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Amazon Web Services

AWS or Amazon Web Services is a cloud service provider that offers various computing services that are accessible over the public internet.

AWS manages and maintains hardware and infrastructure, saving organizations and individuals the cost and complexity of purchasing and running resources on site. These resources may be accessed for free or on a pay-per-use basis.

Some of the services available in AWS are:

EC2	(Elastic Compute Cloud)
Lambda	(Serverless Compute Service)
S3	(Simple Storage Service)
EBS	(Elastic Block Storage)
RDS	(Relational Database Service)
IAM	(Identity and Access Management)
Cloud Watch	(Monitoring and Observability Service)
Cloud Front	(Fast content delivery network(CDN) service)
Terraform	(Infrastructure as Code)



Compute

These services help developers build, deploy, and scale an application in the cloud platform.

AWS EC2

- It is a web service that allows developers to rent virtual machines and automatically scales the compute capacity when required.
- It offers various instance types to developers so that they can choose required resources such as CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity based on their application requirements.

AWS Lambda

- It is a serverless compute service. It is also responsible for executing code for applications.
 - It helps you execute a program without the hassle of managing servers.
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Storage

AWS provides web data storage service for archiving data. Also, its primary advantage is disaster data recovery with high durability.

Amazon S3

- It is an open cloud-based storage service that is utilized for online data backup.
- Amazon S3 provides storage through a web services interface and is designed for developers where web-scale computing can be easier for them.

Amazon EBS

- It provides a high availability storage volume for persistent data. It is mainly used by Amazon EC2 instances.
 - EBS volumes are used explicitly for primary storage such as file storage, databases storage, and block-level storage.
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Database

AWS database domain service offers cost-efficient, highly secure, and scalable database instances in the cloud.

Amazon DynamoDB

- It is a flexible NoSQL database service that offers fast and reliable performance with no scalability issues.

- It is a multi-region and durable database with instant built-in security, backup and restores features.

Amazon RDS

- It is a managed distributed relational database cloud service that helps developers to operate and scale a database in a simple manner.
 - Launched to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling process for developers while accessing a relational database.
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Networking and Delivery of Content

It offers a highly secure cloud platform and connects your physical network to your private VN with a high transfer speed.

VPC

- It helps a developer to deploy AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances into a private virtual cloud.
- It gives you control over the complete cloud network environment, including the section of your IP address range, subnets, route table configuration, and network gateways.
- With this, developers can both IPv4 and IPv6 at a time for your resources in a highly secure environment.

Route 53

- It is a web service with a highly available Domain Name System (DNS) that helps users to route software by translating the text into an IP address.
 - Launched for developers to provide them a cost-effective method of routing end users to cloud applications.
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Developer Tools

It helps a user build, deploy, and run an application source code automatically. It also updates the server and instance on the workload.

CodeStar

- It is a service designed to manage application development in a single place. Here, developers can quickly develop, build and deploy applications on AWS

Code Build

- This removes the hassle of managing physical servers and helps developers build and test code with continuous scaling.

- In simple words, it compiles your code, executes unit tests, and gives output artifacts that are ready to deploy.
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Security, Identity & Compliance

It helps in monitoring a safe environment for your AWS resources by providing limited access to specific users.

IAM

- Identity Access Management is a framework that helps in maintaining access to AWS services in a secure way.
- The service gives you Shared access to your AWS account and Secure access to AWS services that run on the AWS EC2 application.

KMS

- It enables users to create and manage the encryption keys that are used for encrypting data.
 - The service includes a key generation method where digital sign within your applications becomes easier.
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Management Tools

Using this service, an individual can optimize costs, minimize risks, and automate all the resources running efficiently on the AWS infrastructure.

Cloud Watch

- It is a monitoring tool for AWS resources and customer applications running on the AWS platform.
- The service helps you gather and access all your operational data in the form of logs from a single interface.

Cloud Formation

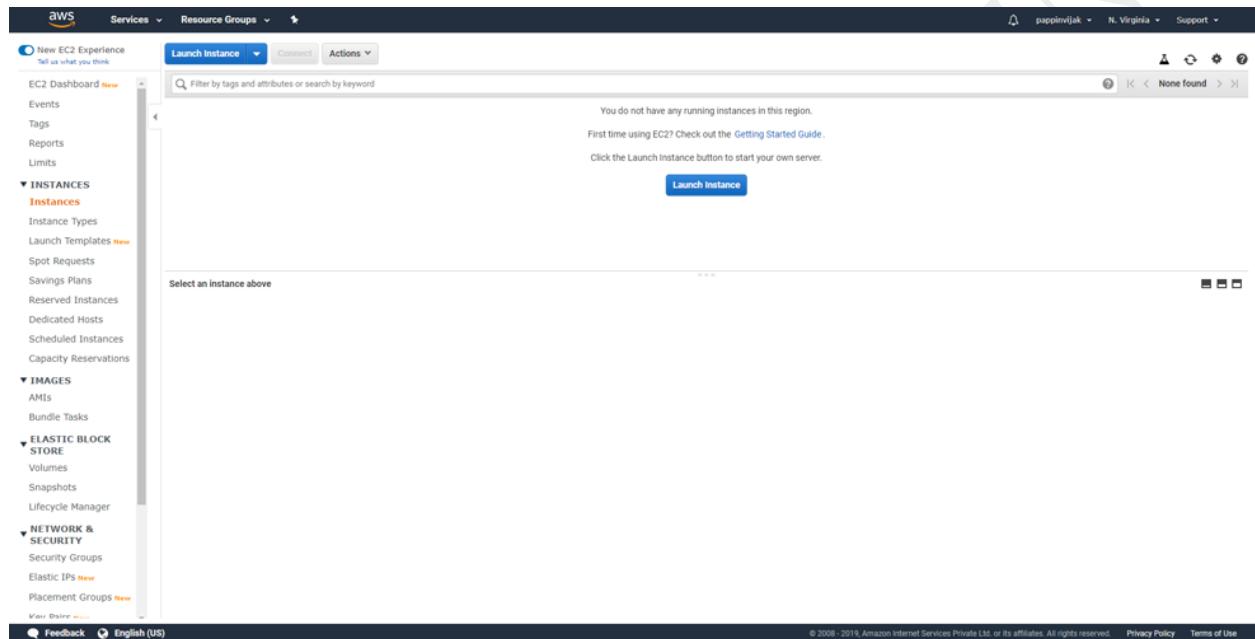
- This service helps you in monitoring all your AWS resources in one place so that you can spend minimum time managing those resources and maximum time developing applications.
 - It allows developers to manage their cloud infrastructure either in a text file or a template.
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Steps to Launch a Virtual Machine (VM) using EC2

Step 1: Configure Amazon Machine Image

Let's start creating an AWS EC2 Instance. Go to AWS console and navigate to Services >> EC2.

Click on Instances on the left sidebar.



Click **Launch instance**.

aws Services Resource Groups

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

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace, or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"

Quick Start

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

Free tier only

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-00068cd7555f543d5 (64-bit x86) / ami-035240afa793c0dbb (64-bit Arm)

Amazon Linux

Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2018.03.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-02eb20649e0990cb4

Amazon Linux

Free tier eligible

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0c322300a1d05dc79 (64-bit x86) / ami-03587fa4048e9eb92 (64-bit Arm)

Red Hat

Free tier eligible

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0547b15662b28a111 (64-bit x86) / ami-008a07c567b8da5ca (64-bit Arm)

SUSE Linux

Free tier eligible

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-04b7e92b5572fa0d1 (64-bit x86) / ami-0bba96c31d87e65d9 (64-bit Arm)

Free tier eligible

Ubuntu Server 16.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-04763b3055de4860b (64-bit x86) / ami-02ca3cadbcb293e21 (64-bit Arm)

Free tier eligible

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Now you can select the AMI here. Choose Ubuntu server 18.04 image here.

Step 2: Choose Instance type

Here you can choose your desired machine type. If you wish to get benefited using the free tier you can choose **t2.micro** type instance.

aws Services Resource Groups

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. 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 types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs (1)	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GiB) (1)	EBS-Optimized Available (1)	Network Performance (1)	IPv6 Support (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.nano	2	0.5	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.micro	2	1	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.small	2	2	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.medium	2	4	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t3a.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	Up to 5 Gigabit	Yes

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

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Click **Configure Instance Details**.

Step 3: Configure Instance

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 (i) 1 [Launch into Auto Scaling Group \(i\)](#)

Purchasing option (i) ☐ Request Spot instances

Network (i) vpc-9cb7d9e6 (default) [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet (i) No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) [Create new subnet](#)

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

Placement group (i) ☐ Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation (i) Open [Create new Capacity Reservation](#)

IAM role (i) None [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior (i) Stop

Enable termination protection (i) ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring (i) ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
Additional charges apply.

Tenancy (i) Shared - Run a shared hardware instance
Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

Elastic Inference (i) ☐ Add an Elastic Inference accelerator
Additional charges apply.

T2/T3 Unlimited (i) ☐ Enable
Additional charges may apply.

File systems (i) [Add file systems](#) [Add to user data](#) [Create new file system](#)

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

Here you can choose how your instance should run as dedicated or as shared. But for now you can leave all settings to be as default.

Click **Add Storage**.

Step 4: Add Storage

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 (i)	Device (i)	Snapshot (i)	Size (GiB) (i)	Volume Type (i)	IOPS (i)	Throughput (MB/s) (i)	Delete on Termination (i)	Encryption (i)
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-02e105f8377cd927	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.](#)

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

You can also leave this step to be with the default settings.

Click **Add Tags**.

Step 5: Add Tags

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 = Webservet. 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 (1) Volumes (1)

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)

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Security Group

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Tags are useful to identify the Instance, here we will assign a name to our instance.

Click 'Add Tag' to add a name tag and enter a name in the value field.

Click **Configure Security Group**.

Step 6: Configure Security Group

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: launch-wizard-1

Description: launch-wizard-1 created 2019-12-27T08:52:10.733+05:30

Type (1)	Protocol (1)	Port Range (1)	Source (1)	Description (1)
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 is an important setup where you can allow connections to your instance by opening certain ports.

By default SSH port is enabled. (port 22)

If you need your website to be viewed in the internet then you need add rules to allow connections to HTTP and HTTPS.

Click **Add rule**.

From the type select **HTTP**. (port 80)

Again click **Add rule**.

From the type select **HTTPS**. (port 443)

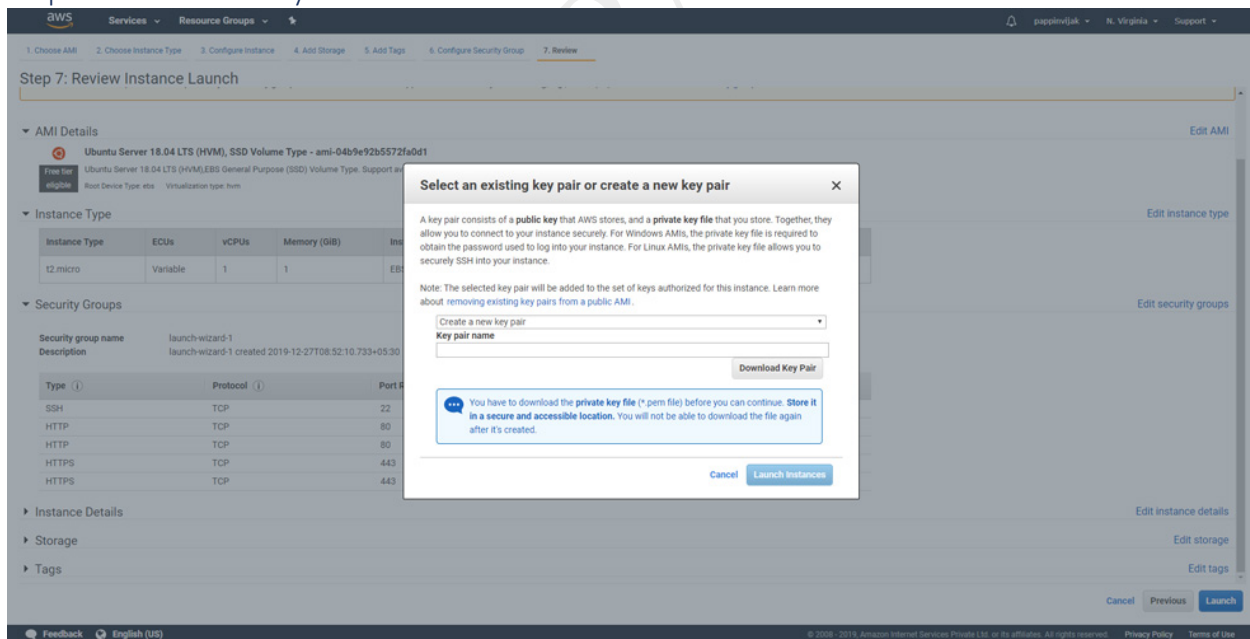
If you need any additional ports opened you can add rules for those ports also.

Click **Review and Launch**.

Step 7: Review the Instance details

In this section you can review all the options you have chosen in the steps before. Once you have reviewed them you can click **launch**.

Step 8: Create PEM key and launch Instance



Now you will be prompted to assign a key pair to access your instance.

Select **create a new key pair**.

Enter a name to your key. <yourname_aws_key>

Click **Download Key Pair**.

Important: Save the key pair, if you miss this key you won't be able to access your instance using SSH.

Click **Launch instances**.

That's all. Now your instances will be launched with Ubuntu 18.04 and will all the configurations you made.

Once the VM comes to running state, Make a copy of Public IP assigned to the VM.
Then from your local CLI, connect to that VM using ssh command

```
ssh -i <pem_key> ubuntu@<public_ip>
```

Steps to Install Jenkins application on above VM

- 1) Step1: Connect to VM using SSH, PEM key and Public IP
 - a. `ssh -i aws_key.pem ubuntu@13.127.8.20`
- 2) Step2: Install JAVA
 - a. `sudo apt update`
 - b. `sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk`
- 3) Step3: Add the jenkins Repository
 - a. Import GPG Keys

```
wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io.key |
sudo apt-key add -
```
 - b. Add the Jenkins repository to the system

```
sudo sh -c 'echo deb http://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable
binary/ > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'
```
- 4) Step4: Install jenkins
 - a. `sudo apt update`
 - b. `sudo apt install jenkins`
 - c. Press 'Y' to confirm the download and installation
 - d. To verify if jenkins is up and running
 - e. `sudo systemctl jenkins status`
- 5) Step5: Modify the Firewall to allow Jenkins
 - a. `sudo ufw allow 8080`
 - b. `sudo ufw status`
 - c. `sudo ufw enable`
- 6) Setup Jenkins
 - a. To launch and set up Jenkins, open a web browser, and navigate to the IP address of your server:
`http://ip_address_or_domain:8080`
 - b. Use the actual IP address or domain name for the server you're using Jenkins on.
 - c. You should see a page that prompts you to **Unlock Jenkins**. You'll need the default password. You can get the default password by switching to a command line and entering the following:
`sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword`
 - d. The system returns an alphanumeric code. Enter that code, then click **Continue**.
 - e. Next, you are prompted to either **Install suggested plugins** or **Select plugins to install**. It's fine to simply install the suggested plugins. You can always install more plugins later. The system continues the initial Jenkins setup.
 - f. Then you will be prompted to **Create First Admin User**. Enter the credentials you want to use for your Jenkins administrator, then **Save and Continue**.
 - g. After this, you should set up the **Instance Configuration**. This is the preferred network address for this Jenkins installation. Confirm the address you want to use for your server. This is most likely the same address you used to get

to this configuration page. When you're satisfied, click **Save and Finish**.

- h. You should see a page that says **Jenkins is ready!** You can click **Start using Jenkins** to open the Jenkins dashboard.

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