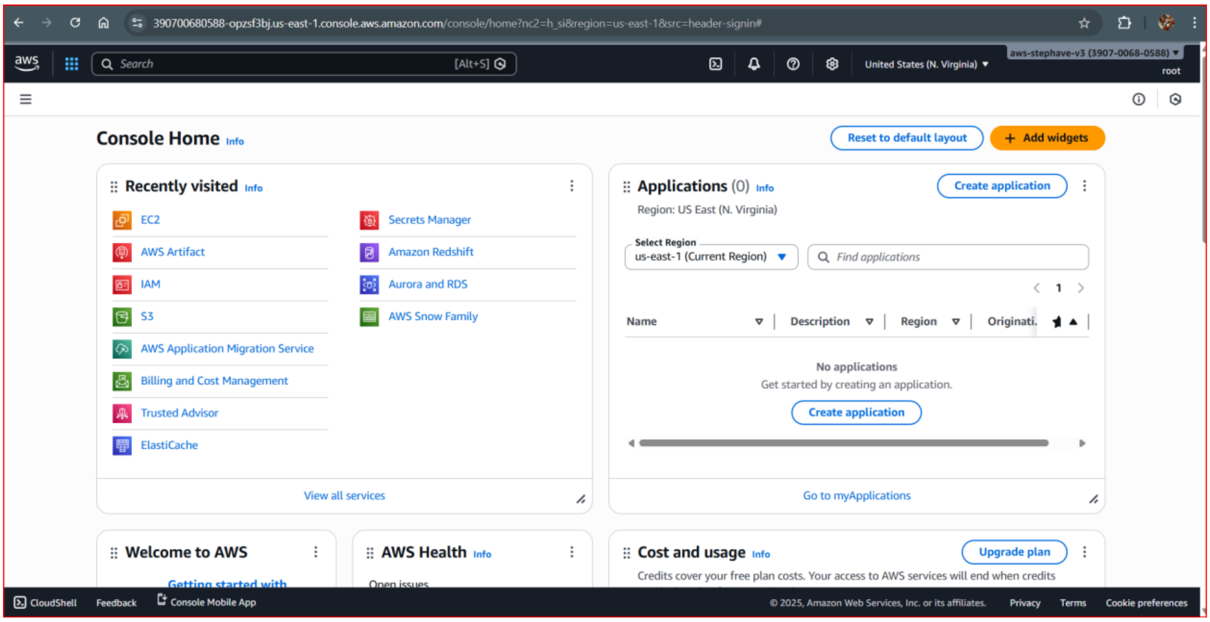
Why do we need to host html/txt file to web browser?

We host HTML and TXT files on a web server so that they can be delivered over the internet and interpreted by a web browser.

This process enables users to view web pages and read text files remotely, regardless of their physical location.

Login to AWS console



390700680588-opzsf3bj.us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/console/home?nc2=h_si&region=us-east-1&src=header-signin#

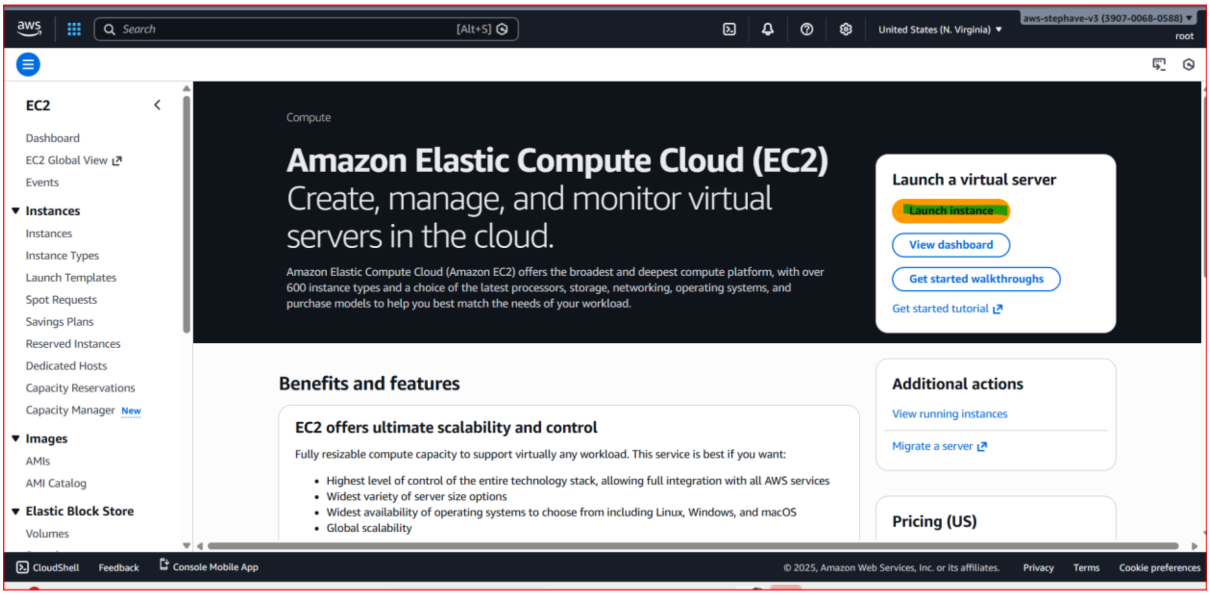
Select Region: us-east-1 (Current Region)

No applications

Get started by creating an application.

Credits cover your free plan costs. Your access to AWS services will end when credits

Select EC2 and click on Launch Instance



Compute

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
Create, manage, and monitor virtual servers in the cloud.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) offers the broadest and deepest compute platform, with over 600 instance types and a choice of the latest processors, storage, networking, operating systems, and purchase models to help you best match the needs of your workload.

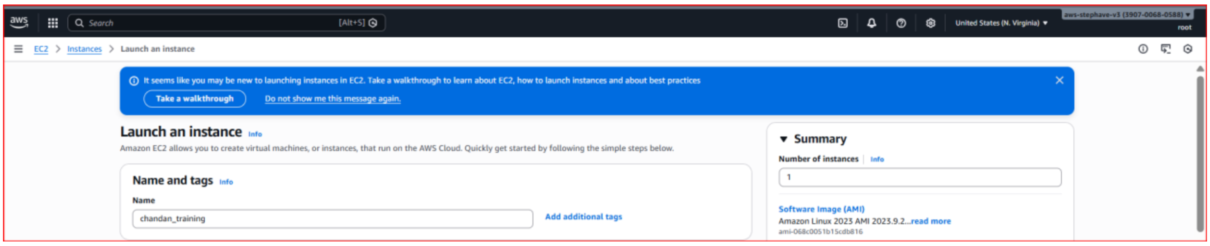
Benefits and features

EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control

Fully resizable compute capacity to support virtually any workload. This service is best if you want:

- Highest level of control of the entire technology stack, allowing full integration with all AWS services
- Widest variety of server size options
- Widest availability of operating systems to choose from including Linux, Windows, and macOS
- Global scalability

Give the name for your instance. Here we have named it as Chandan_Training


aws
Search [Alt+S]
United States (N. Virginia) ▾
aws-stephave-v3 (3907-0068-0588) ▾
root
EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance
Take a walkthrough
Do not show me this message again.
Info
Add additional tags
read more

It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices

Launch an instance

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

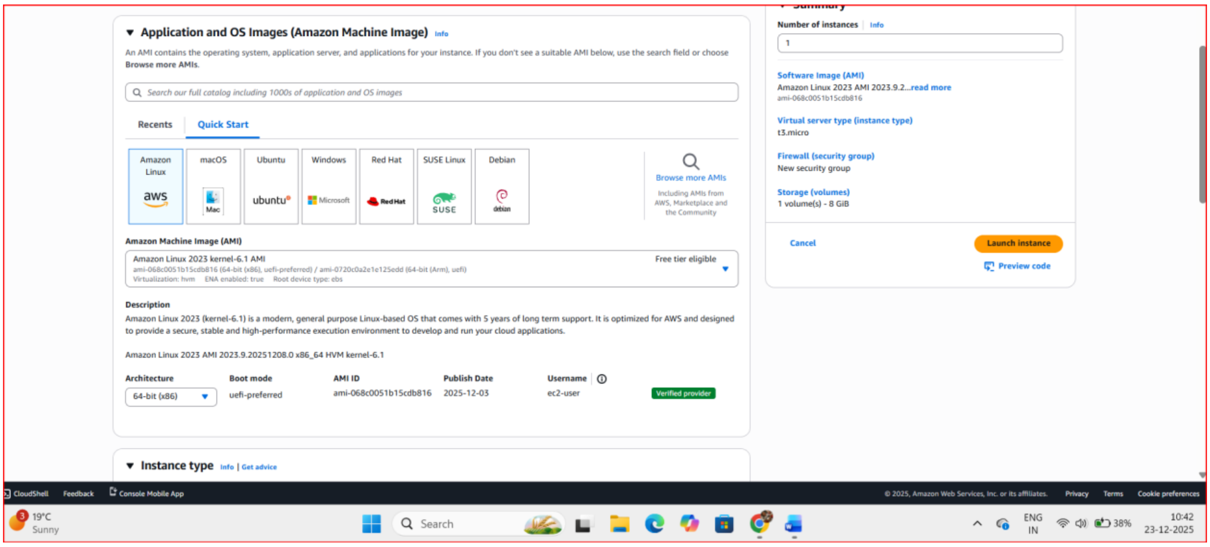
Name: chandan_training

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...read more
ami-068c0051b15cdb816

Select an operating system. For e.g select Amazon Linux.



Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose Browse more AMIs.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI — Free tier eligible
ami-068c0051b15cdb816 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0720c0a2e1e125edd (64-bit (Arm), uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 (kernel-6.1) is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.20251208.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture	Boot mode	AMI ID	Publish Date	Username
64-bit (x86)	uefi-preferred	ami-068c0051b15cdb816	2025-12-03	ec2-user

Summary

Number of instances: 1

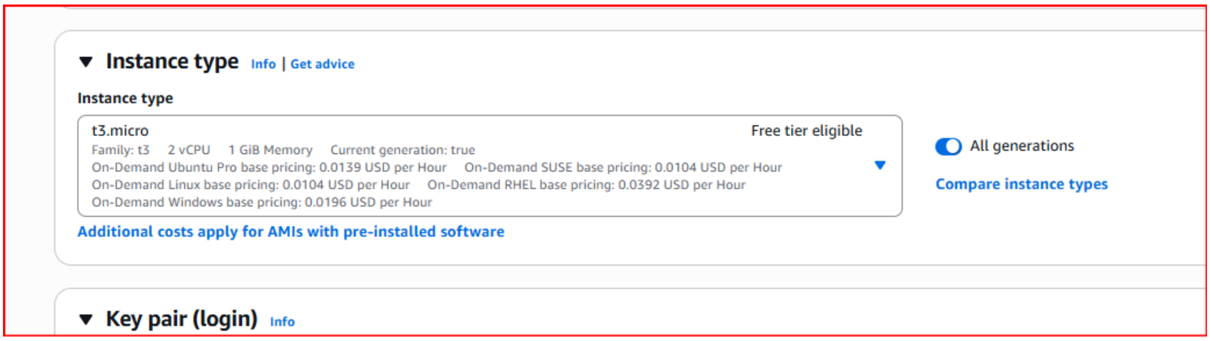
Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...read more
ami-068c0051b15cdb816

Virtual server type (instance type): t3.micro

Firewall (security group): New security group

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

In instance type, Select t3.micro (Free tier eligible)



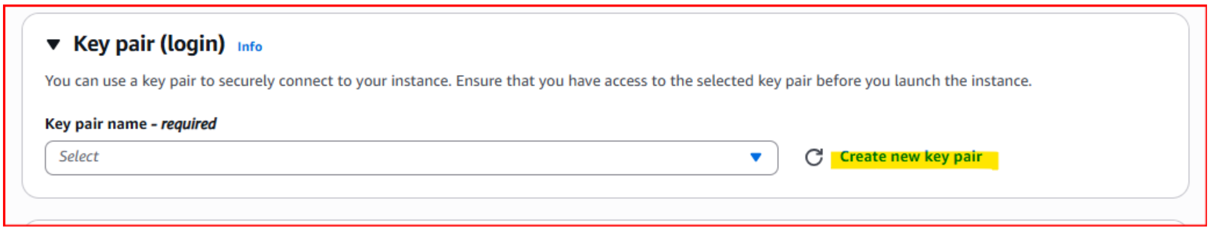
Instance type

Instance type

t3.micro — Free tier eligible
Family: t3 2 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true
On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0139 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0392 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0196 USD per Hour

● All generations

Click on Create Key pair



▼ **Key pair (login)** Info

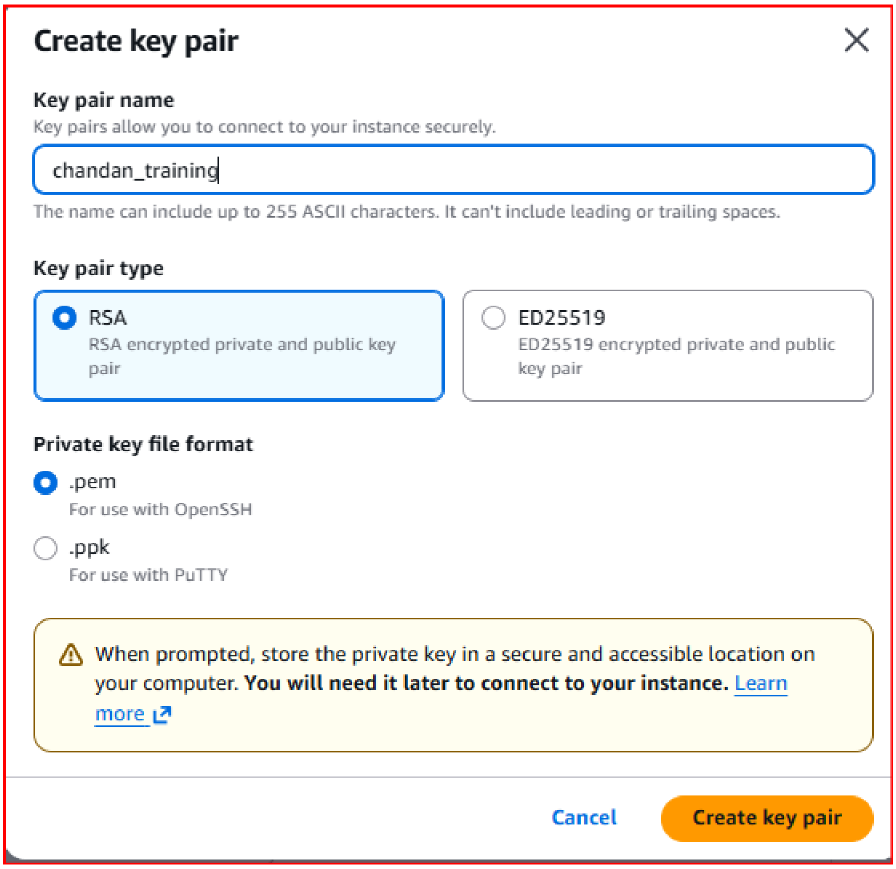
You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

Select ▼

Create new key pair

Enter keypair name which you can easily remember->key pair type- keypair file format. For this one I have selected .pem and click on create key pair



Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

chandan_training

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

● RSA
RSA encrypted private and public key pair

○ ED25519
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

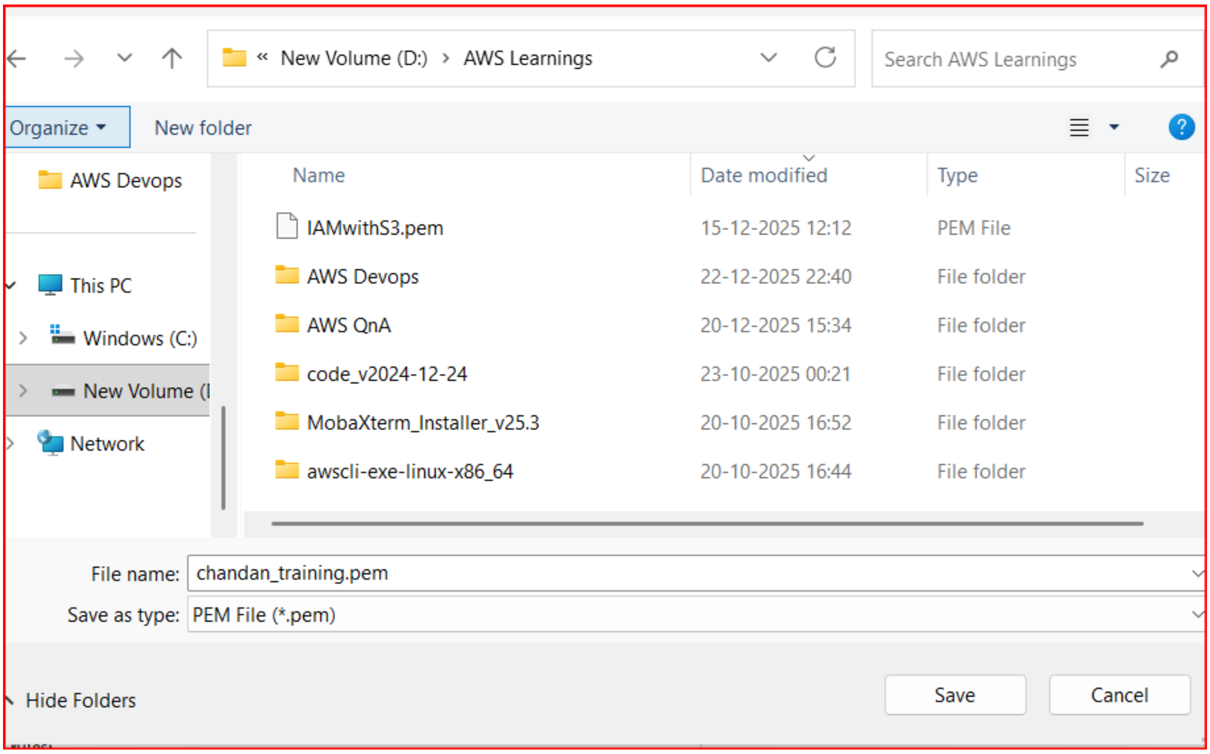
Private key file format

● .pem
For use with OpenSSH

○ .ppk
For use with PuTTY

⚠ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. **You will need it later to connect to your instance.** Learn more

Key get generated and save it on your drive folder. Key pair get saved.



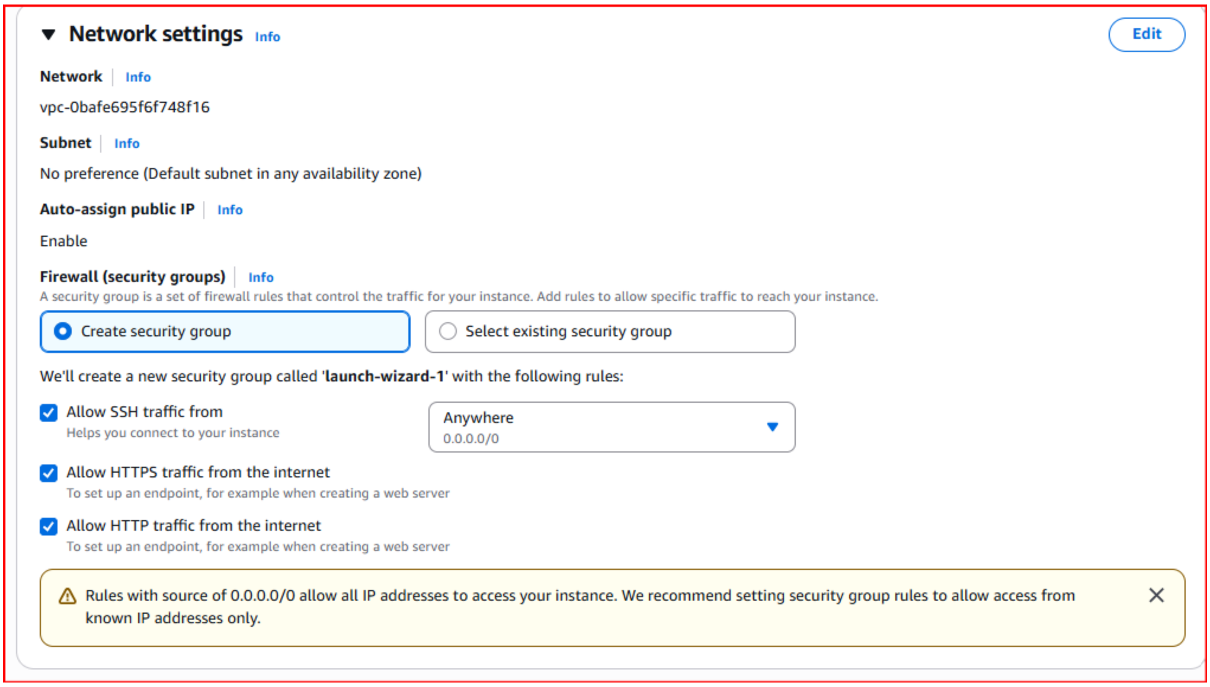
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
IAMwithS3.pem	15-12-2025 12:12	PEM File	
AWS Devops	22-12-2025 22:40	File folder	
AWS QnA	20-12-2025 15:34	File folder	
code_v2024-12-24	23-10-2025 00:21	File folder	
MobaXterm_Installer_v25.3	20-10-2025 16:52	File folder	
awscli-exe-linux-x86_64	20-10-2025 16:44	File folder	

File name: chandan_training.pem

Save as type: PEM File (*.pem)

Network Setting

You can enable all ports for learning purpose where port allowed traffic



▼ **Network settings** Info

Network | Info

vpc-0bafe695f6f748f16

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

We'll create a new security group called '**launch-wizard-1**' with the following rules:

☑ Allow SSH traffic from — Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0

Helps you connect to your instance

☑ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

☑ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

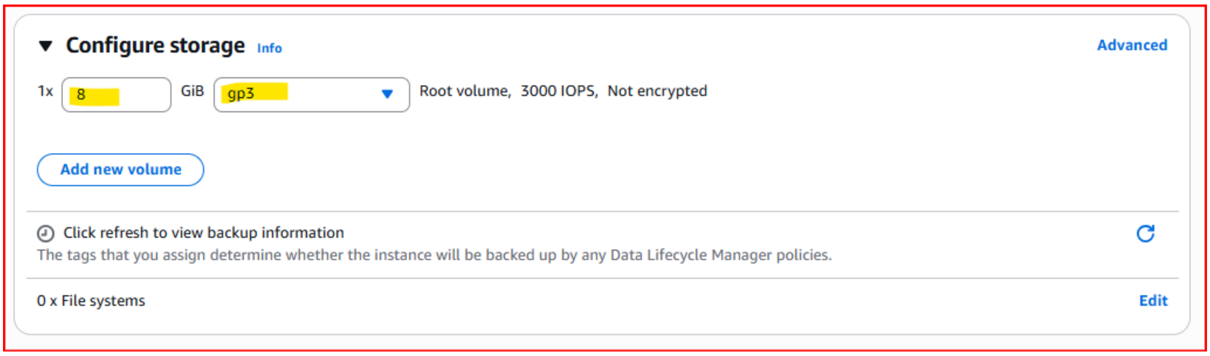
⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. ✕

Note:- Security group either you can create new or select existing group if available.

[AWS Security Groups are virtual firewalls for EC2 instances, controlling inbound/outbound traffic via stateful rules (allow by default for responses) based on protocol, port, and source/destination]

Storage Configuration

Storage configuration in AWS EC2 involves choosing from several options to meet different requirements for persistence, performance, and scalability. The primary storage types are **Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS)** and **Instance Store**, which can be complemented by other AWS storage services like Amazon S3, EFS, and FSx.



▼ **Configure storage** Info — Advanced

1x [8] GiB [gp3 ▼] Root volume, 3000 IOPS, Not encrypted

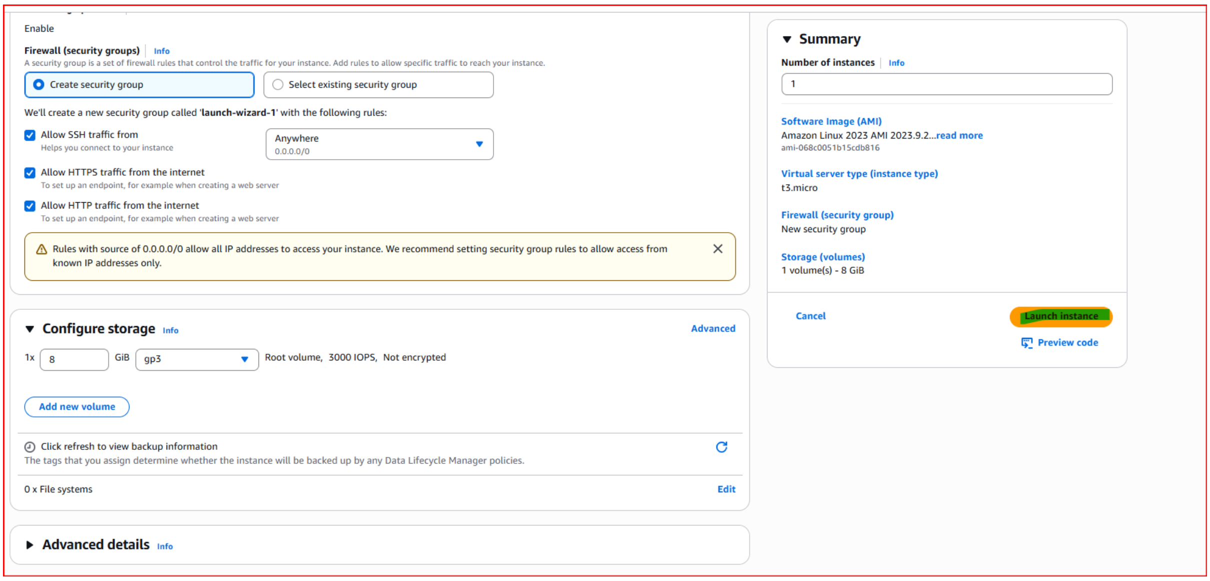
Add new volume

Click refresh to view backup information

The tags that you assign determine whether the instance will be backed up by any Data Lifecycle Manager policies.

0 x File systems — Edit

Click on Launch Instance



Enable

Firewall (security groups) Info

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Helps you connect to your instance

☑ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

☑ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

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.

▼ **Configure storage** Info — Advanced

1x [8] GiB [gp3 ▼] Root volume, 3000 IOPS, Not encrypted

Add new volume

Click refresh to view backup information

The tags that you assign determine whether the instance will be backed up by any Data Lifecycle Manager policies.

0 x File systems — Edit

▶ **Advanced details** Info

▼ **Summary**

Number of instances Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...read more

ami-068c0051b15cdb816

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

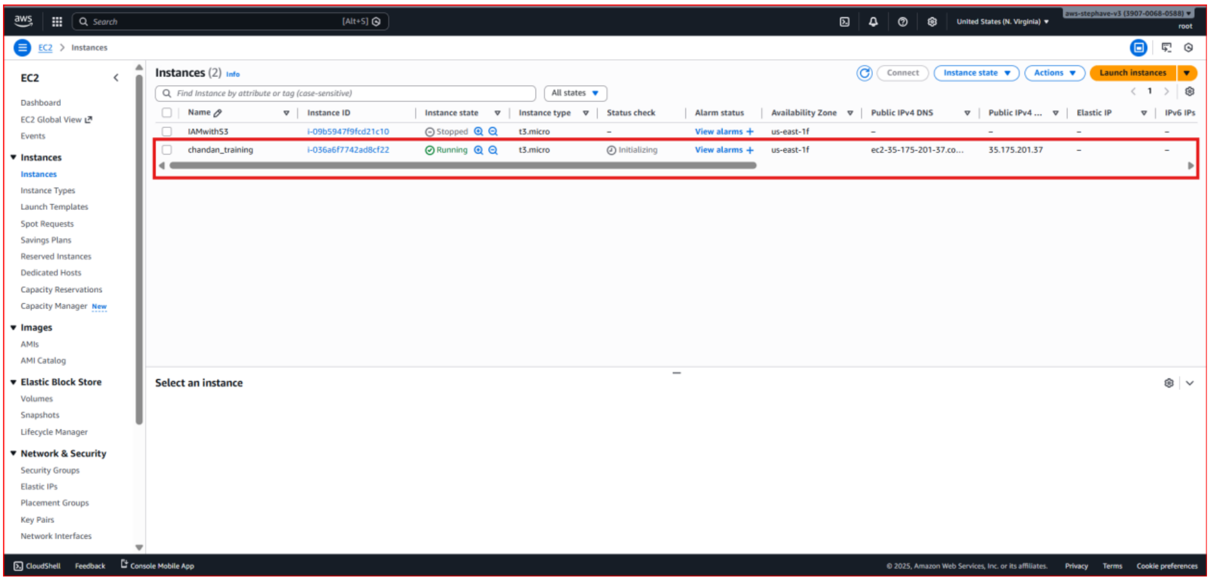
Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

To verify instance status go EC2-> View All Instances -> You will be able to see your new instance.

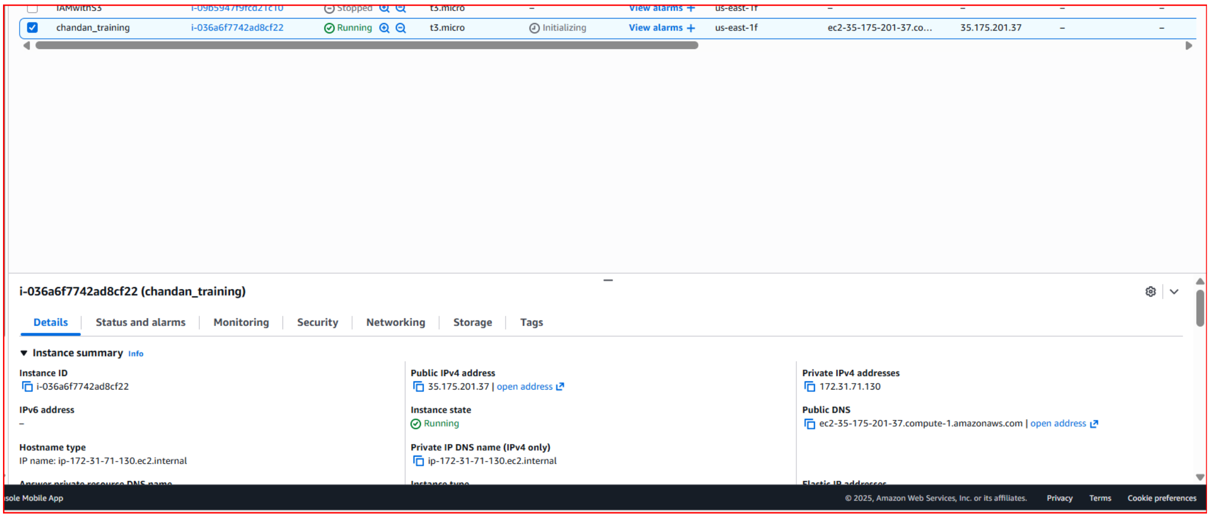


Instances (2) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP	IPv6 IPs
IAMwithS3	i-09b5947f9fcd21c10	Stopped	t3.micro	–	View alarms +	us-east-1f	–	–	–	–
chandan_training	i-036a6f7742ad8cf22	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1f	ec2-35-175-201-37.co...	35.175.201.37	–	–

Select an instance

Select the instance and details will show where you can get the Public and Private IP address and other details related to your instance.



☑	chandan_training	i-036a6f7742ad8cf22	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1f	ec2-35-175-201-37.co...	35.175.201.37	–

i-036a6f7742ad8cf22 (chandan_training)

Instance summary Info

Instance ID: i-036a6f7742ad8cf22

IPv6 address: –

Hostname type: IP name: ip-172-31-71-130.ec2.internal

Public IPv4 address: 35.175.201.37 | open address

Instance state: Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-172-31-71-130.ec2.internal

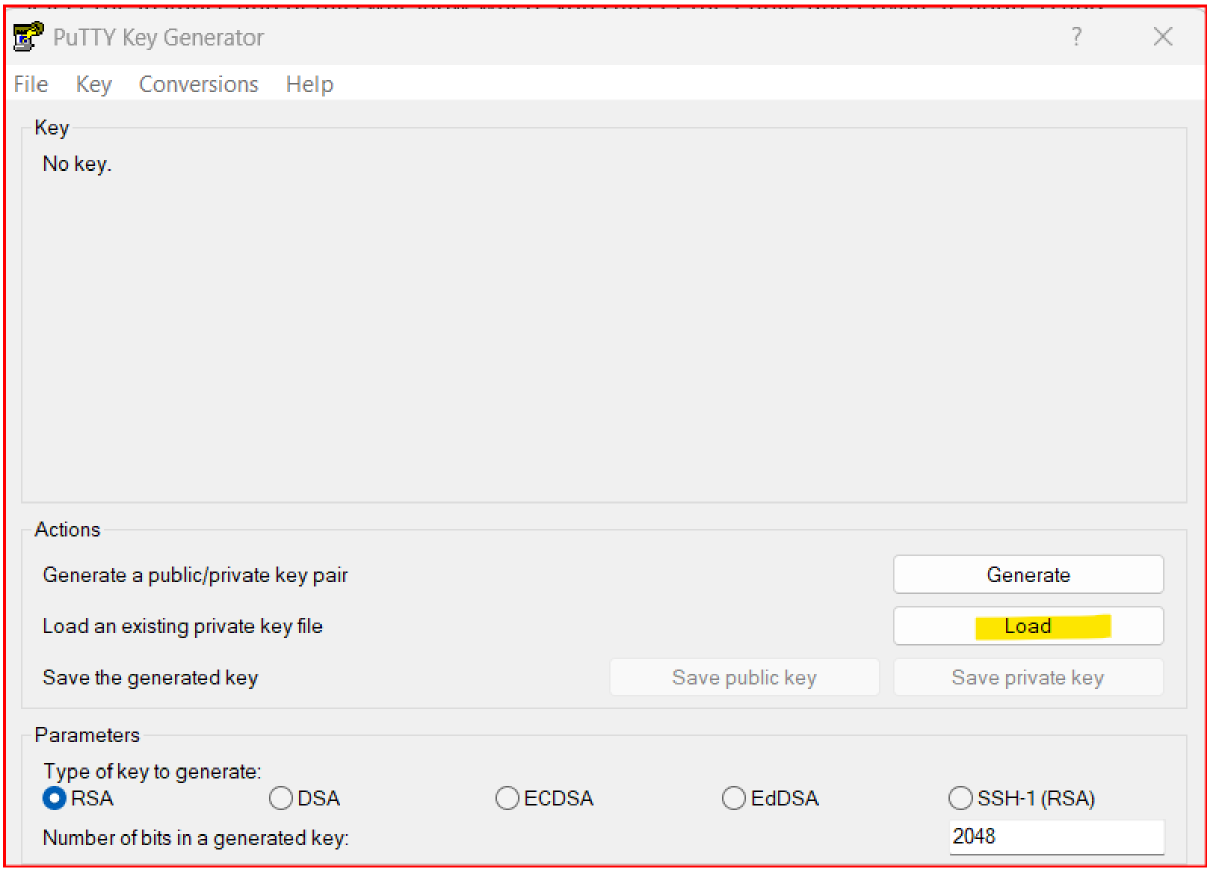
Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.71.130

Public DNS: ec2-35-175-201-37.compute-1.amazonaws.com | open address

Get Public IP or DNS name to connect it through internet. Also note the Instance Id to connect through CLI.

Download PuTTy through https://www.putty.org and install it. In your task bar of your local system, search for PuTTygen and select it. PuTTygen dialogue box appears, then select Load option. Search for the key pair file which would be in the .pem format and open it.

Click on “Load”, make file type as “All Files”, select the downloaded .pem file to convert it to .ppk file, and click on “Save private key”.



No key.

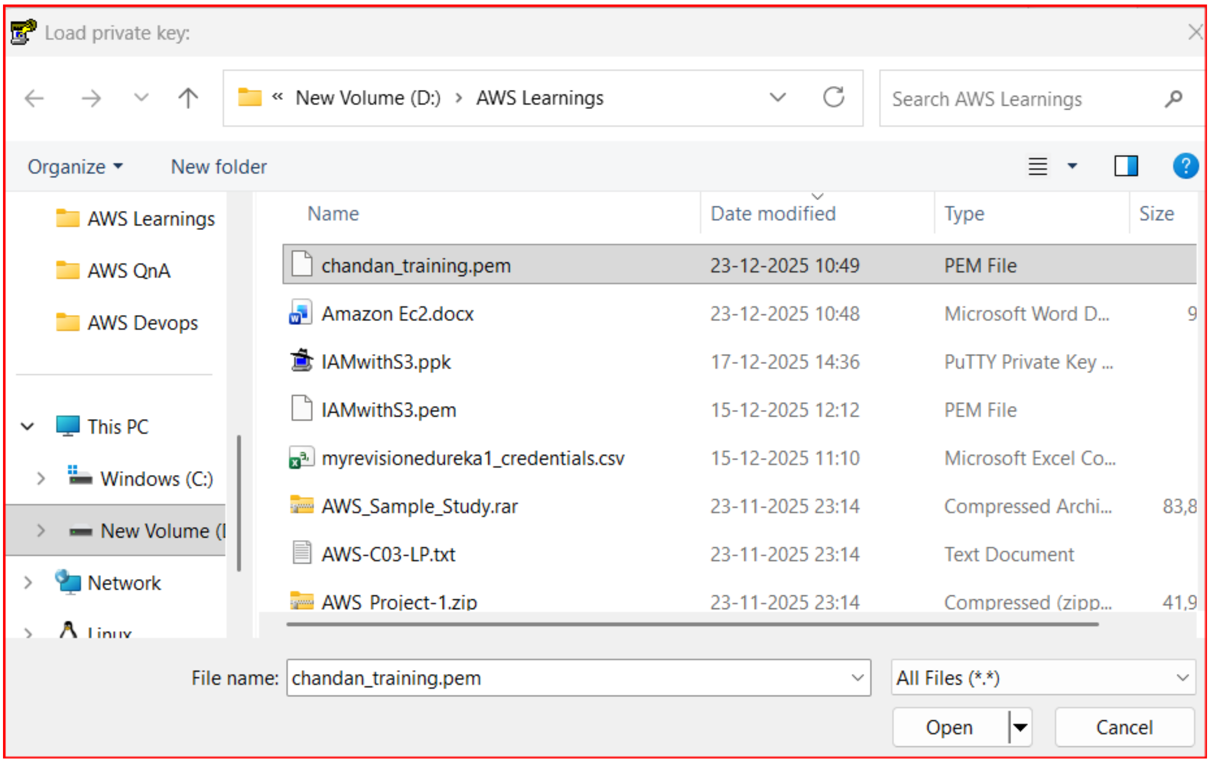
Generate a public/private key pair

Load an existing private key file

Save the generated key

Type of key to generate:
● RSA ○ DSA ○ ECDSA ○ EdDSA ○ SSH-1 (RSA)

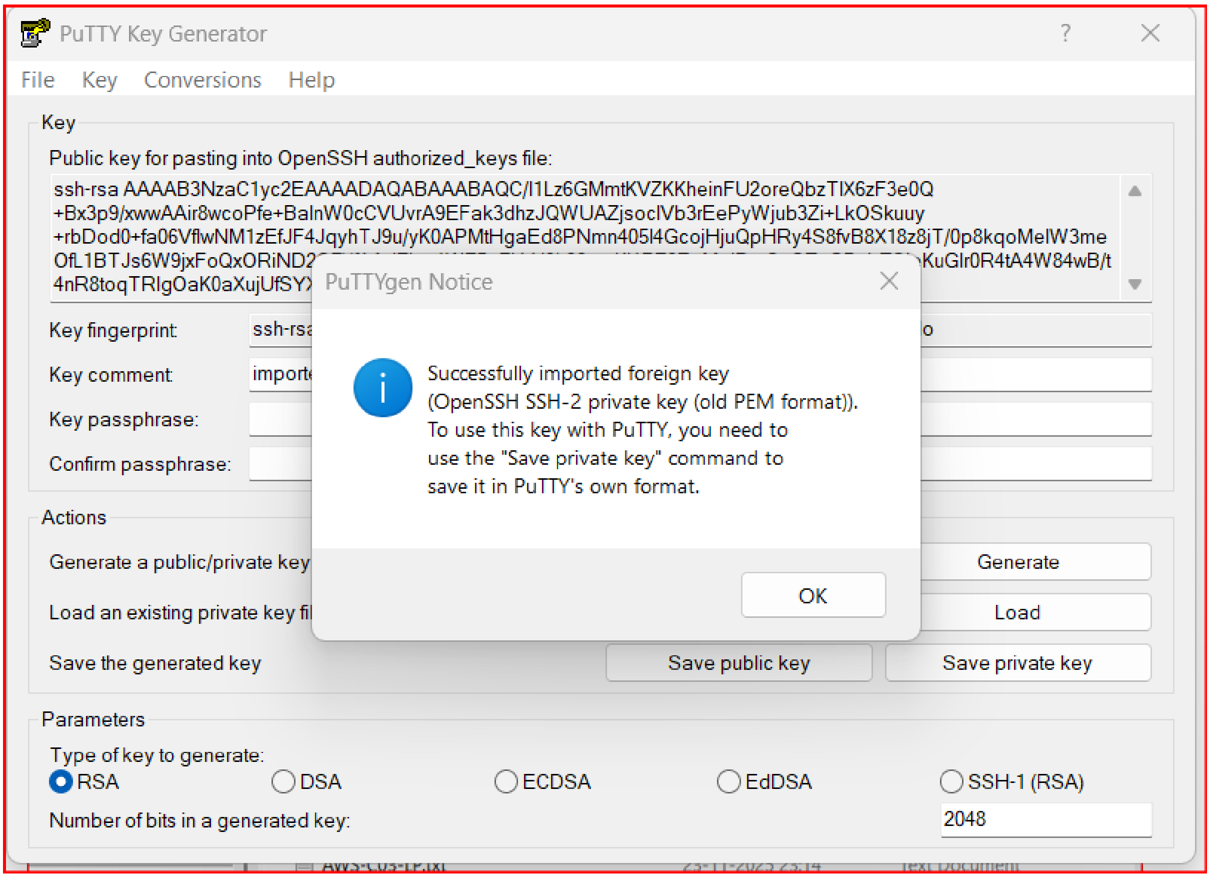
Number of bits in a generated key: 2048



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
chandan_training.pem	23-12-2025 10:49	PEM File	
Amazon Ec2.docx	23-12-2025 10:48	Microsoft Word D...	9
IAMwithS3.ppk	17-12-2025 14:36	PuTTY Private Key ...	
IAMwithS3.pem	15-12-2025 12:12	PEM File	
myrevisionedureka1_credentials.csv	15-12-2025 11:10	Microsoft Excel Co...	
AWS_Sample_Study.rar	23-11-2025 23:14	Compressed Archi...	83,8
AWS-C03-LP.txt	23-11-2025 23:14	Text Document	
AWS_Project-1.zip	23-11-2025 23:14	Compressed (zipp...	41,9

File name: chandan_training.pem

All Files (*.*)



Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQC/l1Lz6GMmtKVZKKheinFU2oreQbzTlX6zF3e0Q
+Bx3p9/xwwAAir8wcoPfe+BalnW0cCVUvrA9EFak3dhzJQWUAZjsoclVb3rEePyWjub3Zi+LkOSkuuy
+rbDod0+fa06VflwNM1zEfJF4JqyhTJ9u/yK0APMtHgaEd8PNmn405l4GcojHjuQpHRy4S8fvB8X18z8jT/0p8kqoMelW3me
OfL1BTJs6W9jxFoQxORiND2                                                    KuGlr0R4tA4W84wB/t
4nR8toqTRlgOaK0aXujUfSY
```

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa

Key comment: import

Key passphrase:

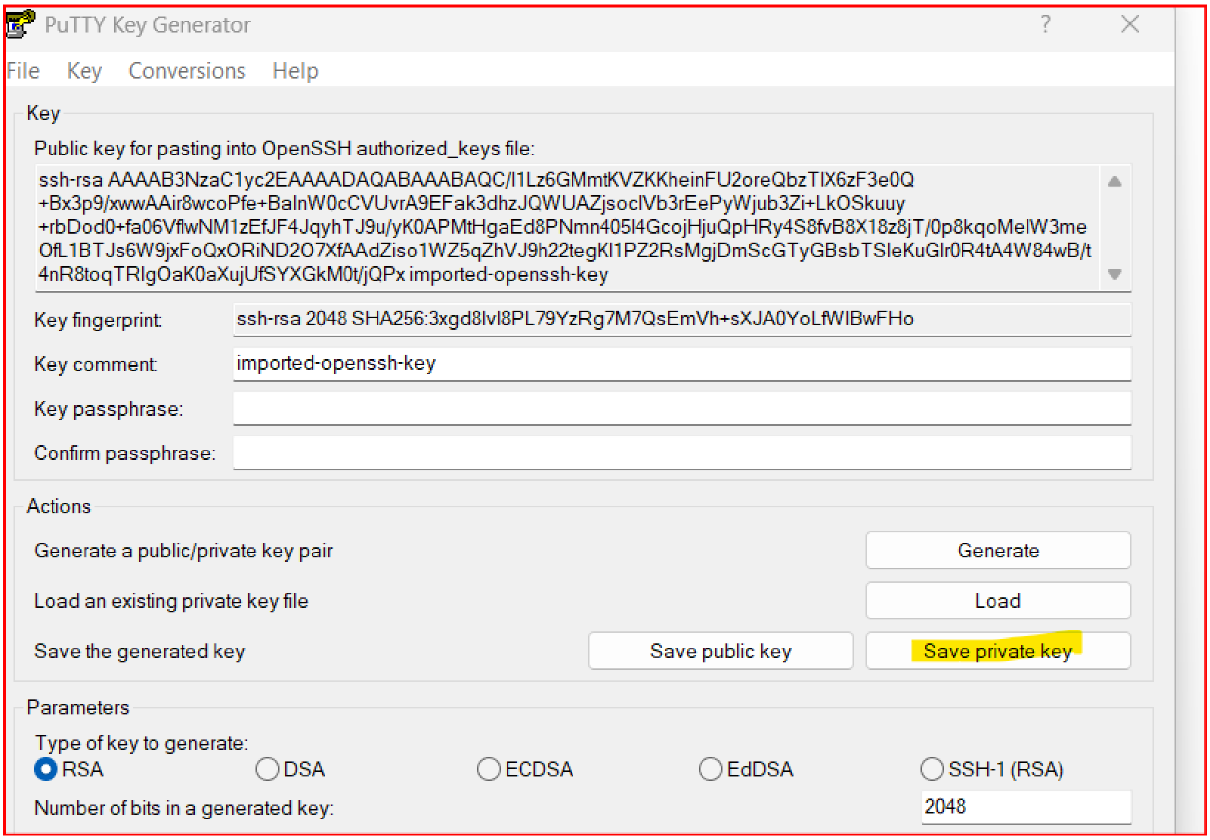
Confirm passphrase:

PuTTYgen Notice

Successfully imported foreign key
(OpenSSH SSH-2 private key (old PEM format)).
To use this key with PuTTY, you need to
use the "Save private key" command to
save it in PuTTY's own format.

Type of key to generate:
● RSA ○ DSA ○ ECDSA ○ EdDSA ○ SSH-1 (RSA)

Number of bits in a generated key: 2048



Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQC/l1Lz6GMmtKVZKKheinFU2oreQbzTlX6zF3e0Q
+Bx3p9/xwwAAir8wcoPfe+BalnW0cCVUvrA9EFak3dhzJQWUAZjsoclVb3rEePyWjub3Zi+LkOSkuuy
+rbDod0+fa06VflwNM1zEfJF4JqyhTJ9u/yK0APMtHgaEd8PNmn405l4GcojHjuQpHRy4S8fvB8X18z8jT/0p8kqoMelW3me
OfL1BTJs6W9jxFoQxORiND2O7XfAAdZiso1WZ5qZhVJ9h22tegKl1PZ2RsMgjDmScGTyGBsbTSleKuGlr0R4tA4W84wB/t
4nR8toqTRlgOaK0aXujUfSYXGkM0t/jQPx imported-openssh-key
```

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa 2048 SHA256:3xgd8lvl8PL79YzRg7M7QsEmVh+sXJA0YoLfWIBwFHo

Key comment: imported-openssh-key

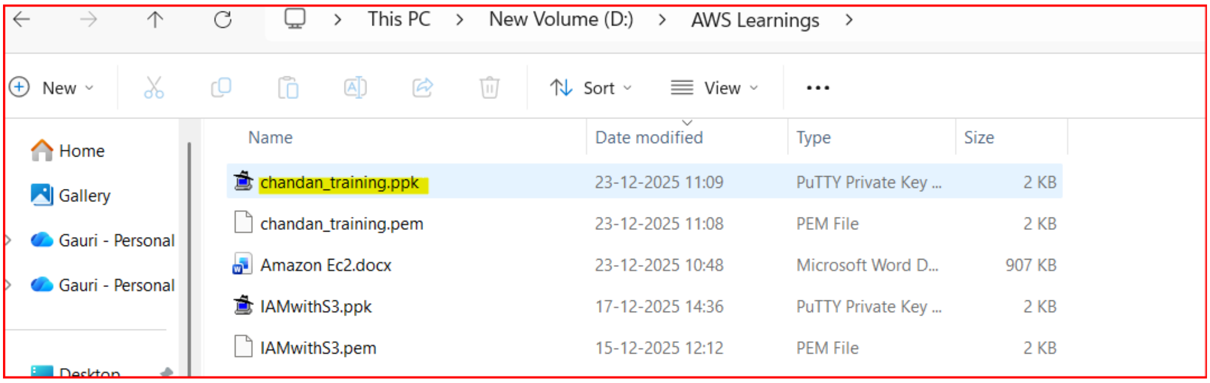
Key passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

Type of key to generate:
● RSA ○ DSA ○ ECDSA ○ EdDSA ○ SSH-1 (RSA)

Number of bits in a generated key: 2048

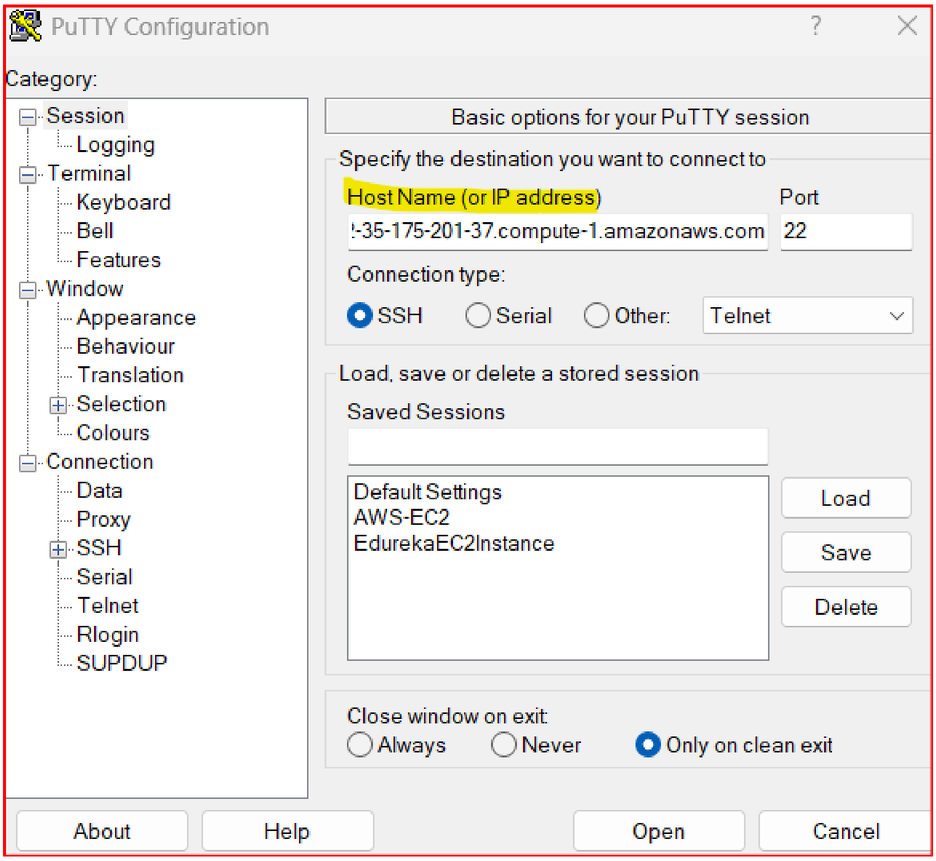
While saving the key change the file extension name from .pem to .ppk and key will be saved in .ppk format



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
chandan_training.ppk	23-12-2025 11:09	PuTTY Private Key ...	2 KB
chandan_training.pem	23-12-2025 11:08	PEM File	2 KB
Amazon Ec2.docx	23-12-2025 10:48	Microsoft Word D...	907 KB
IAMwithS3.ppk	17-12-2025 14:36	PuTTY Private Key ...	2 KB
IAMwithS3.pem	15-12-2025 12:12	PEM File	2 KB

Now we are going to connect the EC2 instance through SSH. For this first copy the DNS name or Public IP.

Open he Putty app and paste the copied Instance DNS/ IP address in Host name.



Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address): !-35-175-201-37.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Port: 22

Connection type: ● SSH ○ Serial ○ Other: Telnet

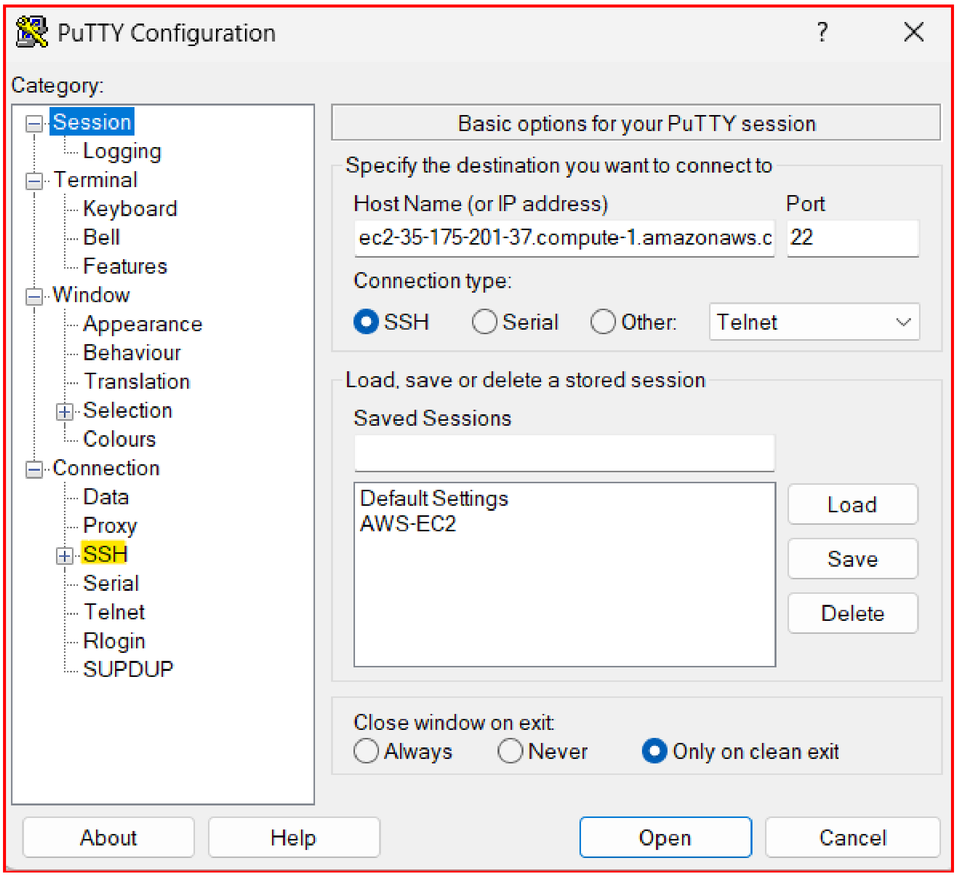
Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings
AWS-EC2
EdurekaEC2Instance

Close window on exit: ○ Always ○ Never ● Only on clean exit

Click on highlighted SSH-> AUTH-> Credential-> Browse private key-> Click to Open



Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address): ec2-35-175-201-37.compute-1.amazonaws.c

Port: 22

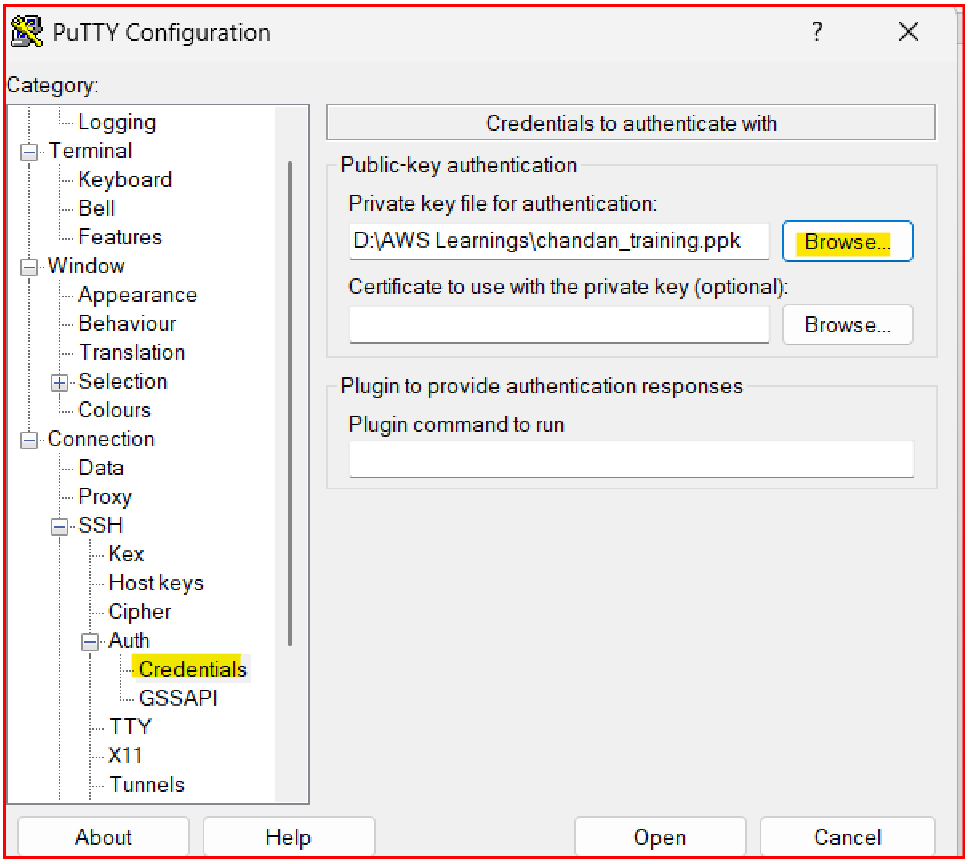
Connection type:
● SSH ○ Serial ○ Other: Telnet

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings
AWS-EC2

Close window on exit:
○ Always ○ Never ● Only on clean exit



Credentials to authenticate with

Public-key authentication

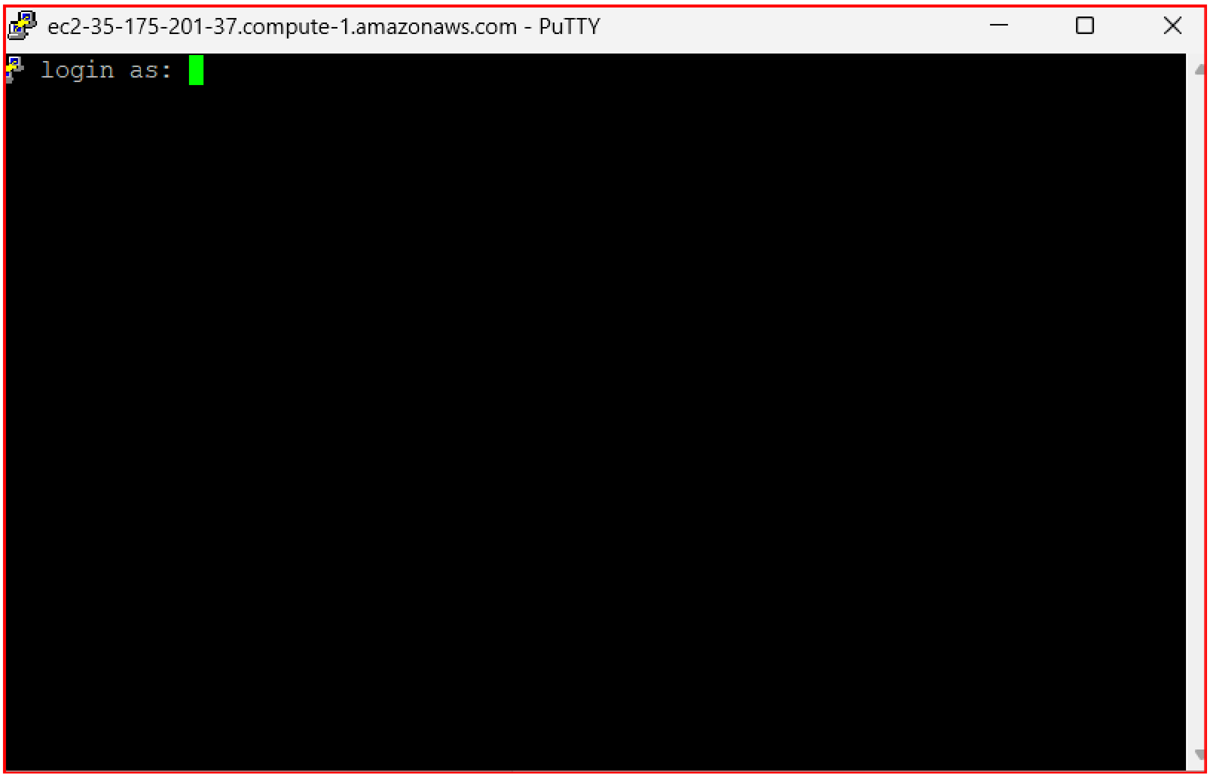
Private key file for authentication: D:\AWS Learnings\chandan_training.ppk

Certificate to use with the private key (optional):

Plugin to provide authentication responses

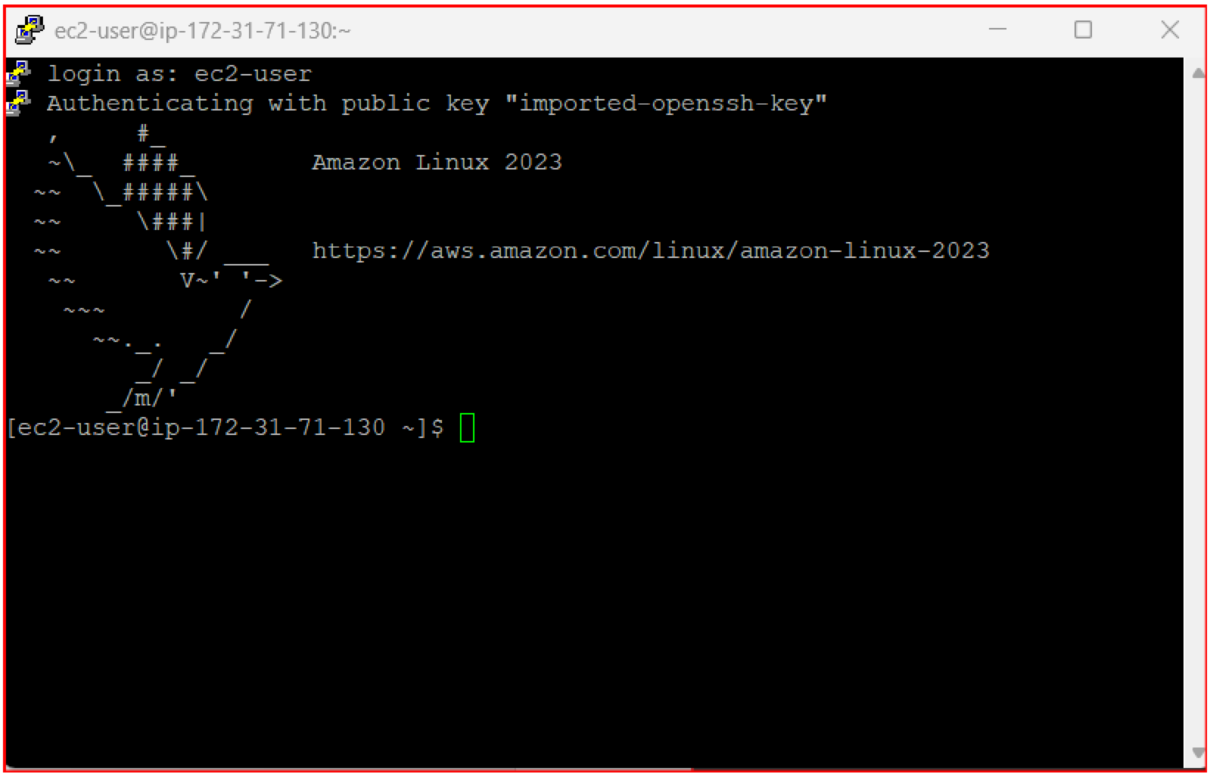
Plugin command to run

Below termial will open



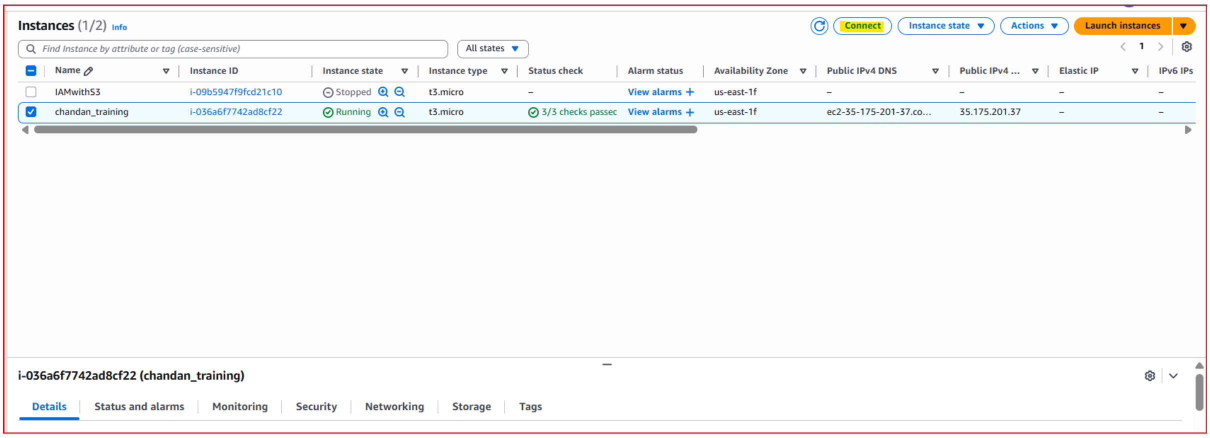
```
login as: 
```

To login and start working with your instance type the User Name of instance. For Amazon Linux user will be ec2-user and for ubuntu user name will be ubuntu



```
 login as: ec2-user
 Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
   ,     #_
   ~\_  ####_        Amazon Linux 2023
  ~~  \_#####\
  ~~     \###|
  ~~       \#/ ___   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
   ~~       V~' '->
    ~~~         /
      ~~._.   _/
         _/ _/
       _/m/'
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-130 ~]$ 
```

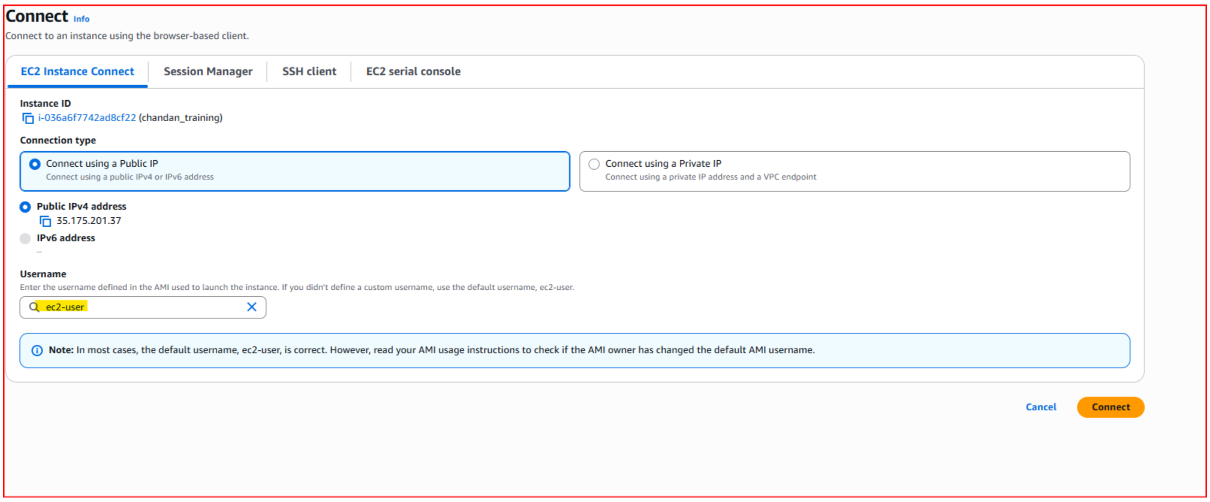
To get your user name you can click on connect



Instances (1/2) Info

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP	IPv6 IPs
□	IAMwithS3	i-09b5947f9fcd21c10	Stopped	t3.micro	–	View alarms +	us-east-1f	–	–	–	–
☑	chandan_training	i-036a6f7742ad8cf22	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passec	View alarms +	us-east-1f	ec2-35-175-201-37.co...	35.175.201.37	–	–

i-036a6f7742ad8cf22 (chandan_training)



Connect Info

Connect to an instance using the browser-based client.

Instance ID
i-036a6f7742ad8cf22 (chandan_training)

Connection type

● Connect using a Public IP
Connect using a public IPv4 or IPv6 address

○ Connect using a Private IP
Connect using a private IP address and a VPC endpoint

● Public IPv4 address
35.175.201.37

○ IPv6 address
–

Username
Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ec2-user.

ec2-user

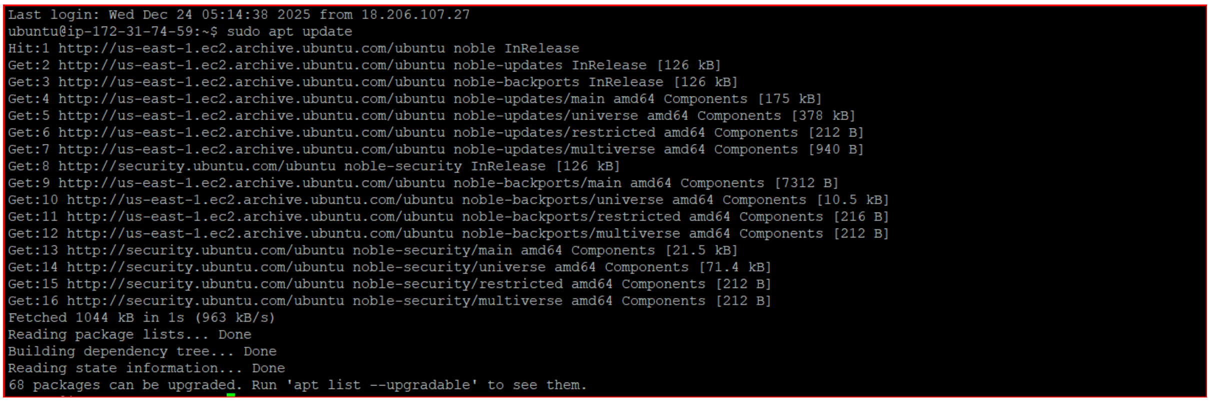
Note: In most cases, the default username, ec2-user, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

We have successfully connected to our Amazon Linux Instance using SSH

Now I followed the same and launched a ubuntu instance and able to login via SSH.

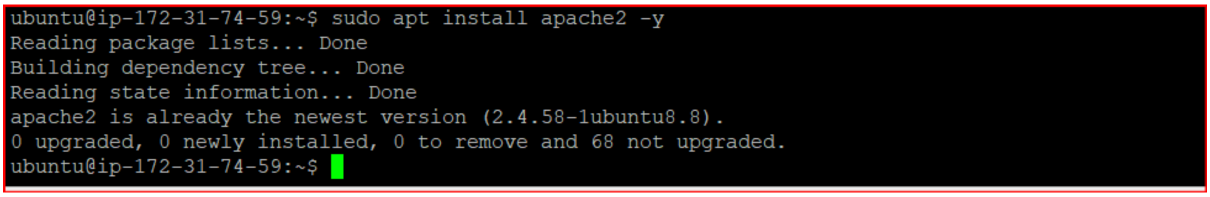
NOW we need to install the apache server in our Ubuntu instance. For this enter the below command

Sudo apt update



```
Last login: Wed Dec 24 05:14:38 2025 from 18.206.107.27
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Components [175 kB]
Get:5 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [378 kB]
Get:6 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:7 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Components [940 B]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:9 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [7312 B]
Get:10 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [10.5 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 B]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [21.5 kB]
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [71.4 kB]
Get:15 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Fetched 1044 kB in 1s (963 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
68 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
```

sudo apt install apache2

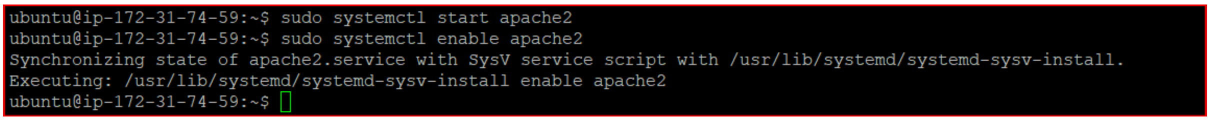


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ sudo apt install apache2 -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.58-1ubuntu8.8).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 68 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$
```

Start Apache

sudo systemctl start apache2

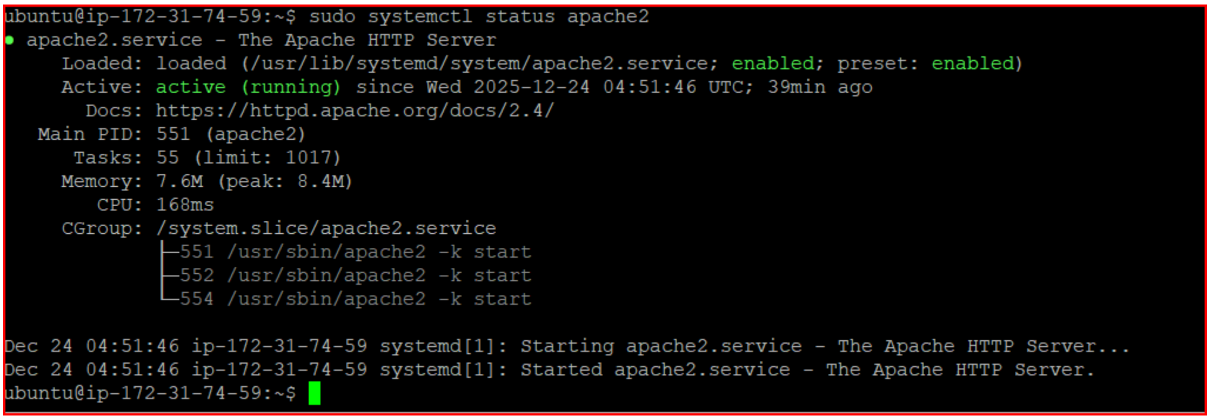
sudo systemctl enable apache2



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ sudo systemctl start apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ sudo systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$
```

Check

sudo systemctl status apache2

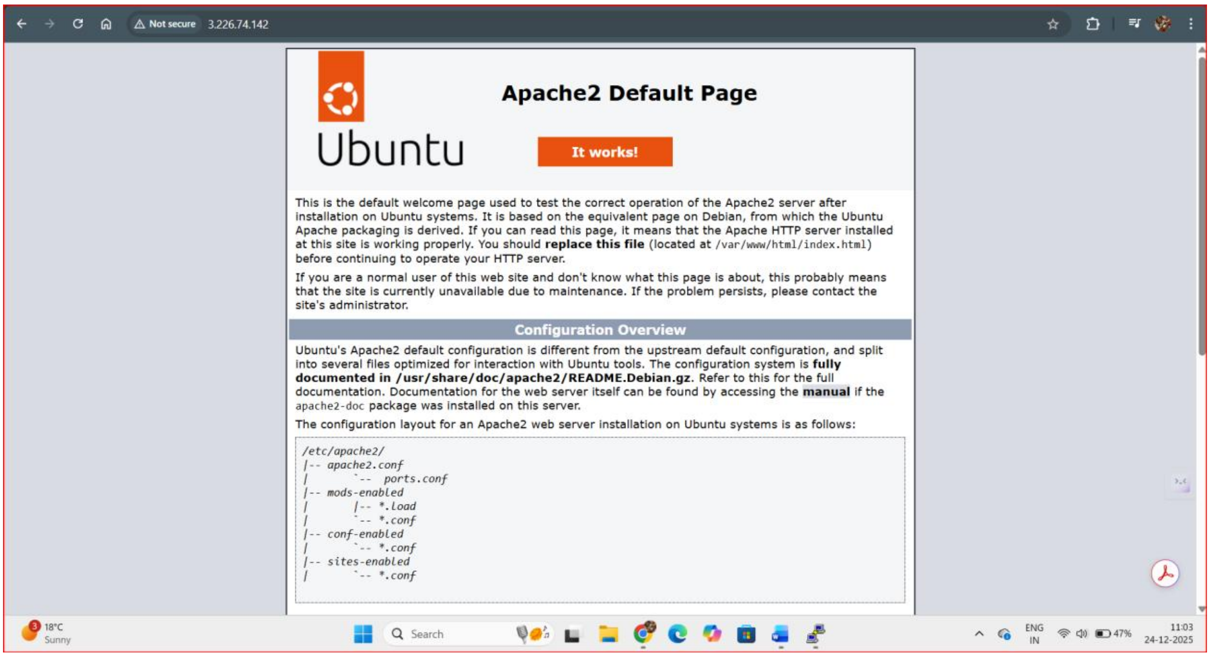


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-12-24 04:51:46 UTC; 39min ago
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 551 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 1017)
     Memory: 7.6M (peak: 8.4M)
        CPU: 168ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─551 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─552 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─554 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Dec 24 04:51:46 ip-172-31-74-59 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Dec 24 04:51:46 ip-172-31-74-59 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$
```

To check apache server is running enter this url into your browser

http://Public IP address:80

Note:- Public IP address is your EC2 ip address



Apache2 Default Page

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|       `--  ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|       |-- *.load
|       `-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
```

Go to website folder

This is the **only folder Apache reads by default**:

cd /var/www/html

Create your first website file

The default website file is**:**

index.html

Create and open it in vim:

Create a directory I have given the folder name Chandan

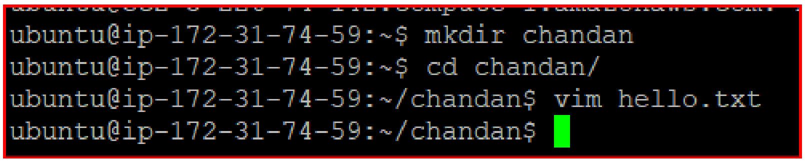
mkdir Chandan

Where it was created: In your **home directory**

creating a new folder on your computer

cd chandan/

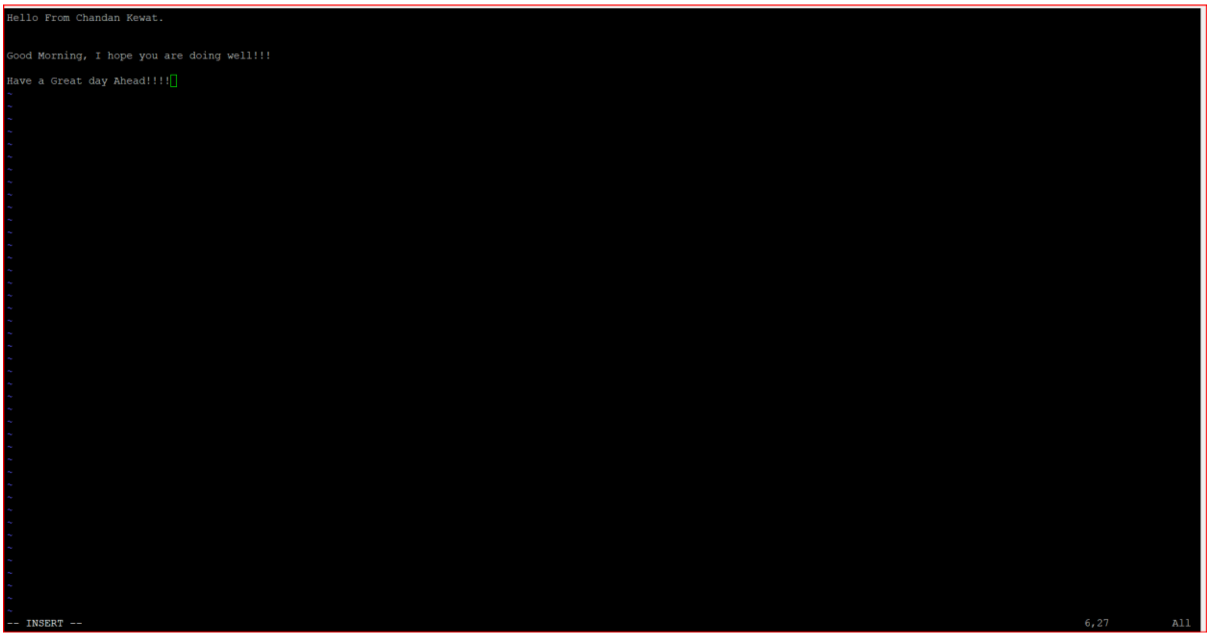
Create a Text file :- vim hello.txt



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ mkdir chandan
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ cd chandan/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ vim hello.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

pressed i to go into **INSERT mode**

Enter the comments and save

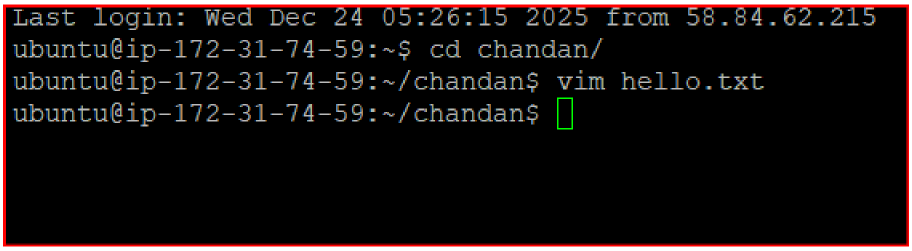


```
Hello From Chandan Kewat.


Good Morning, I hope you are doing well!!!

Have a Great day Ahead!!!!

-- INSERT --                                                    6,27          All
```

Press ESC to exit from insert mode.

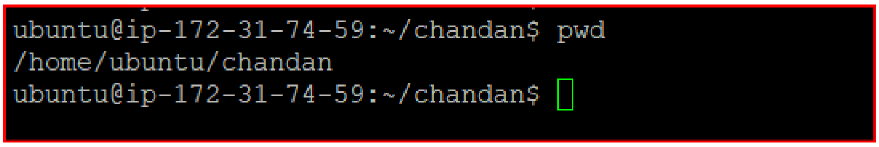
To save and quit type :wq and hit enter.

File get saved in your folder



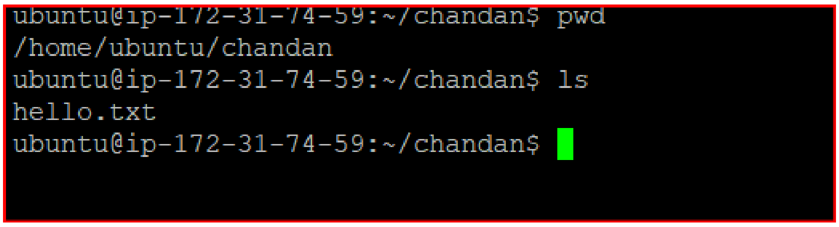
```
Last login: Wed Dec 24 05:26:15 2025 from 58.84.62.215
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~$ cd chandan/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ vim hello.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Find where your text file is saved



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/chandan
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Text file name



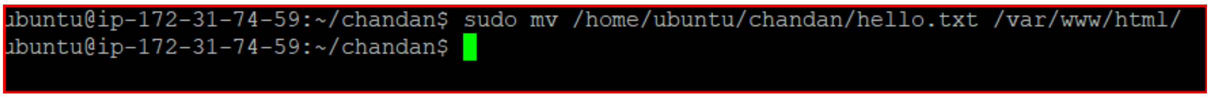
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/chandan
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ ls
hello.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Move the text file to Apache web directory

Apache only serves files from **/var/www/html**.

Run

sudo mv /home/ubuntu/myfolder/test.txt /var/www/html/

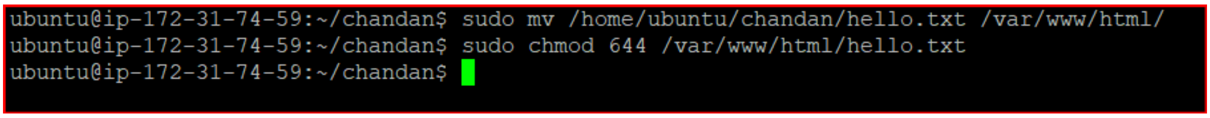


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ sudo mv /home/ubuntu/chandan/hello.txt /var/www/html/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Now the file is in the correct web location.

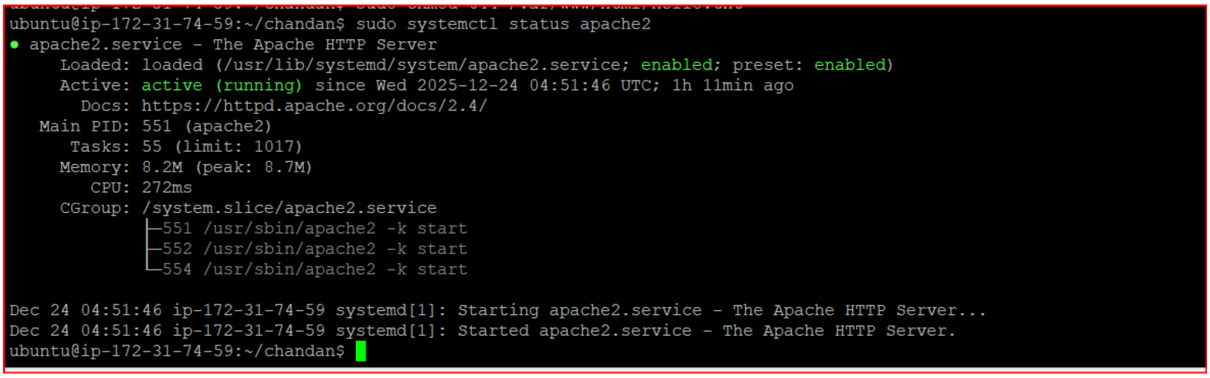
Set correct permissions (VERY IMPORTANT)

Apache must be able to read the file.



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ sudo mv /home/ubuntu/chandan/hello.txt /var/www/html/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ sudo chmod 644 /var/www/html/hello.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

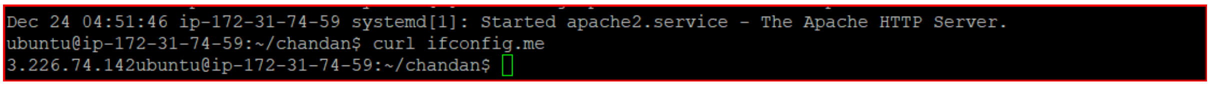
Verify Apache is running



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-12-24 04:51:46 UTC; 1h 11min ago
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 551 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 1017)
     Memory: 8.2M (peak: 8.7M)
        CPU: 272ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─551 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─552 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─554 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Dec 24 04:51:46 ip-172-31-74-59 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Dec 24 04:51:46 ip-172-31-74-59 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Get your server’s Public IP

curl ifconfig.me



```
Dec 24 04:51:46 ip-172-31-74-59 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$ curl ifconfig.me
3.226.74.142ubuntu@ip-172-31-74-59:~/chandan$
```

Open the text file in browser

Now open **any browser** and type:

http:// 3.226.74.142/hello.txt

(Important for EC2) Check Security Group

If page doesn’t open:

1. Go to **AWS EC2 → Security Groups**
2. Edit **Inbound Rules**
3. Ensure this exists:

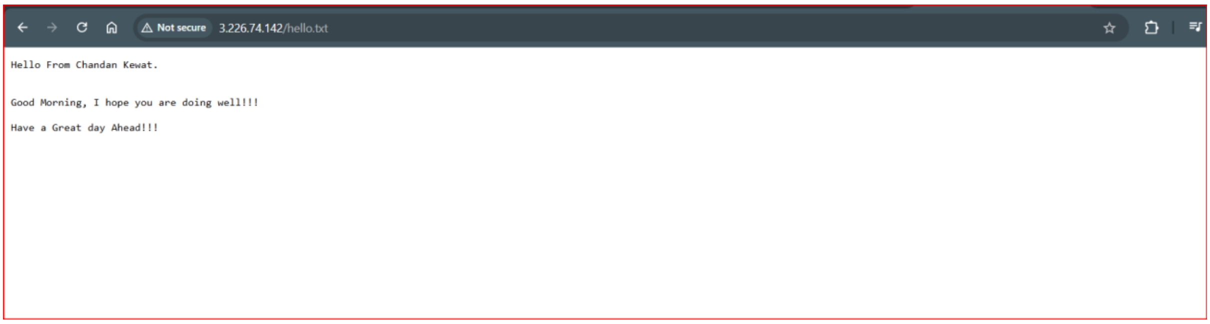
Type	**Port**	**Source**
HTTP	80	0.0.0.0/0

Steps to check if a web browser is running

```
Sudo lsof -I -P -n | grep LISTEN
```

Check the file permission also by - sudo chmod 644 /var/www/html/hello.txt

If all inbound rule of the security group are as expected and file permission given then below is the result you will get.



```
Hello From Chandan Kewat.

Good Morning, I hope you are doing well!!!
Have a Great day Ahead!!!
```