 | open address' with a red arrow pointing to it. Other fields include 'Private IPv4 addresses' (172.31.28.82), 'Public IPv4 DNS' (ec2-100-26-22-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com), and 'Elastic IP addresses' (empty). The 'Instance state' is listed as 'Running'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elast
Kcotto	i-0302a728fbdc4095f	Running	m5.2xlarge	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-18-234-50-3.comp...	18.234.50.3	-
Instructor_test	i-088f1b7da8b8d0656	Running	m5.2xlarge	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-18-212-77-248.co...	18.212.77.248	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KelsyCotto	i-00e1dc9cd6843478d	Running	m5.2xlarge	Initializing	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-100-26-22-19.com...	100.26.22.19	-

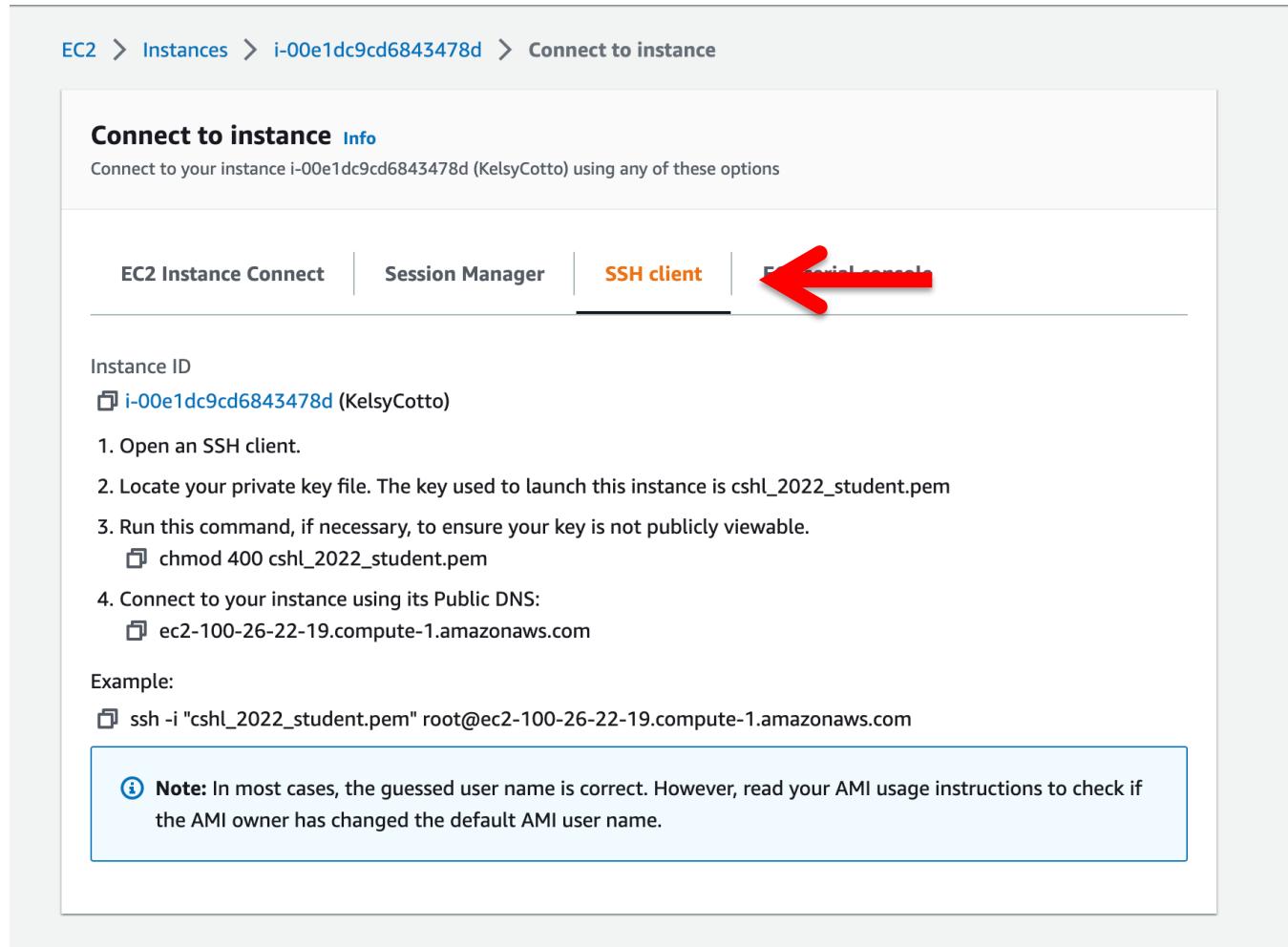
**Instance: i-00e1dc9cd6843478d (KelsyCotto)**

**Details** **Security** **Networking** **Storage** **Status checks** **Monitoring** **Tags**

**Instance summary** **Info**

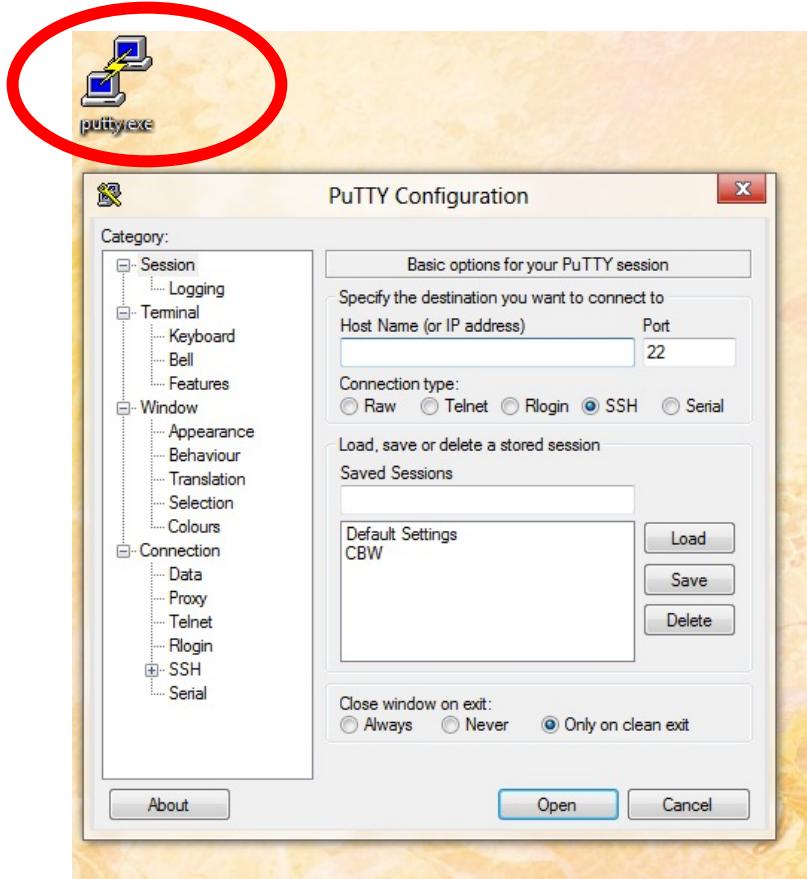
Instance ID i-00e1dc9cd6843478d (KelsyCotto)	Public IPv4 address 100.26.22.19   <a href="#">open address</a>	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.28.82
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-100-26-22-19.compute-1.amazonaws.com   <a href="#">open address</a>
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-28-82.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-28-82.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses -
Answer private resource DNS name IPv4 (A)	Instance type m5.2xlarge	

**Take note of your Public DNS/IP and the instructions on changing permissions for the key file (Note, we will login as ubuntu NOT root)**

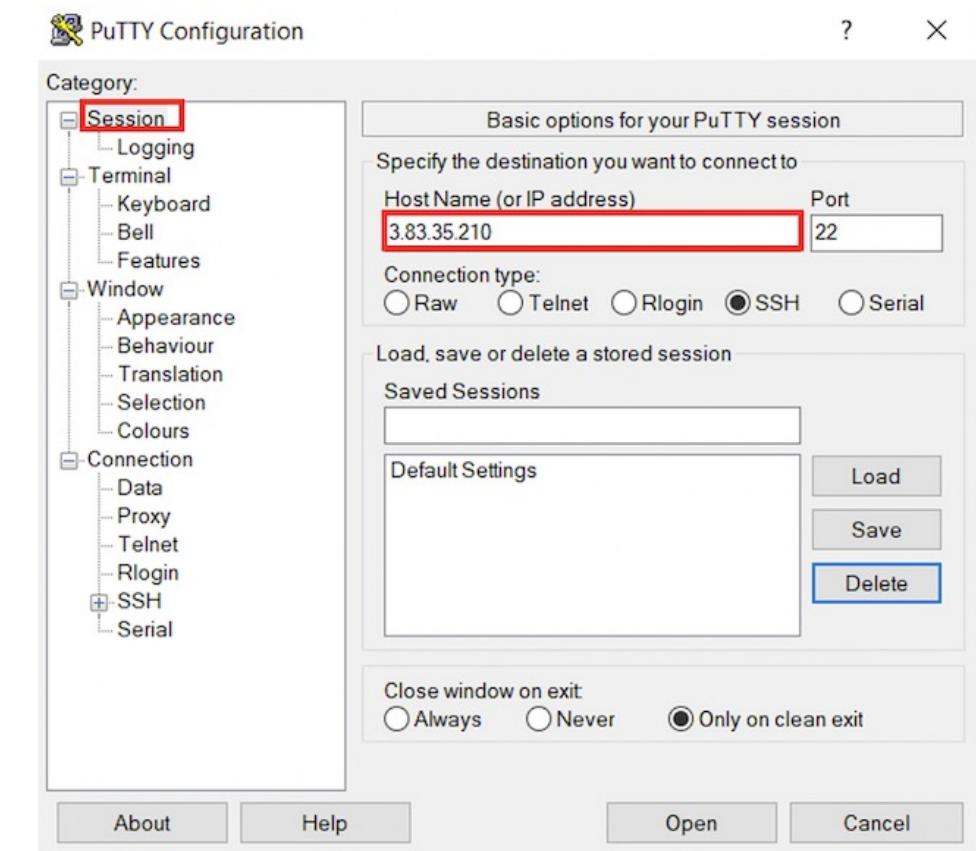


# Logging into your instance (Windows)

Open PuTTY

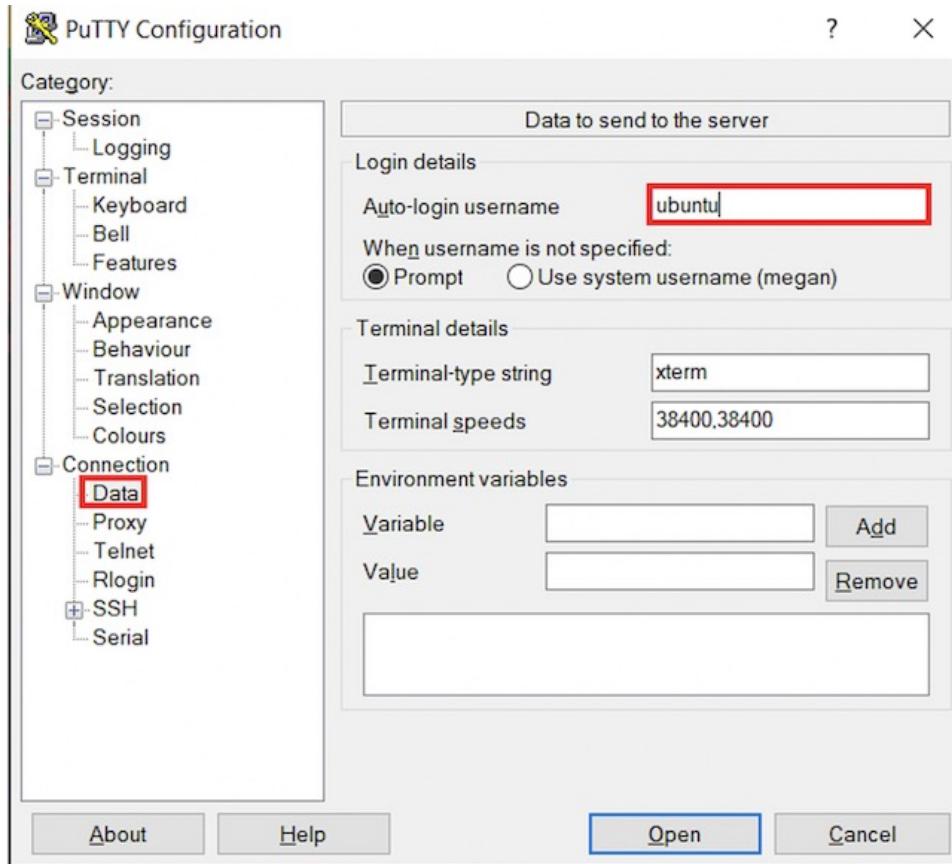


Enter the Host Name (IP address)

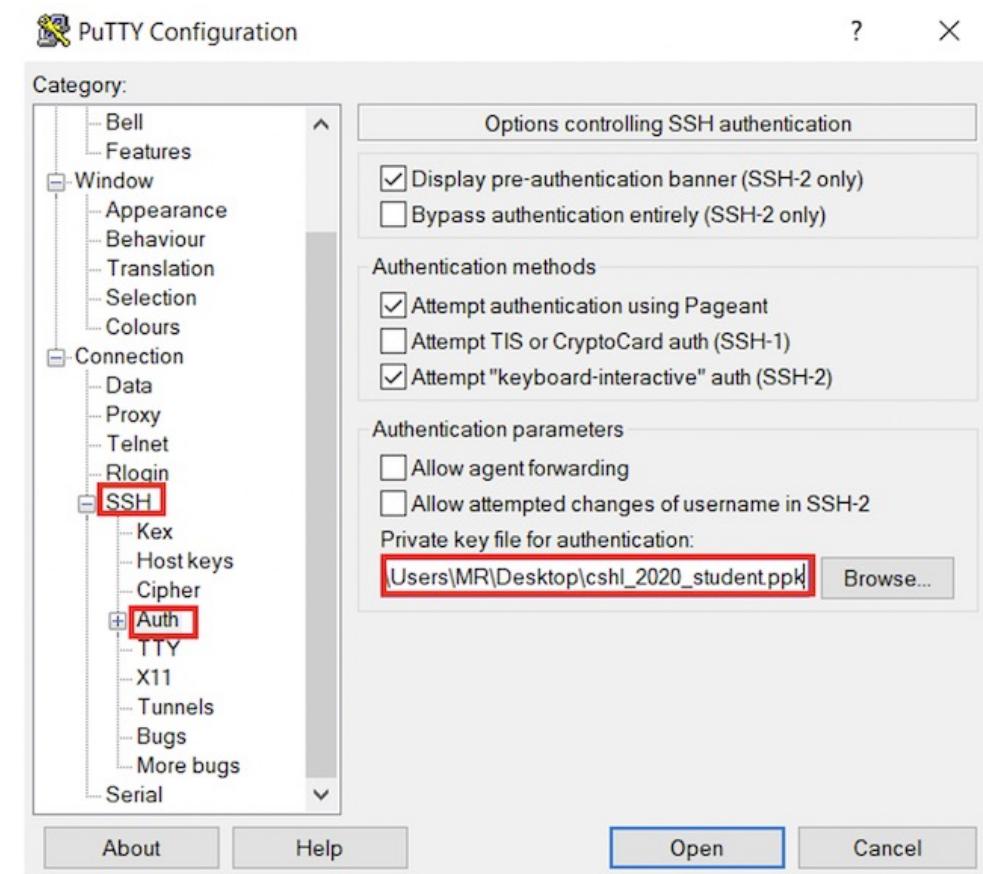


# Logging into your instance (Windows)

Choose Connection -> Data  
Enter the username 'ubuntu'



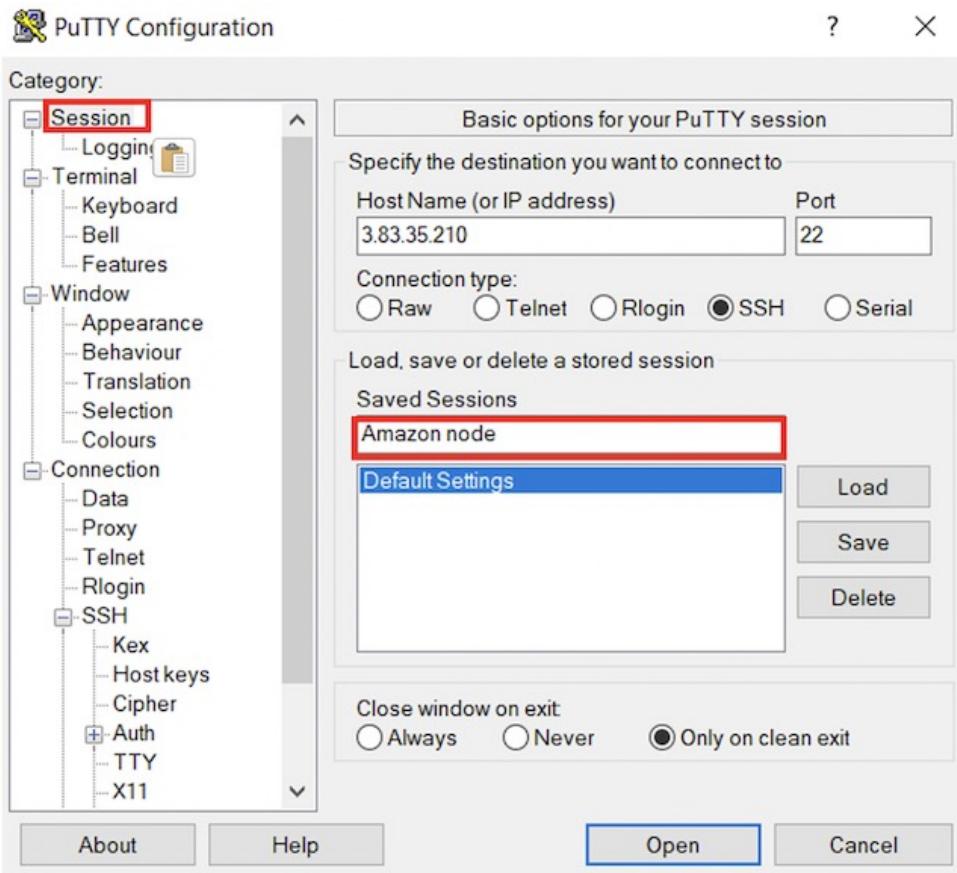
Choose SSH -> Auth  
Browse to Private key (ppk) file



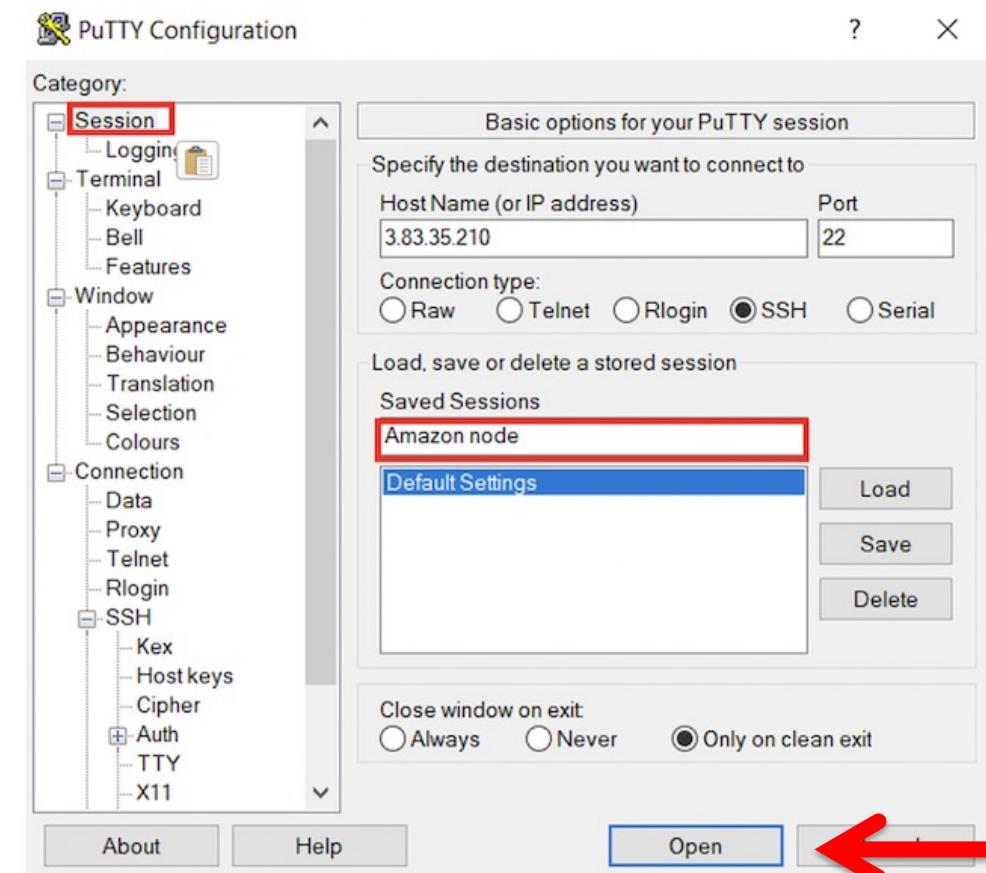
# Logging into your instance (Windows)

Choose Session

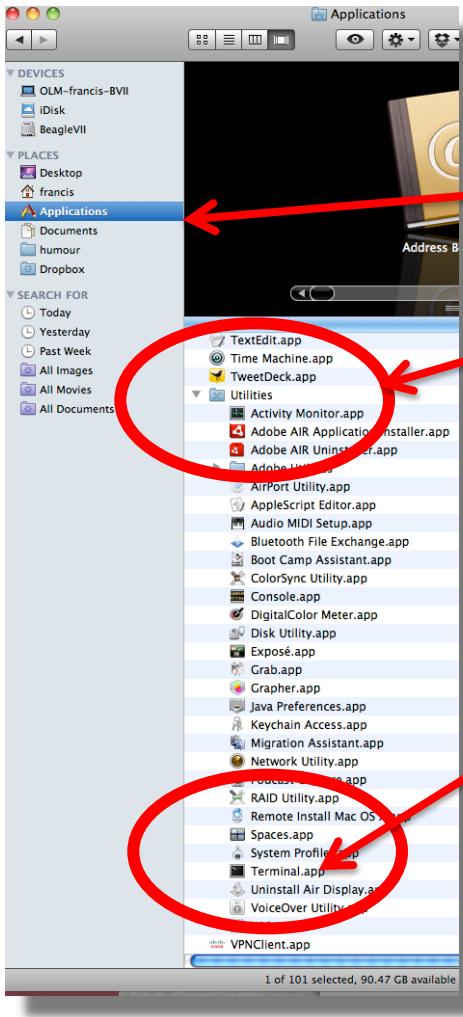
Save your session as "Amazon Node"



Double-click saved “Amazon Node” session OR  
Select “Amazon Node” session and click Open



# Logging into your instance (Mac)

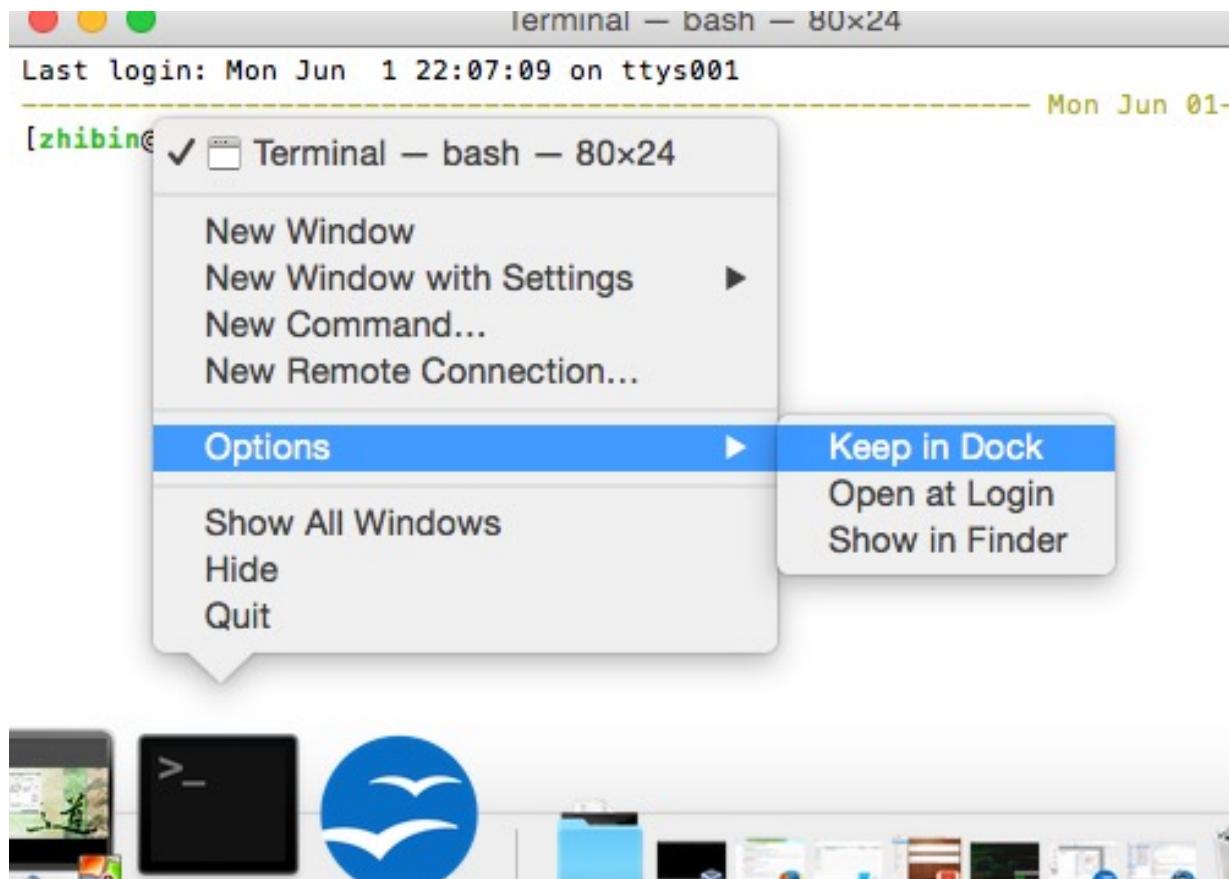


In a Finder window  
'Applications' -> 'Utilities' -> 'Terminal'



Or on your dock

# Add the terminal App to your dock



# Creating a working directory on your Mac called ‘cshl’

```
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ pwd
/Users/ogriffit
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ ls
Applications   Desktop      Dropbox      Movies       Public      gittemp     temp
Attachments    Documents    Google Drive  Music        bin         igv
Box Sync       Downloads    Library      Pictures    git         ncbi
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ mkdir cshl
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ cd cshl
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 ogriffit  staff   68 Nov 13 22:18 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 58 ogriffit  staff  1972 Nov 13 22:18 ..
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ █
```

mkdir cshl  
cd cshl

# Obtain the course SSH key file

- NOTE for Mac users. You will need to use a “.pem” file
- **NOTE for Windows Users.** You will need to use a “.ppk” file instead.
  - This is created from the “.pem” file.
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/convert-pem-file-into-ppk/>
- The SSH key file will be used to securely login to your student instance on the cloud

**Save the pem/ppk file you received via email/slack to your new cshl folder**

# Viewing the ‘key’ file once downloaded

`cat cshl_2021_student.pem`

```
Kelsys-MacBook-Pro:keys kcotto$ cat cshl_2019_student.pem
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAgGtpnqERtEu/SCmeF2r1HMESMao0fEJiAwQwk2/SNXK8izr0IH0zTVvmE1D
VUwWq7pkvhjh05pDb+2U9HiZe3sxLv3S1NrkATYF/NsrpwB+q1vwqzGW9sQ6uj45RWrPkiZlsaj
TQZmyFRu+t1JTRU3hQDqA0MRWTx1Wxv0gFzuZy/qb+DALuFQsInrEKnijrwdLmd6usaBTvhc0gFS
B9oEelH0bZHJTZFW/wP+Z0uZq0Ujir7Qw0LTM45QH/L0dBdUl3k/mBeez00yvnKMwj8E4Xi0rQ0t
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7vY5b6UAQgahXf0dpGFxt6P6qb/BKFQFsThXk7GXMyS/kr4w7ZlhPWHRMSu2UBdS/a/beAVN76qU
E/10HR30oAuqghusZabpbX7MJl00VcviaQgeF8Z+xf2uugDEAKut1PxW0+yvGM4SpZZ0skFZz6YI
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/XY+w26cgipM+K5eQfxSr4Yb8BQKjRktMzBzf5nKdaX4pzYIquQH02B0HDhTooHAhkbTMTmKukv4
oEW06wcEE6RQi fw4xbMEnfQfHJB121am+jwI8Xb7idwMG4pU/nsCgYEAtD0x4bNC1X3A5by50uY0
WXrtgQszCXycbkrpbjRET12f9hgz9MRMHY/xH/XGvMutZSFV2rCZRwd7lm+QWGadk/MQS0kouzW6
gSasyjFq+MKCkqYnS3/JTbx8yrLZmzl0LtX6pwmwg0Zy8aJjYHo9a2/EI8Tjh2d0SxeadIRVYP8C
gYAToiXww1Vdu+dj/7TDLqYCdHOVAxJX/utI9Q3yoIryuh+bWmFvEIvAmIGXyyQZRyoZwgIS4A
PNH03+bEa+69wbzlhksiK5g8GKgISVdLC4rZZXB5ehgTmWV7IgJ89y/SF4G/Ityo30K0ohALh597
NcvNEzzqrutja1IIMvTKMwKBgQCkM+QP1Tqc0TbVlfvClviXuJBLsiJLCImYeZL0nZVmIMusbhxX
b8ZQYGSyUz09nulXau1G1QDvXvf089CzWL1SomxBoHlFJQvGwa9FfYQRIVPHuqut8rs4oPGn0QzC
h7M7QCJcr00oAcrSLLkQmgz+phIw7BzFr039J4HFiRInjQKBgQCtdEvcbtyk8Jh4WH3z0wpkc43f
U8DZhZwjRQpGWlD8CPj9RgRnE4+1PCH6s/RLQf7SiE1ZjX/0Ud0WPEvr0j5sVjy0IujohRbty0CM
oqWeSeUb1sLogRvMrTfCEpl/rz3GpoQ1SC/5s6XvjnnKK8RN8s7MseLuuJ63T/CRBpIs8A==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----Kelsys-MacBook-Pro:keys kcotto$
```

# Changing file permissions of your ‘key’ file (Mac/Linux)

ls -l (long listing)

```
-rw-r--r--@ 1 kcotto staff 1696 Nov 9 09:19 cshl_2022_student.pem
```

    rwx : owner

    rwx : group

    rwx: world

        r read (4)

        w write (2)

        x execute (1)

Which ever way you add these 3 numbers, you know which integers were used (6 is always 4+2, 5 is 4+1, 4 is by itself, 0 is none of them etc ...)

So, when you have:

**chmod 400 <file name>**

It is “r” for the the file owner **only**

# Logging into your instance

## Mac/Linux

```
cd ~/cshl  
chmod 400 cshl_2022_student.pem  
ssh -i cshl_2022_student.pem ubuntu@[YOUR PUBLIC IP]
```

# Copying files from AWS to your computer (using a web browser)

## Index of /

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 <a href="#">anaconda3/</a>	2022-11-07 16:56	-	
 <a href="#">bin/</a>	2022-11-08 10:39	-	
 <a href="#">src/</a>	2022-11-08 10:25	-	
 <a href="#">tmp</a>	2022-07-04 07:24	736K	
 <a href="#">workspace/</a>	2022-11-08 10:58	-	

*Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at 100.26.22.19 Port 80*

[http://\[YOUR PUBLIC DNS OR IP\]/](http://[YOUR PUBLIC DNS OR IP]/)

# Logging out of your instance

**Mac/Linux – simply type exit**

exit

Note, this disconnects the terminal session (ssh connection) to your cloud instance. But, your cloud instance is still running! See next slide for how to stop your instance.

# When you are done for the day you can “Stop” your instance – Don’t Terminate!

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances (selected), and Images. Under Instances, the 'Instances' tab is selected. A red arrow points from the 'Instances' tab to the 'Instances' section in the main content area. Another red arrow points from the 'Instances' section to the 'KelsyCotto' instance, which is highlighted with a blue selection bar. A third red arrow points from the 'KelsyCotto' instance to the context menu that appears when right-clicking. This menu includes options like Launch instances, Stop instance (which is highlighted with a red box), Start instance, Reboot instance, Hibernate instance, Terminate instance, Instance settings, Networking, Security, and Image and templates. The 'Stop instance' option is the target of the final red arrow.

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Stop instance’

# Next morning, you can “Start” your instance again

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Tags, Limits, and a expanded 'Instances' section containing 'Instances' (New), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances (New), Dedicated Hosts, Scheduled Instances, and Capacity Reservations. A red arrow points from the 'Instances' link in the sidebar to the 'Instances' tab in the main header. Another red arrow points from the 'Instances' tab to the table below. In the table, there are three instances listed: 'Kcotto' (Running), 'Instructor\_test' (Running), and 'KelsyCotto' (Stopped). A red arrow points to the 'Stopped' status of 'KelsyCotto'. To the right of the table is a 'Actions' dropdown menu with options: Launch instances, Launch instance from template, Migrate a server, Connect, Stop instance, Start instance (which is highlighted with a red arrow), Reboot instance, Hibernate instance, Terminate instance, Instance settings, and Networking. The 'Start instance' option is highlighted with a red box.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elast...
Kcotto	i-0302a728fbdc4095f	Running	m5.2xlarge	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-18-234-50-3.comp...	18.234.50.3	-
Instructor_test	i-088f1b7da8b8d0656	Running	m5.2xlarge	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-18-212-77-248.co...	18.212.77.248	-
KelsyCotto	i-00e1dc9cd6843478d	Stopped	m5.2xlarge	-	-	t-1a	-	-	-

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Start Instance’

**When you restart your instance you will need to find your new Public DNS or IP address. Select your instance and “Connect” or look in Description tab. Then go back to instructions for “Logging into your instance”**

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. In the top left, there's a sidebar with various navigation links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, and Network & Security. The main area displays a table of instances with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, and Public IPv4 IP. Three instances are listed: Kcotto, Instructor\_test, and KelsyCotto. The KelsyCotto instance is selected, and its details are shown in a modal below. The modal has tabs for Details, Security, Networking, Storage, Status checks, Monitoring, and Tags. The Details tab is active, showing the Instance summary. Under Instance summary, the Public IPv4 address is listed as 100.26.22.19 with a link to open address. A red arrow points to the 'Connect' button in the top right of the main header, and another red arrow points to the Public IPv4 address in the modal.

# So, at this point:

- Your laptop/pc is ready for the workshop
- If it is not, you know where to get the information you need
- You know how to login to AWS
- The next step is to login to your linux machine on AWS and learn the basics of a linux command line

# Break

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- **HDD** - Hard disk drive. A particular type of storage hardware that is generally cheaper and larger but slower than SSD. HDD drives are traditional hard drives that access data on a spinning magnetic disk.
- **Ephemeral storage** - Also known as Instance Store storage. Data storage associated with an EC2 instance that is local to the host computer. This storage does not persist when the instance is stopped or terminated. In other words, anything you store in this way will be lost if the system is stopped or terminated. Instance store volumes may be backed by SSD or HDD devices.

# What is a Region?

- An AWS Region is set of compute resources that Amazon maintains (like the Data Center image shown before)
- Each Region corresponds to a physical warehouse of compute hardware (computers, storage, networking, etc.).
- At the time of writing there are 27 regions with more planned to come online soon: (US East (N.Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (Oregon), US West (N. California), GovCloud (US-West), GovCloud (US-East), Canada (Central), EU (Ireland), EU (Frankfurt), EU (London), EU (Paris), EU (Milan), EU (Stockholm), Middle East (Bahrain), Middle East (UAE), Africa (Cape Town), Asia Pacific (Singapore), Asia Pacific (Sydney), Asia Pacific (Seoul), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Asia Pacific (Mumbai), Asia Pacific (Hong Kong), Asia Pacific (Beijing), Asia Pacific (Osaka), Asia Pacific (Jakarta), Asia Pacific (Ningxia), and South America (Sao Paulo)).
- When you are logged into the AWS EC2 console, you are always operating in one of these regions.

# What is a Region?

- Current region shown in the upper right corner of console
- It is important to pay attention to what region you are using for several reasons.
  - When you create an EC2 instance (EBS volume, etc) in one region you won't see it in another region.
  - The cost to use many AWS resources varies by region.
  - The region may influence network performance when you are accessing the instance, especially if you need to transfer large amounts of data in or out.
  - Billing is tracked separately for each region
  - Generally you should choose a region that is close to you or your users. But cost is also a consideration.