Saturday, 10 July 2021 11.0



# Today's Takeaways

- Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- Snapshot



### What is Amazon Machine Image (AMI)?

AMI is a virtual image used to create a virtual machine within an EC2 instance. In other words, it is a virtual machine template containing predefined operating system and application files. When creating a virtual machine, you will get an operating system and application list according to the features presented in that template by choosing which template to create this machine. All AMI provides a template for the root volume of an

instance. You can copy the AMI and create another instance also.





What is AMI?





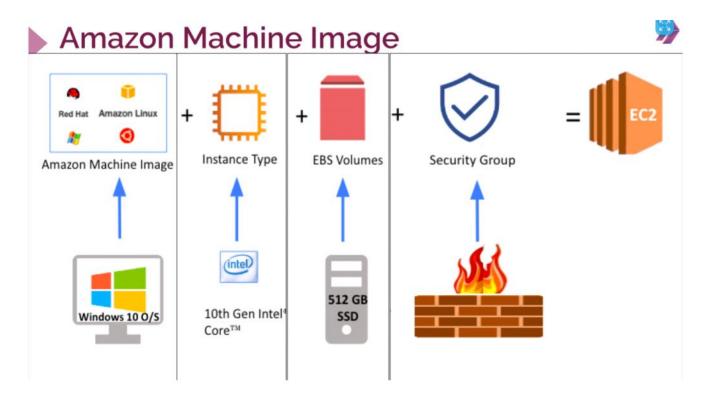




- An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is used for the launching an virtual instances in the AWS environment.
- AMI are like templates that are configured with an operating system and other software, which determine the user's operating environment.
- You can copy an AMI. So you can launch multiple instances from a single AMI with the same configuration.

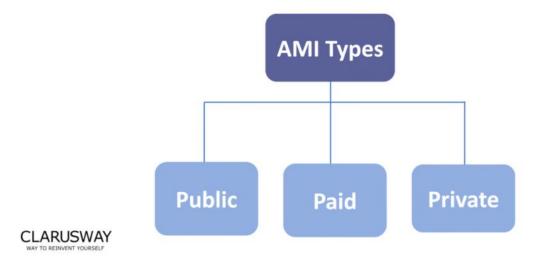
Evdeki pc lerde os, application var ve virtual instancede de ayni secenekler mevcut. Linux, windows vs secebiliyoruz. AMI template gibi dusunebiliriz. Istersek otomatik snapshot da alabiliriz.





### Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

### Types of AMIs



### Public:

These are the Public Shared Community AMIs and the AMIs managed by the Amazon itself. This package covers common server features. For example, UBUNTU, one of the most famous community-driven distributions in the Linux world, has its own AMIs and you get a server with UBUNTU installed.

And also The Amazon Linux AMI, which Amazon has prepared itself, and includes several AWS applications similar to AWS CLI, as well as the basic

Linux operating system. All of these and more are AMIs available to everyone.

### Paid:

Another type of AMI is paid versions that we call Paid. These are ready-made packages created by various companies or independent developers, including various applications as well as the operating system.

For example, an application creator creates a Linux server image with its own application installed in the AWS store called Amazon Market Place and sets a price. You can buy it by accepting this price

#### Private:

There are also AMIs that we can create and manage with AWS Marketplace and Private Image BuildService. It's now in public beta and enables AWS customers to purchase your installable software products through AWS Marketplace. Then you can install those products and specify them with **Private Image Build Service** for your IT needs as you see in the picture above.



Instancelerin EBS lerin anlik kopyasini cikariyoruz ve S3 e atiyoruz.

# Snapshot

What is Snapshot?



- It is a point-in-time copy of your Amazon EBS Volume/Instance
- · Snapshots are used for the purpose of
  - Backup
  - Copying AMI for creating multiple instances with the same features.
  - Creating a new Volume

# Snapshot

Features of the Snapshot



- · Source from Volume or Instance
- Stored in Amazon S3
- Incremental storage
- Data Lifecycle Manager (DLM)

# Snapshot

### Lifecycle of Snapshot

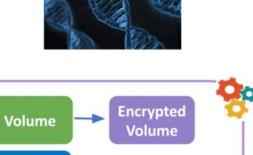
Volume

Instance



Backup

**AMI** 



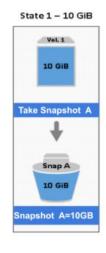
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnap shots.html

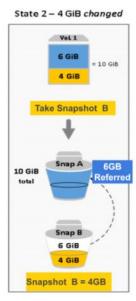
Snapshot

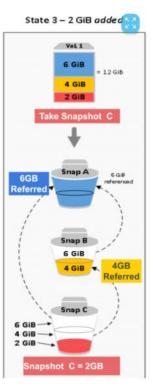
# Snapshot

Incremental Backups

32 GIB vs. 16 GIB







Snapshot A = 10 GB

Snapshot B = 4 GB Changed + Referred 6 GB Snapshot A

Snapshot C = 2 GB Added + Referred 6 GB Snapshot A + 4 G

# **Snapshot**

### Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM)



























Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM)







MONDAY TUESDAY

03:00 AM 03:00 AM











WEDNESDA THURSDAY FRIDAY





03:00 AM 03:00 AM







03:00 AM



Policy JSON

**RETENTION=5** 











03:00 AM





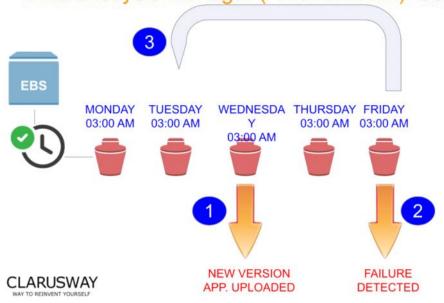






**CLARUSWA** 

Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM)- Backup and Restore







### **Encryption of Root Device via Snapshot**

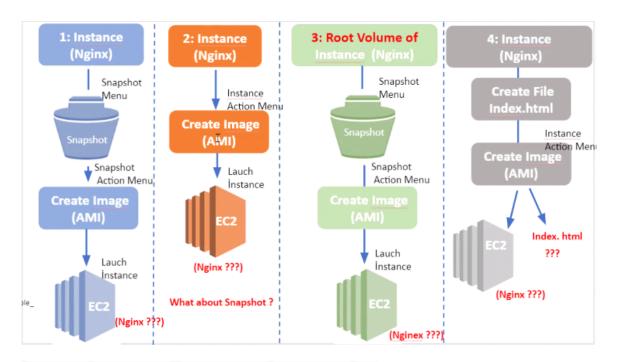


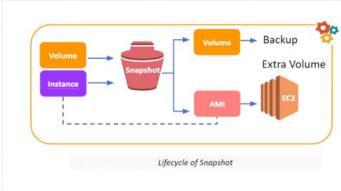
- Root device (volume) cannot be encrypted after creation. "How to encrypt unencrypted volume after creation" is a common question that can be asked in certification exams!
  - Take snapshot of unencrypted volume.
  - Copying the unencrypted Snapshot,
  - You are able to encrypt this Snapshot while coping
  - Create an encrypted volume from this copied Snapshot.

## Snapshot

### Let's get our hands dirty!

- Create Snapshots
- Make Public The Snapshot
- Data Life Cycle Manager
- Creating AMI from the Snapshot
- Creating Volume from the Snapshot
- Creating an Image from Instance
- Bu gun 4 ayri seneryo gerceklestirecegiz
- AWS/hands-on icerisindeki AMI.md dosyasina gore ilerleyecegiz 'Hands-on EC2-05: Working with EC2 Snapshots'





- Oncelikle sample instanceyi olusturalim





- User data ekleyecegiz.

#!/bin/bash

yum update -y
amazon-linux-extras install nginx1.12
yum install wget -y # amac github dan cekmek
cd /usr/share/nginx/html
chmod o+w /usr/share/nginx/html
rm index.html

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/awsdevopsteam/route-53/master/index.h
tml

wget <a href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/awsdevopsteam/route-53/master/ken.jpg">https://raw.githubusercontent.com/awsdevopsteam/route-53/master/ken.jpg</a> systemctl start nginx systemctl enable nginx

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.

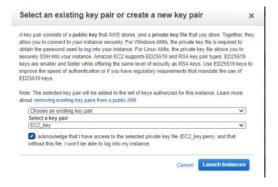


Assign a security group: O Create a new security group

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 Intraffic 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 group or select from an existing one below.







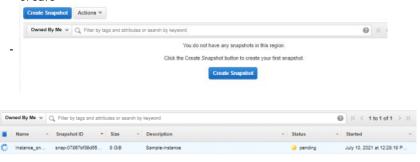
- DNS i actigimizda asagidaki gorseli alacagiz



### Street Fighter - Winner

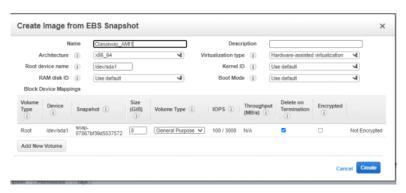


- AMI ve snapshots boardlarini iki ayri pencerede acalim.
- Kaynak olarak instance secip snapshot alacagiz.
- Create



- snapshot dan AMI olusturacagiz

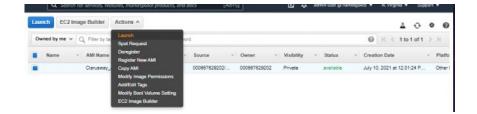




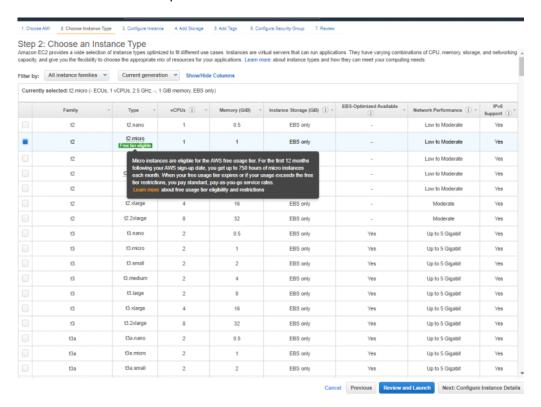
- AMI sayfasinda gorseli alacagiz



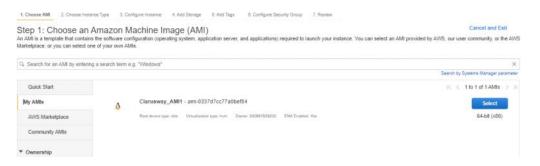
- Simdi EC2 olusturacagiz AMI den



- Otomatik olarak ikinci sayfadan baslatacak



- Launch instance den direk bu sayfaya da gelebiliriz



- User data kismi olmayacak ama arka planda hazir oldugunu bilelim
- Tag atayalim ve 22/80 portlari olacak



 Olusturdugumuz diger instance de calisir hale geldi ve dns i kopyalarip goruntuyu alacagiz

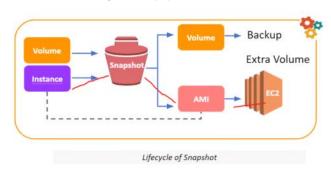




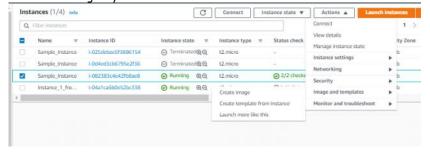
### Street Fighter - Winner



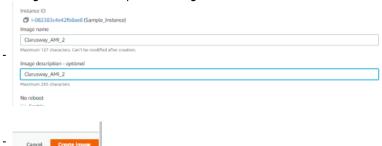
#### Gorselde kirmizi cizgili senaryoyu tamamladik



- Create image diyoruz

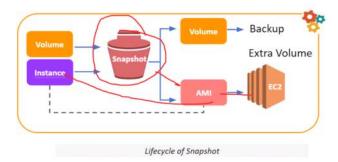


- Image name ve description verecegiz.



- Olusturdugumuz AMI\_2 pending asamasinda AMIs sayfasinda





#### - Gorseline ulasacagiz

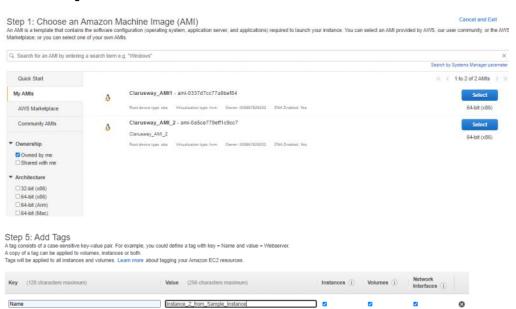


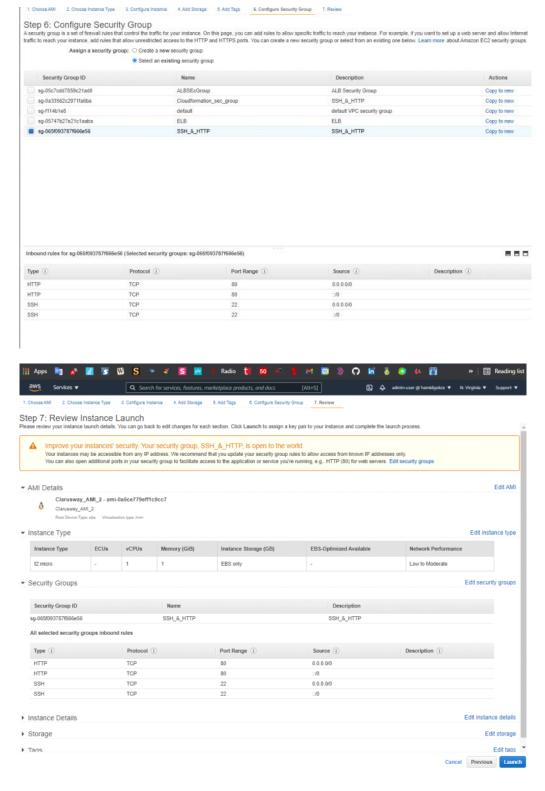
#### - Gorseldeki tag i veriyoruz



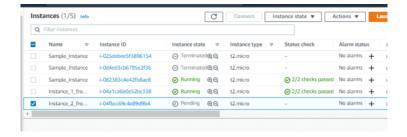
#### 2. Yi sececegiz

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)





- AMI den olusturdugumuz instancenin acilmasini bekliyoruz

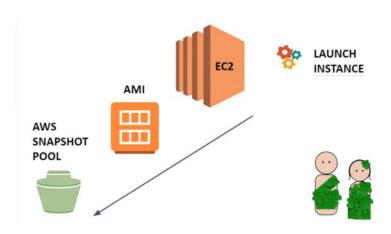


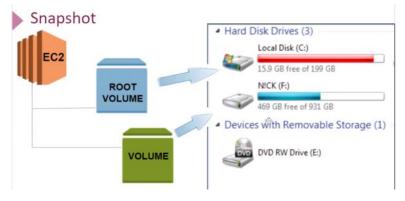
- Ucuncu instanceden de goruntuyu alacagiz DNS yardimiyla



### Street Fighter - Winner







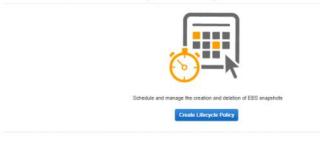
### - Aciyoruz life sycle

▼ Elastic Block Store

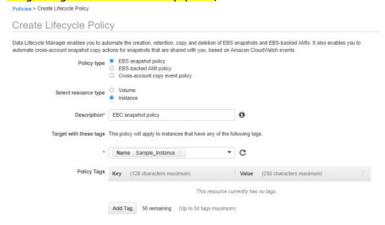
Volumes Snapshots

Snapshots Lifecycle Manager

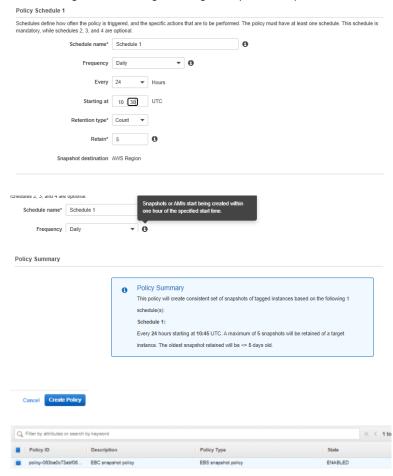
#### Welcome to Data Lifecycle Manager



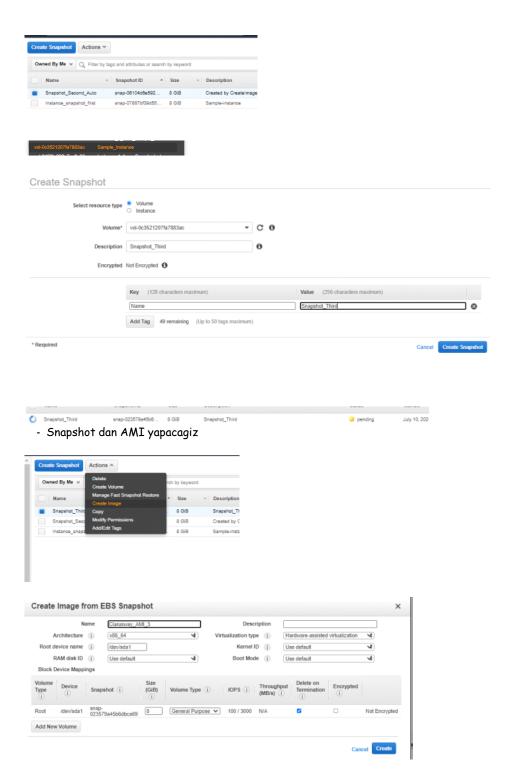
#### Asagidaki gorseli volume olarak yaptik :(



- 3 saat simdiki saatten geri yaz instance olusum saatinden Vermis oldugumuz verilere gore her gun snapshot al diyoruz



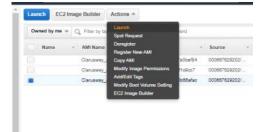
- Sanpshot alani



- 3. yu gorecegiz



- Yeni instance olusturacagiz AMI\_3 den

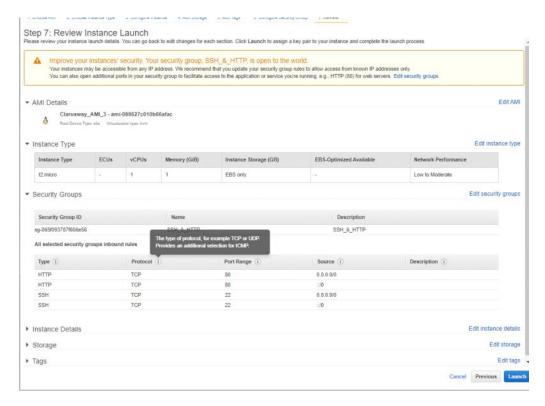


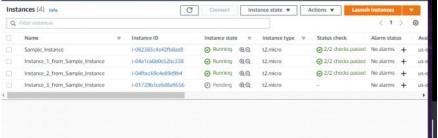
#### - 22 ve 80 de aciyoruz

Step 5: Add Tags

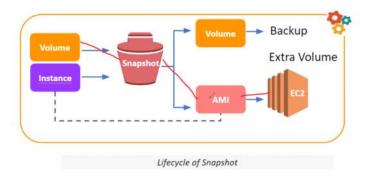
SIEP D: ACID TAIGS
A flag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.
A copy of a flag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.
Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. Learn more about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.







3. Instance root volume den geldik

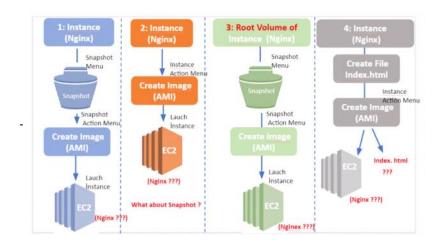


- DNS KEN i gorelim. Bir AMI ile birden fazla instance olusturabiliyoruz



Street Fighter - Winner





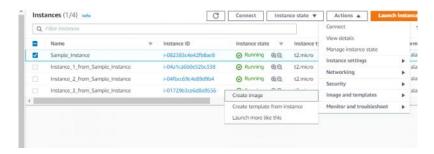
- VS cod ile instance ye baglanalim
- Sample instance den baglanalim

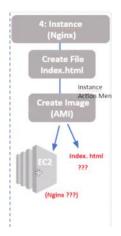
Ssh root user ile baglanmaya calisacak ve basarisiz olacak

- VS codda bir gorseli olusturalim

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$ mkdir Hamid
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$ touch gokce.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$ nano gokce.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$ cat gokce.txt
hello world
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$ ls
gokce.txt Hamid
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-10-4 ~]$
```

Amac ami olusturdugumuzda yukarida kileri de gorecegiz

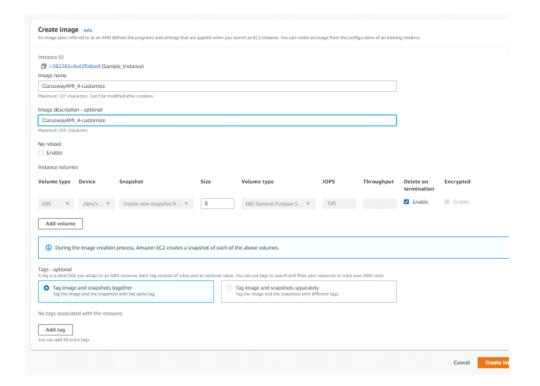




Sample instance den create image



- Name ve aciklama yaziyoruz. Amac instance nin AMI sini alma



- AMI olusmaya calistigini gorecegiz

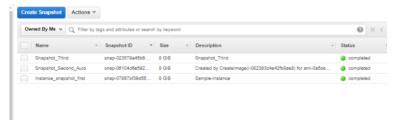




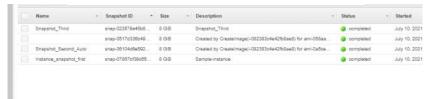
- Ve geldi AMI



- Otomatik snapshot gelecek asagidaki gorsele

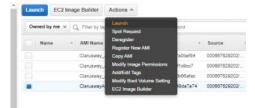


AMI olustuktan sonra snapshot gelecek- Tag siz olan



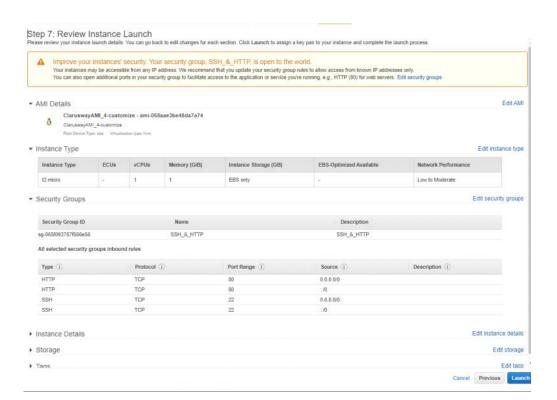
- Baglandigimiz instance den dusecegiz ve tekrar girelim

- Ami den EC2 olusturalim

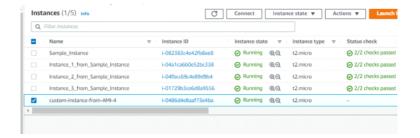


- Tag verelim / 80 ve 22 den acalim





- Ken i tekrar gormeye calisalim son instance den



Olusan instance nin icerisne girelim SSH ile

Root olarak kaldigi icin giremeyecegiz

```
hamid@LAPTOP-U8P0504G MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ ssh -i "EC2 key.pem" root@ec2-44-193-79-112.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-44-193-79-112.compute-1.amazonaws.com (44.193.79.112)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:HgpTbbb63kUZO3jnMGgouXIKUNqteoogaFWTKTJ9EnE.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-44-193-79-112.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Please login as the user "ec2-user" rather than the user "root".
```

Root kismina ec2-user yaz

Yukarida olusturdugumuz dosyalarida bu instance de de gorecegiz

```
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-200 ~]$ ls

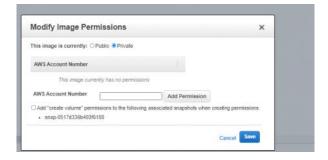
gokce.txt Hamid

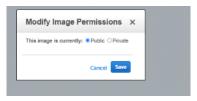
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-200 ~]$
```

- Baskasinin AMI sini gormeye calisacagiz. Ama AMI private oldugu icin goremiyoruz edit kismindan public yapalim. Ve ami yi baskasina gonderim onun AMI sina giremeye calisalim

==> permissions / edit



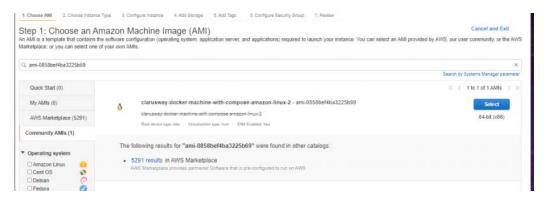




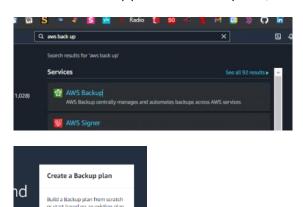
- Ami public olarak gorunecektir



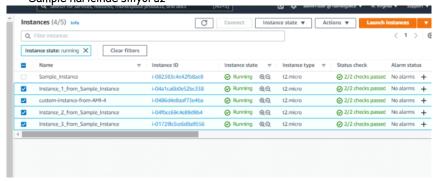
Marcus hocanin gonderdi ami den asagidaki clarusway in AMI sine ulasabiliyoruz



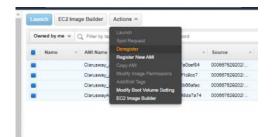
- Gorselden backup planlari olusturabiliyoruz (harici bilgi)

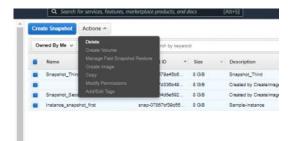


- Silme islemi
- Sample haricinde siliyoruz



Snapshot lar once deregister ettikten sonra snapshottan siliyoruz





Sample template yi de sildigimizde ona ait volume de silinecektir.

- Yukarida daha once gunluk snapshot olusturmustuk. Bunun olusmus oldugunu gorebiliriz ilerleyen saatlerde