

SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Enterprise Standards and Best Practices for IT Infrastructure

(4th Year 2nd Semester 2016)

Assignment 1

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Batch: Weekday

Getting Started with Amazon EC2 Windows Instances

Step 1: First Log in to the Amazon account and select EC2 service from the management console which provides by amazon. Then select “Launch Instance button to launch the virtual server.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, and Network & Security. The main area has a heading 'Resources' and a message: 'You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region: 0 Running Instances, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 0 Volumes, 0 Key Pairs, 0 Placement Groups; 0 Elastic IPs, 0 Snapshots, 0 Load Balancers, 1 Security Groups'. Below this is a box for 'Build and run distributed, fault-tolerant applications in the cloud with Amazon Simple Workflow Service.' A 'Launch Instance' button is prominently displayed. To the right, there's an 'Account Attributes' section with 'Supported Platforms' (VPC), 'Default VPC' (vpc-db4f02bf), and 'Resource ID length management'. Another section for 'Additional Information' includes links to 'Getting Started Guide', 'Documentation', 'All EC2 Resources', 'Forums', 'Pricing', and 'Contact Us'. At the bottom, there's an 'AWS Marketplace' section with a note about free software trials and a link to Tableau Server (10 users). The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English', and standard copyright and legal links.

Step 2: Choose “Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 Base” from amazon machine image list (AMI).

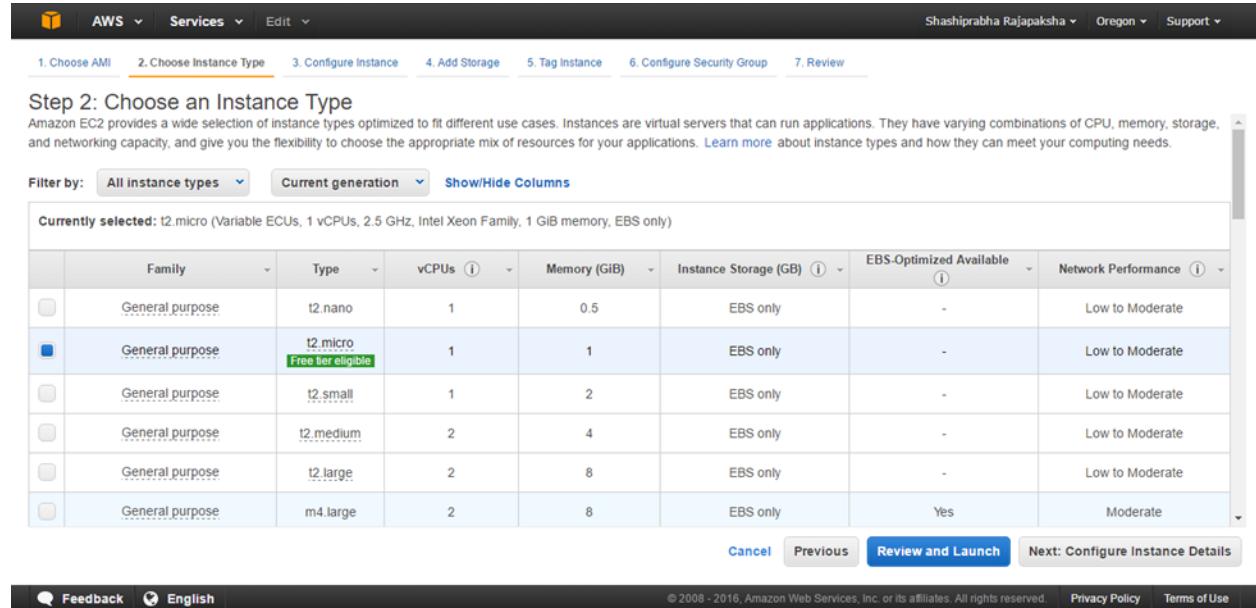
The screenshot shows the 'Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)' step in the EC2 instance creation wizard. It lists several AMIs under the 'Windows' category, all marked as 'Free tier eligible':

- Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Base - ami-840acfef**: Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Buttons: 'Select' (64-bit), '64-bit'
- Microsoft Windows Server 2008 Base - ami-220bce42**: Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Buttons: 'Select' (64-bit, 32-bit), '64-bit', '32-bit'
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP4 (PV), SSD Volume Type - ami-86fae7e7**: Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: paravirtual. Buttons: 'Select' (64-bit), '64-bit'
- Microsoft Windows Server 2003 R2 Base - ami-f315d093**: Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Buttons: 'Select' (64-bit, 32-bit), '64-bit', '32-bit'

The 'Cancel and Exit' button is also visible. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English', and standard copyright and legal links.

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Step 3: Choose an instance type. Select t2 micro which can select for free tier accounts. Then select “Review and Launch” to view the details of instance.



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.](#)

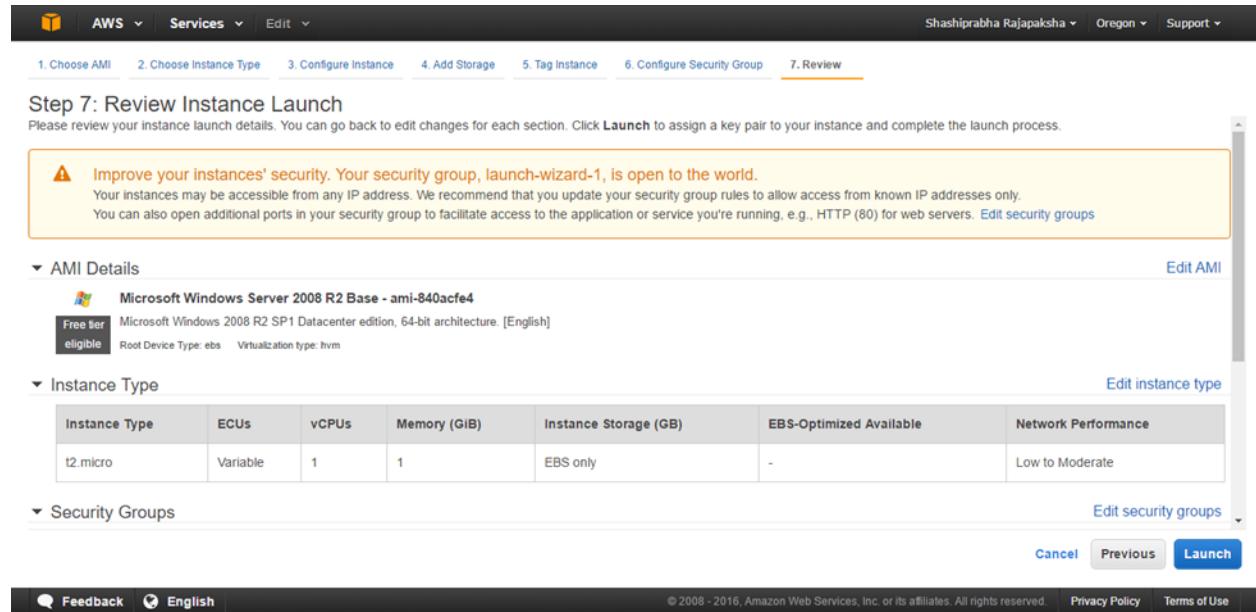
Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

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

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

Step 4: In this step we can review the instance launch details. Then click “Launch” to complete the launch process.



Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

AMI Details Edit AMI

Free tier eligible Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Base - ami-840acf4 Microsoft Windows 2008 R2 SP1 Datacenter edition, 64-bit architecture. [English]
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type Edit instance type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Security Groups Edit security groups

Cancel Previous Launch

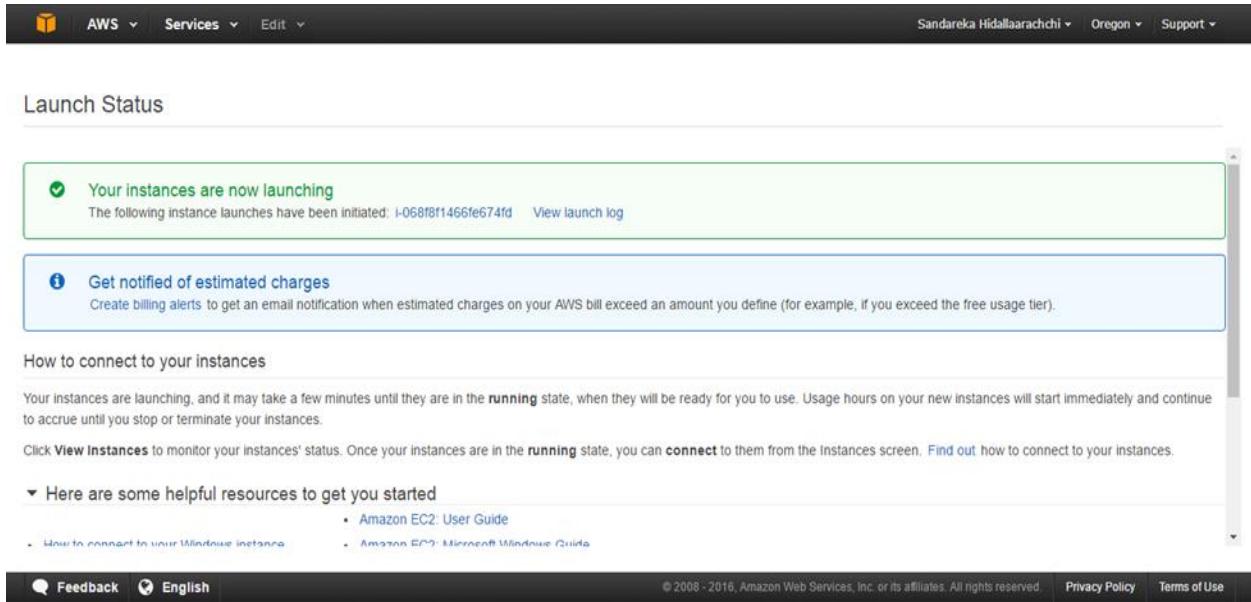
Step 5: In this Configure Security Group, we can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach the instance.

The screenshot shows the AWS Step 6: Configure Security Group page. At the top, there are tabs for 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group (which is selected), and 7. Review. The main area is titled "Step 6: Configure Security Group". It says: "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." Below this, there are two radio button options: "Create a new security group" (selected) and "Select an existing security group". A "Security group name" input field contains "launch-wizard-1". A "Description" input field contains "launch-wizard-1 created 2016-07-18T19:59:21.242+05:30". There are four columns for defining a rule: "Type" (RDP), "Protocol" (TCP), "Port Range" (3389), and "Source" (Anywhere). An "Add Rule" button is visible. A warning message in a yellow box says: "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." At the bottom, there are "Cancel", "Previous", and "Review and Launch" buttons.

Step 6: To launch the instance we can use either existing security key pair or can create new key pair. Here we create new key pair and give any name for the key pair name. Then download the key pair to local machine. Now we can launch the instance.

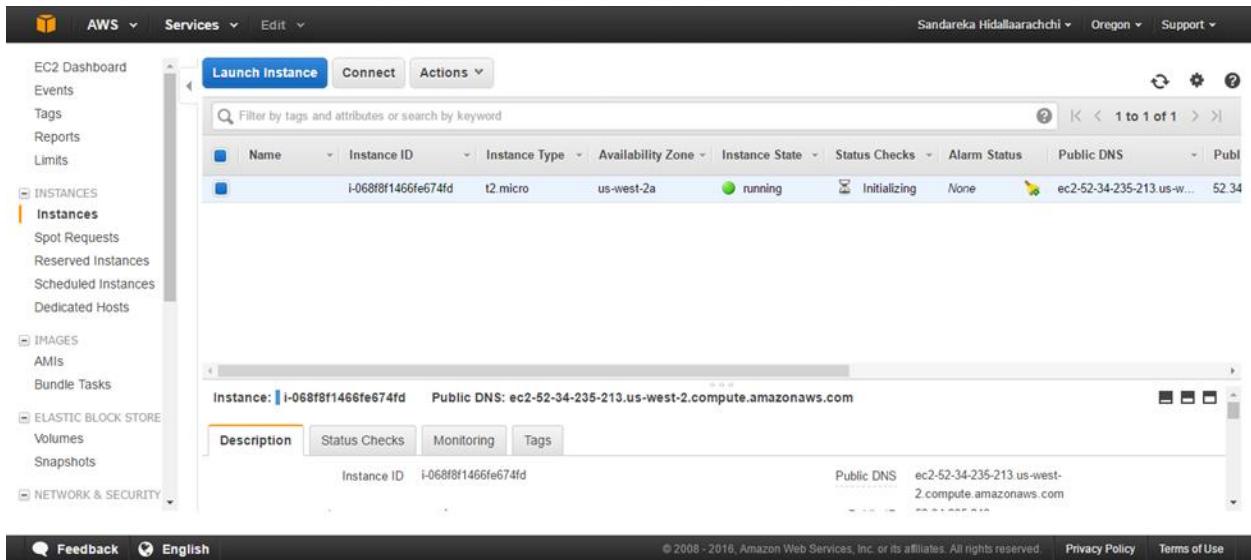
The screenshot shows the AWS Step 7: Review Instance Launch page. At the top, there are tabs for 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review (selected). The main area is titled "Step 7: Review Instance Launch". It says: "Please review your instance launch details. You can always change them later." A warning message in a yellow box says: "Improve your instances' security: Your instances may be accessible from the Internet. You can also open additional ports in your security group." Below this, there are sections for "AMI Details" (Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard, Free tier eligible, Root Device Type: ebs, Virtualization type: HVM) and "Instance Type". A modal dialog titled "Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair" is open. It says: "A key pair consists of a public key that AWS stores, and a private key file that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance." It also says: "Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI." There are fields for "Create a new key pair" (dropdown menu) and "Key pair name" (input field containing "imasha"). A "Download Key Pair" button is available. A note in a blue box says: "You have to download the private key file (*.pem file) before you can continue. Store it in a secure and accessible location. You will not be able to download the file again after it's created." At the bottom, there are "Cancel", "Launch Instances", and "Launch" buttons.

Step 7: Launch the instance.



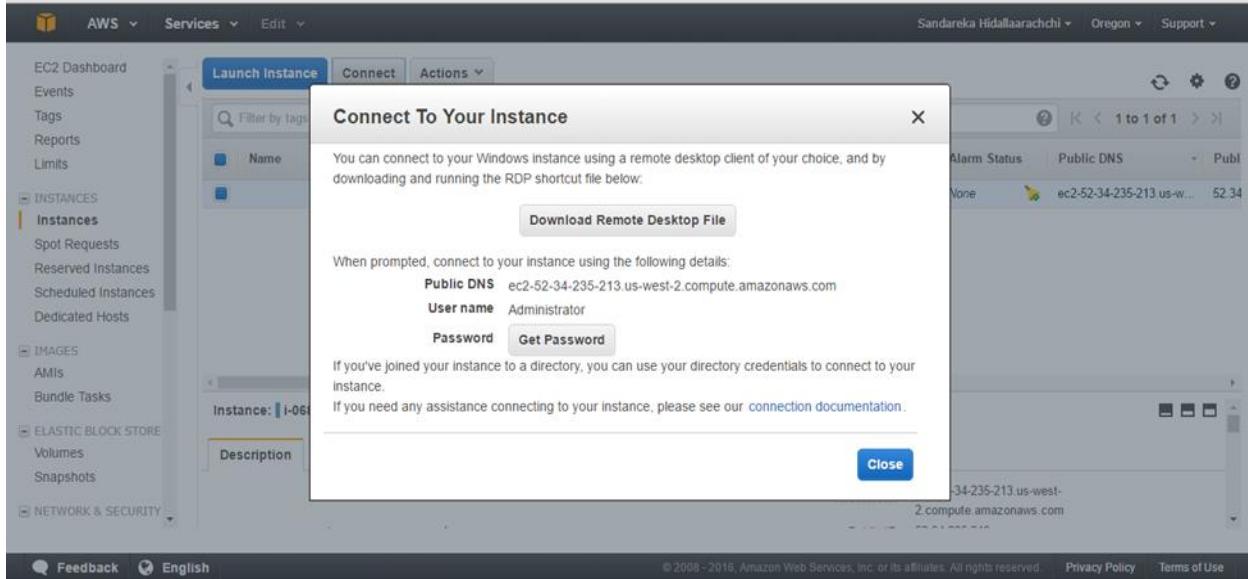
The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Status page. At the top, there's a green success message: "Your instances are now launching". Below it, a note says "The following instance launches have been initiated: i-068f8f1466fe674fd" with a link to "View launch log". A blue info box below that says "Get notified of estimated charges" with a sub-note about creating billing alerts. Under "How to connect to your instances", it says instances are launching and may take a few minutes to reach the "running" state. It also links to "View Instances" and "How to connect to your instances". A section titled "Here are some helpful resources to get you started" lists links to the "Amazon EC2 User Guide" and "Amazon EC2: Microsoft Windows Guide". At the bottom, there are "Feedback" and "English" buttons, and a copyright notice: "© 2008-2016, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use".

Step 8: Select the instance and choose “Connect”.

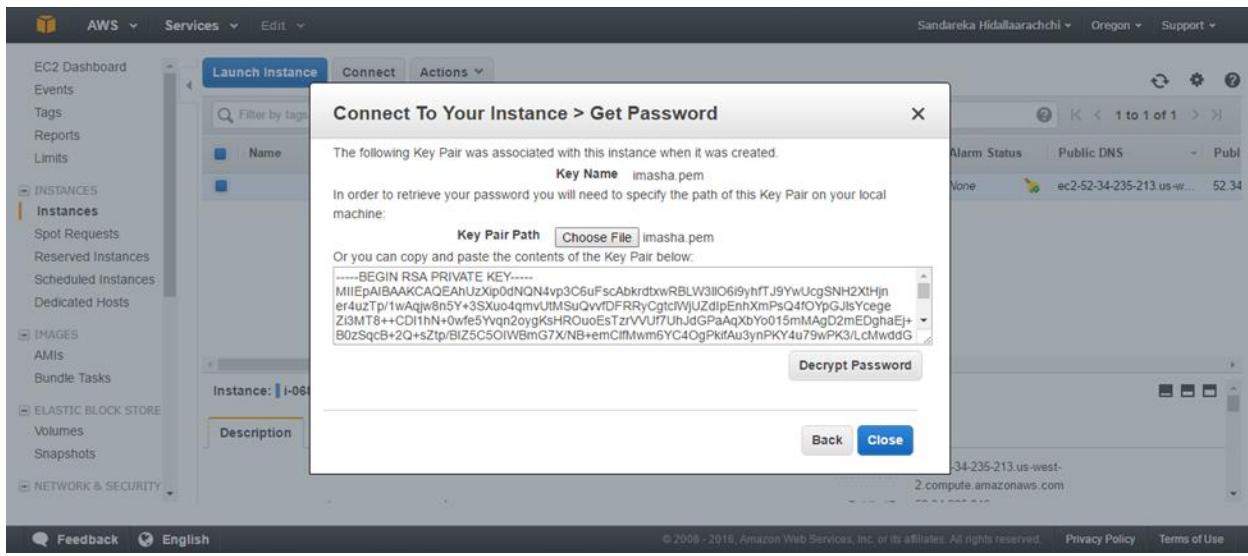


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, a sidebar lists "EC2 Dashboard", "Events", "Tags", "Reports", "Limits", "INSTANCES" (selected), "Instances", "Spot Requests", "Reserved Instances", "Scheduled Instances", "Dedicated Hosts", "IMAGES", "AMIs", "Bundle Tasks", "ELASTIC BLOCK STORE", "Volumes", "Snapshots", and "NETWORK & SECURITY". The main area shows a table with one row of data. The table columns are: Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, Public DNS, and Publ. The data row shows: Name (empty), Instance ID (i-068f8f1466fe674fd), Instance Type (t2.micro), Availability Zone (us-west-2a), Instance State (running), Status Checks (Initializing), Alarm Status (None), Public DNS (ec2-52-34-235-213.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com), and Publ (52.34). Below the table, there's a detailed view for the selected instance: Instance ID (i-068f8f1466fe674fd), Public DNS (ec2-52-34-235-213.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com). There are tabs for Description, Status Checks, Monitoring, and Tags. At the bottom, there are "Feedback" and "English" buttons, and a copyright notice: "© 2008-2016, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use".

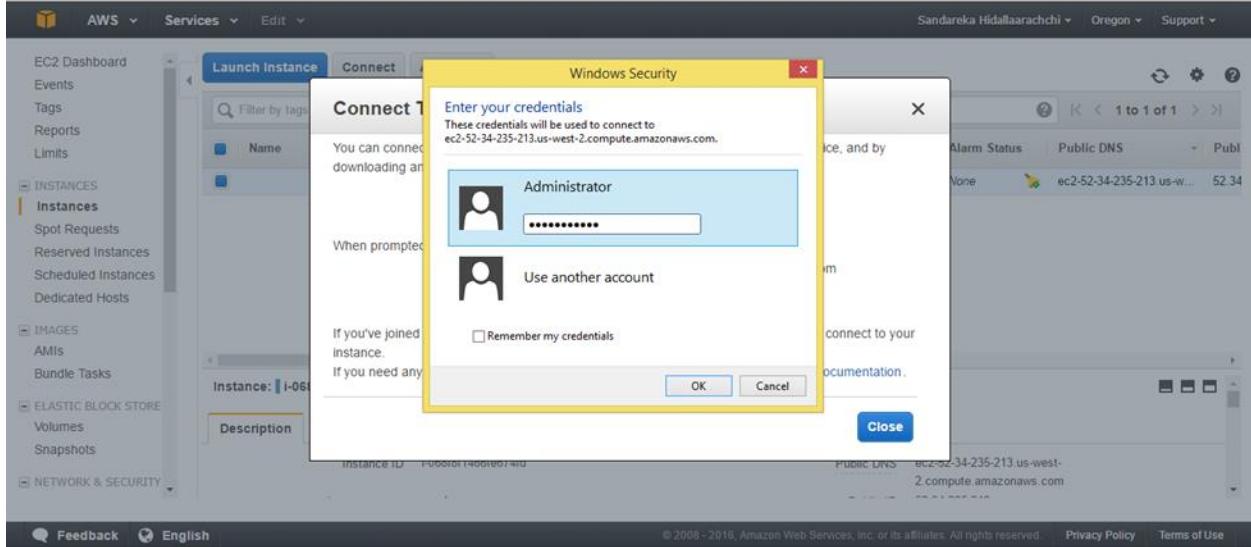
Step 9: In this step choose “Get Password”.



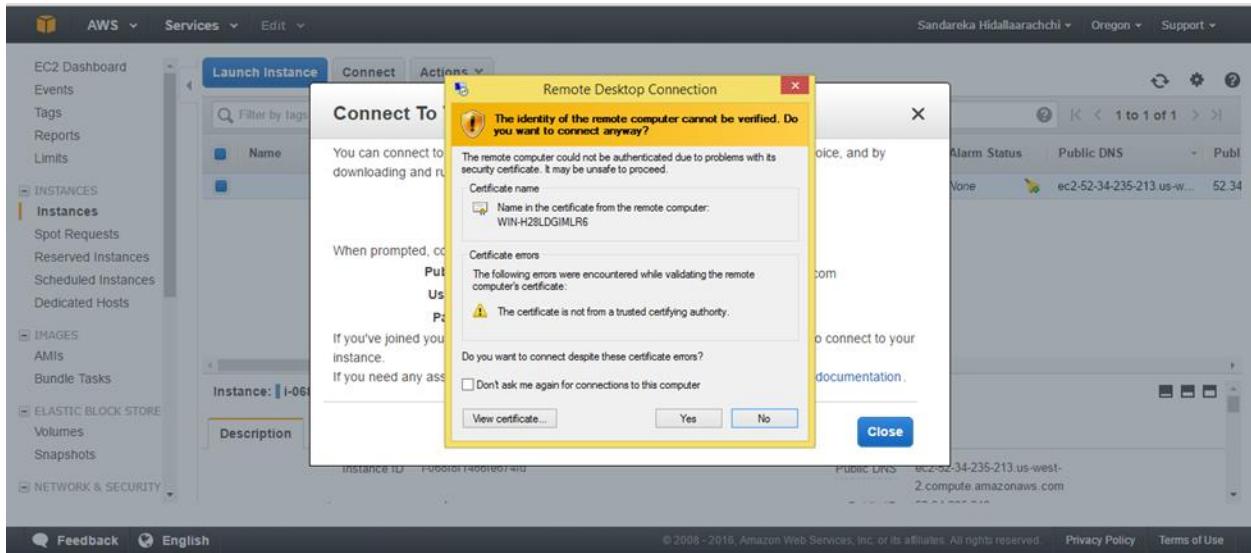
Step 10: In this step click “Choose File” and navigate to the private key file you created earlier and load it to below dialog box. Then click “Decrypt Password” button.



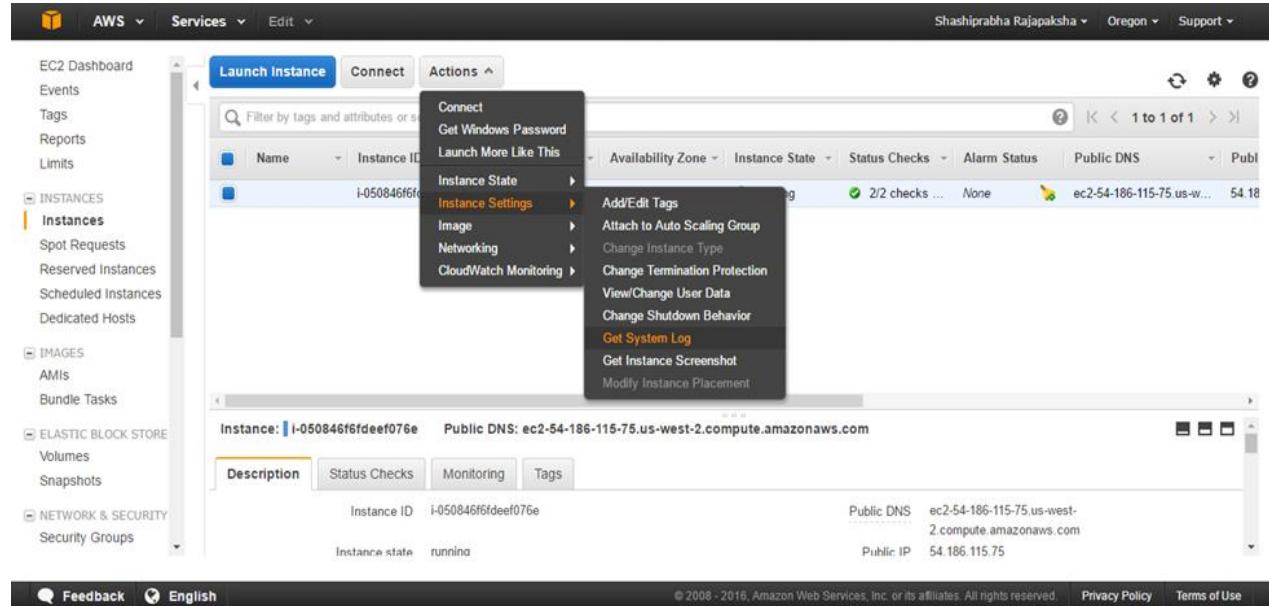
Step 11: Choose “Download Remote Desktop File”. Then open .rdp file. After that log in to the instance, using the administrator account by adding the password that we had previously.



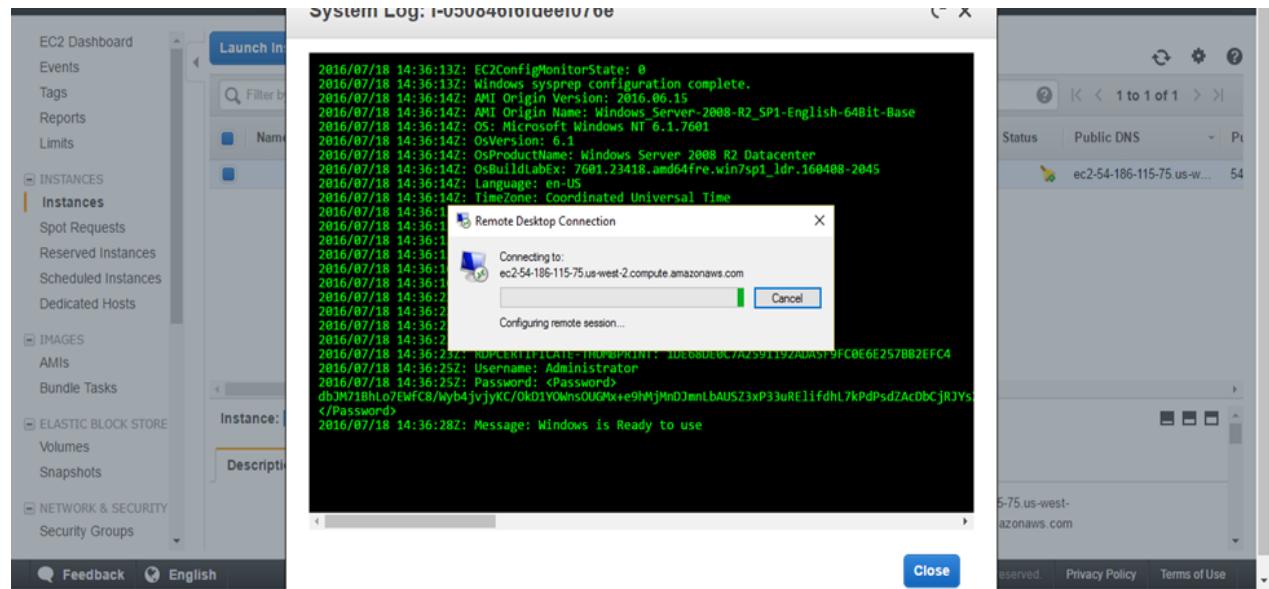
Step 12: In this step choose “yes” to continue the process.



Step 13: Select the instance, choose Action, and then choose “Instance Setting”. Then select “Get System Log”.



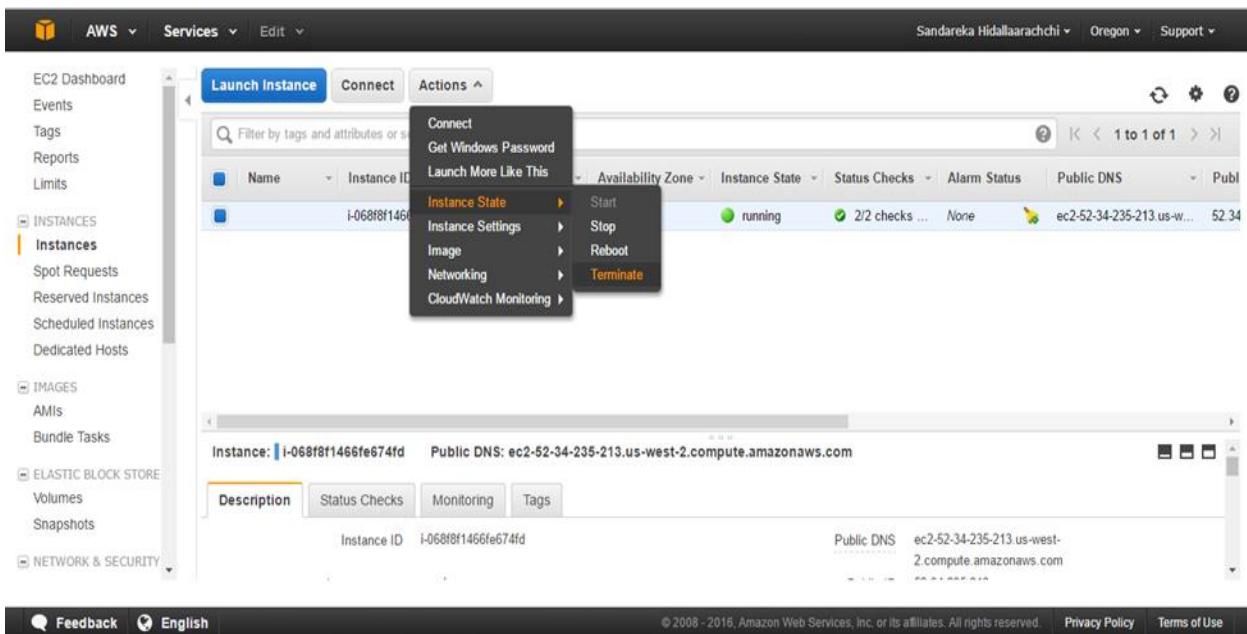
Step 14: In this Step the system log output, entry labeled “Rdpcertificate-thumbprint” value matches the thumbprint of the certificate. It means verified as a remote computer. And then choose “Yes” in the Remote Desktop Connection window to connect the instance.



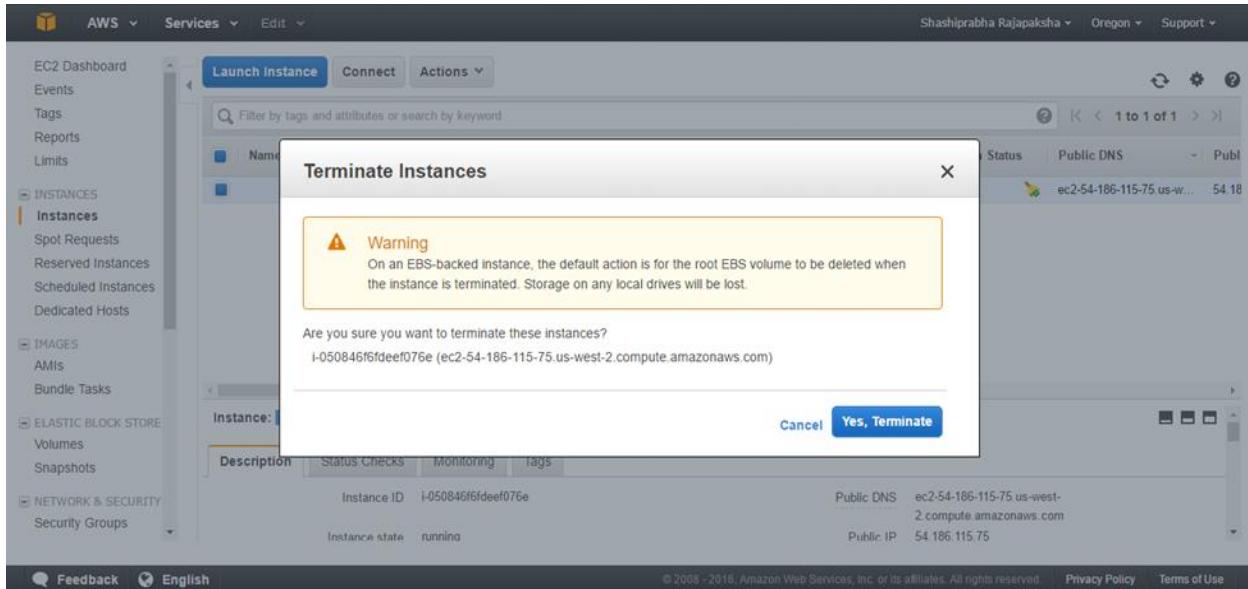
Step 15: This step shows the windows instance.



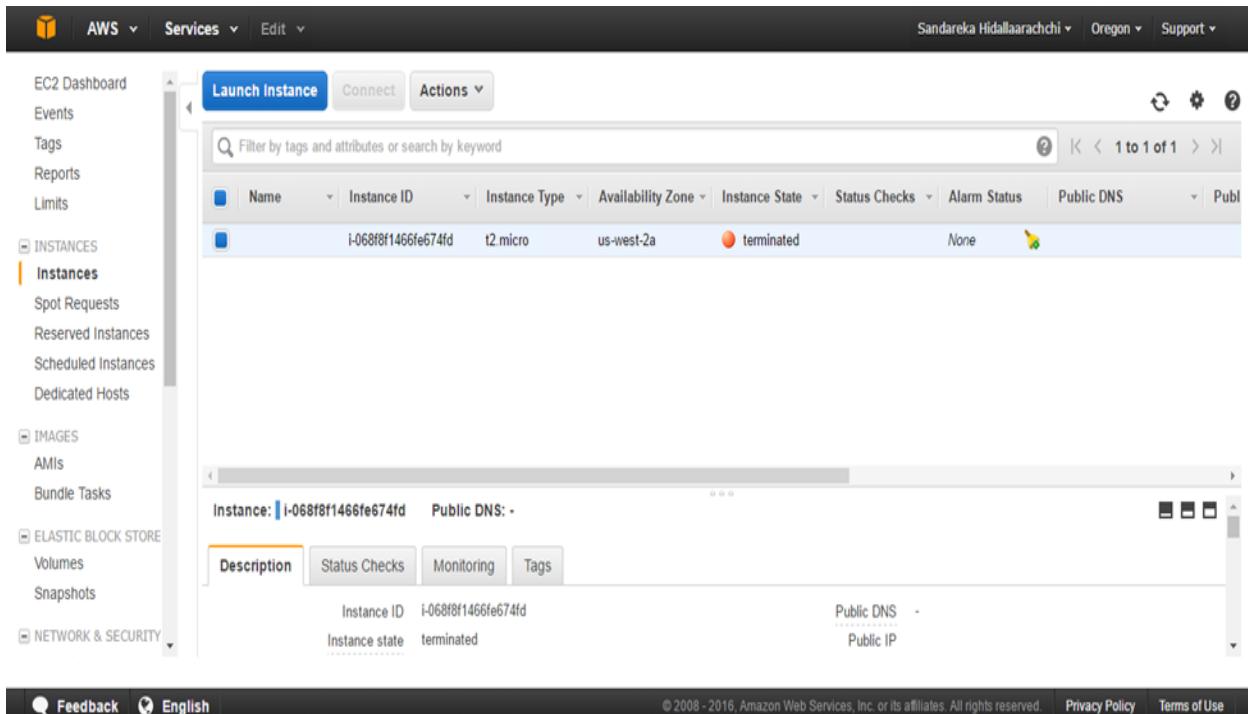
Step 16: This step shows termination process of the instance. To terminate the instance, select the instance and choose “Action” then select “Instance State” and select “Terminate”.



Step 17: Select “Yes Terminate”.

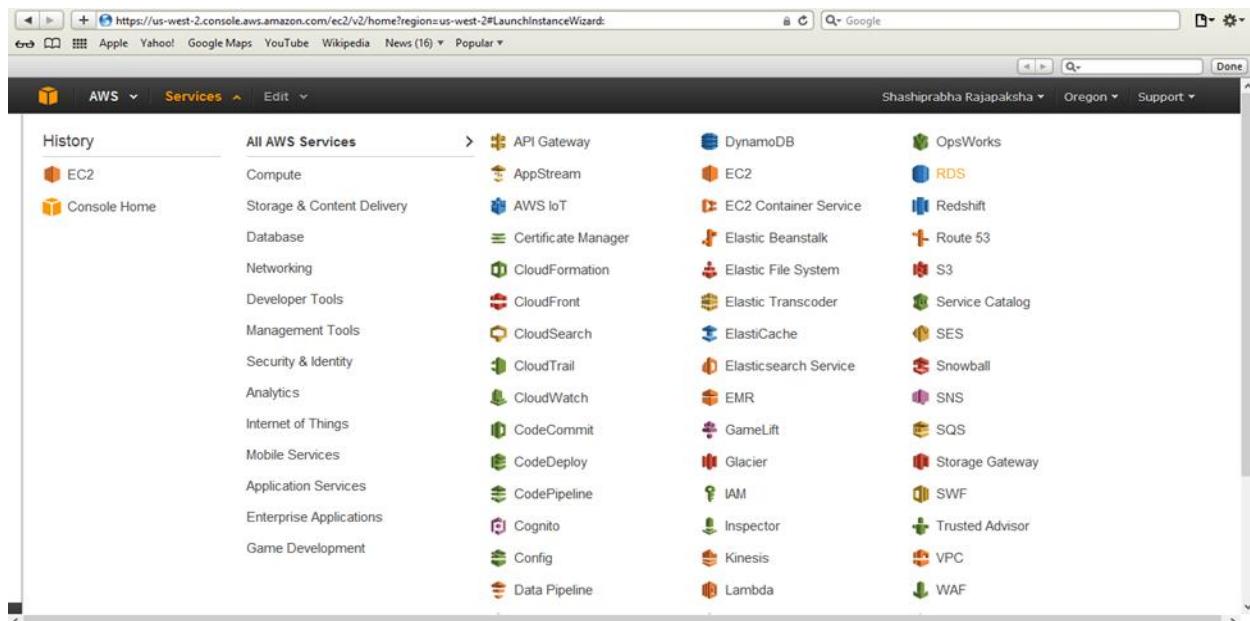


Step 18: In this step shows amazon EC2 shuts down and terminates the instance. After terminating it remains visible on the console for a short while, and then the entry is deleted.

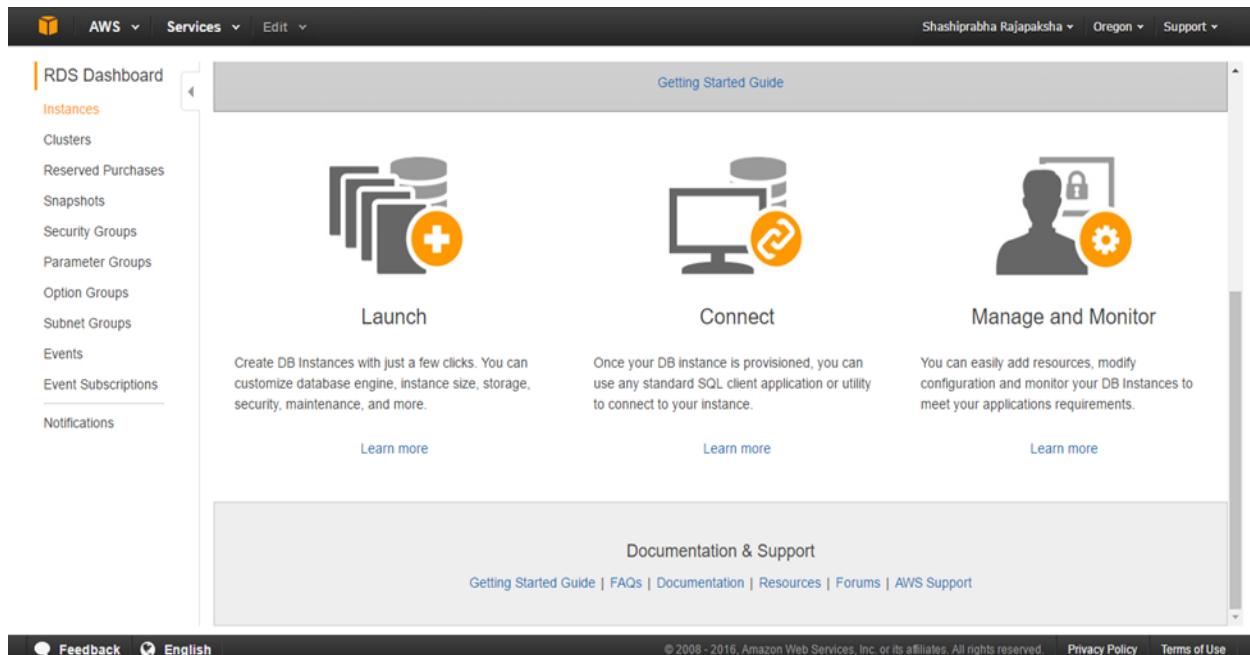


Creating a MySQL DB Instance and Connecting to a Database on a MySQL DB Instance

Step 1: Select “RDS” from the Management console.



Step 2: Select “Launch” to create DB instance in RDS dashboard.



Step 3: Select “MySQL” from the given list as DB engine. And click “Select” button.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console with the "Select Engine" step. A sidebar on the left lists database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL (selected), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and Microsoft SQL Server. The MySQL section contains a brief description and a bulleted list of features. A blue "Select" button is visible. The bottom of the page includes standard AWS navigation links like Feedback, English, and a footer with copyright information.

Step 4: Select “MySQL” DB as production purpose and click “Next Step”.

The screenshot shows the "Production?" step of the RDS setup. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Select Engine, Step 2: Production? (selected), Step 3: Specify DB Details, and Step 4: Configure Advanced Settings. The main area asks "Do you plan to use this database for production purposes?" It shows two options: "Production" (Amazon Aurora, Recommended) and "Dev/Test" (MySQL). The MySQL option is selected and highlighted with a blue border. Below the options, a note says "Billing is based on RDS pricing." At the bottom are "Cancel", "Previous", and a blue "Next Step" button. The footer includes standard AWS links and copyright information.

Step 5: Fill the DB details and click “Next Step”.

Specify DB Details

Instance Specifications

DB Engine mysql
License Model general-public-license
DB Engine Version 5.6.27

DB Instance Class db.m1.small — 1 vCPU, 1.7 GB RAM
Multi-AZ Deployment Yes
Storage Type Magnetic
Allocated Storage 5 GB

Settings

DB Instance Identifier west2-mysql-instance1
Master Username shashi
Master Password
Retype the value you specified for Master Password.

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Step 6: After filling the fields, click “Launch Instance”.

Configure Advanced Settings

Network & Security

VPC* Default VPC (vpc-db4f02bf)
Subnet Group default
Publicly Accessible Yes
Availability Zone No Preference
VPC Security Group(s) Create new Security Group
default (VPC)
launch-wizard-1 (VPC)
launch-wizard-2 (VPC)

Database Options

Database Name mydb
Note: If no database name is specified then no initial MySQL database will be created on the DB Instance.
Database Port 3306
DB Parameter Group default.mysql5.6
Option Group default.mysql-5.6

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Step 7: After creating the DB instance click “View Your DB Instances”.

The screenshot shows the final step of creating a DB instance. A green box at the top right indicates "Your DB Instance is being created." Below it, a note says "Note: Your instance may take a few minutes to launch." On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Select Engine, Step 2: Production?, Step 3: Specify DB Details, Step 4: Configure Advanced Settings. In the center, under "Connecting to your DB Instance", it says "You will be unable to connect to your database instance unless you have previously authorized access on your chosen security group." A link "Go to the Security Groups Page" is provided. Below that, "Related AWS Services" include "Amazon ElastiCache" with a link to learn more and launch a Cache Cluster. At the bottom right is a blue button labeled "View Your DB Instances".

Step 8: This step shows the DB instance that created above.

The screenshot shows the RDS Dashboard. On the left, a sidebar lists options: Instances (selected), Clusters, Reserved Purchases, Snapshots, Security Groups, Parameter Groups, Option Groups, Subnet Groups, Events, Event Subscriptions, and Notifications. The main area displays a table of DB instances. The first row shows a MySQL instance named "west2-mysql-instance1" with a status of "creating". The table includes columns for Engine, DB Instance, Status, CPU, Current Activity, Maintenance, Class, VPC, Multi-AZ, and Replication. At the bottom right of the dashboard is a blue button labeled "View Your DB Instances".

Step 9: This shows that the state change of instance “creating” to “available”.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Instances, Clusters, Reserved Purchases, Snapshots, Security Groups, Parameter Groups, Option Groups, Subnet Groups, Events, Event Subscriptions, and Notifications. The main area has tabs for 'Launch DB Instance', 'Show Monitoring', and 'Instance Actions'. A search bar says 'Search DB Instances...'. A table lists one DB instance: Engine: MySQL, DB Instance: west2-mysql-instance1, Status: modifying, Current Activity: None, Maintenance: None, Class: db.m1.small, VPC: vpc-db4f02bf, Multi-AZ: No. Below the table, it says 'Endpoint: west2-mysql-instance1.cypmt3djcbo.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com:3306 (authorized)'. There are two sections: 'Alarms and Recent Events' (which shows 'No Recent Events') and 'Monitoring' (which shows CPU, Memory, Storage, Read IOPS, Write IOPS, and Swap Usage metrics). At the bottom, there are 'Instance Actions', 'Tags', and 'Logs' buttons.

Step 10: To connect with the DB instance, (mysql -h <endpoint> -P 3306 -u <mymasteruser> -p) this command should type in the command prompt.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Dashboard with a command prompt window overlaid. The command prompt shows the following session:

```
C:\Users\Shashi>mysql -h west2-mysql-instance1.cypmt3djcbo.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com -u shashi -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 33
Server version: 5.6.27-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| innodb             |
| mydb               |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
6 rows in set (0.36 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

Below the command prompt, it says 'Certificate Authority rds-ca-2015 (Mar 5, 2020)'. At the bottom, it shows 'Instance and IOPS' and 'Instance Class db.m1.small'.

Step 12: To delete the instance, Choose “Instance Actions”, and then Choose Delete.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options like Instances, Clusters, Reserved Purchases, etc. In the main area, a table lists a single DB Instance: 'west2-mysql-instance1'. A context menu is open over this instance, with 'Delete' being the last item in the list. The main details panel shows the instance configuration, including Engine (MySQL 5.6.27), License Model (General Public License), and other parameters. The endpoint is listed as 'west2-mysql-instance1.cympt3djcbuo.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Viewing 1 of 1 DB Instances'.

Step 13: Choose “No” in the drop down list. Then select “Delete”.

This screenshot shows the 'Delete DB Instance' confirmation dialog. It asks 'Are you sure you want to Delete the west2-mysql-instance1 DB Instance?'. There are two options: 'Create final Snapshot?' with a dropdown set to 'No' and a checked checkbox for acknowledging that automated backups will no longer be available. A warning message at the bottom says 'We strongly recommend taking a final snapshot before instance deletion since after your instance is deleted, automated backups will no longer be available.' At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Delete' buttons. Below this dialog, the RDS Dashboard shows a table with a single row for 'west2-mysql-instance1' which has been deleted, resulting in 'No DB Instances'.

Getting Started with Amazon EC2 Linux Instances

Step 1: Choose “Amazon Linux AMI” HVM edition from Amazon Machine Image (AMI).

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.

Quick Start	AMIs	Cancel and Exit
My AMIs	Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-7172b611 Amazon Linux Free tier eligible	Select
AWS Marketplace	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-775e4f16 Red Hat Free tier eligible	Select
Community AMIs	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-d2627db3 SUSE Linux Free tier eligible	Select
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free tier only (i)		

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Step 2: Select the t2.micro type as the instance. Then select ‘Review and Launch’.

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 (i)	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB) (i)	EBS-Optimized Available (i)
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

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Step 3: In this step review the instance details, and then click “Launch” Button.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

AMI Details

Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-7172b611

Free tier eligible

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Launch

Step 4: In this step select security group or can create new security groups by adding new rules. Then select ‘Review and Launch’.

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:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/> <input type="button" value="X"/>

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.

Review and Launch

Step 5: Choose a security group and select “Review and Launch”.

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 ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-31255c57	default	default VPC security group	Copy to new
sg-c9146daf	launch-wizard-1	launch-wizard-1 created 2016-07-18T19:59:21.242+05:30	Copy to new

Select a security group above to view its inbound rules.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch**

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Step 6: To launch the instance we can use either existing security key pair or can create new key pair. Here we create new key pair and give any name for the key pair name. Then download the key pair to local machine. Now we can launch the instance.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can always change them later.

AMI Details

- Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.3 (HVM, SSD Volume Type)**
- Free tier eligible**
- The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed AMI. It supports Windows, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other popular open-source software.
- Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs
t2.micro	0.00

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.

Create a new key pair
Key pair name: shashvillinux

Download Key Pair

You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Cancel **Launch Instances** Launch

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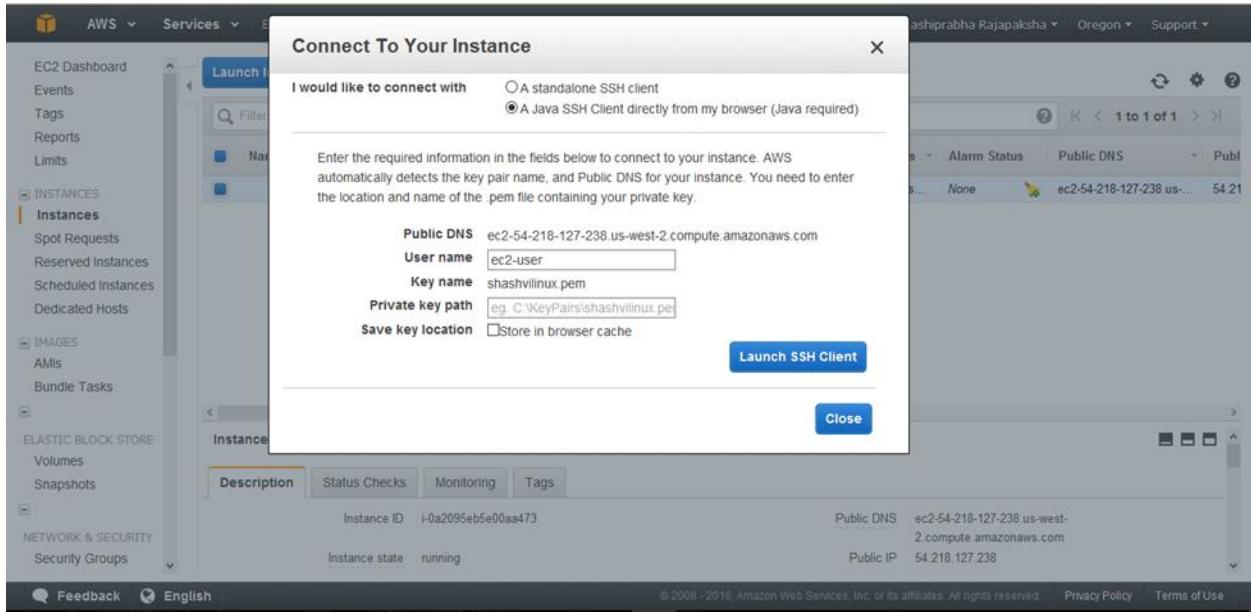
Step 7: This step shows the status of the launch.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left sidebar, under the 'Instances' section, 'Instances' is selected. In the main content area, there is a table with one row. The columns are: Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, Public DNS, and Public IP. The instance details are: Name - i-0a2095eb5e00aa473, Instance ID - i-0a2095eb5e00aa473, Instance Type - t2.micro, Availability Zone - us-west-2b, Instance State - running, Status Checks - Initializing, Alarm Status - None, Public DNS - ec2-54-218-127-238.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com, and Public IP - 54.218.127.238.

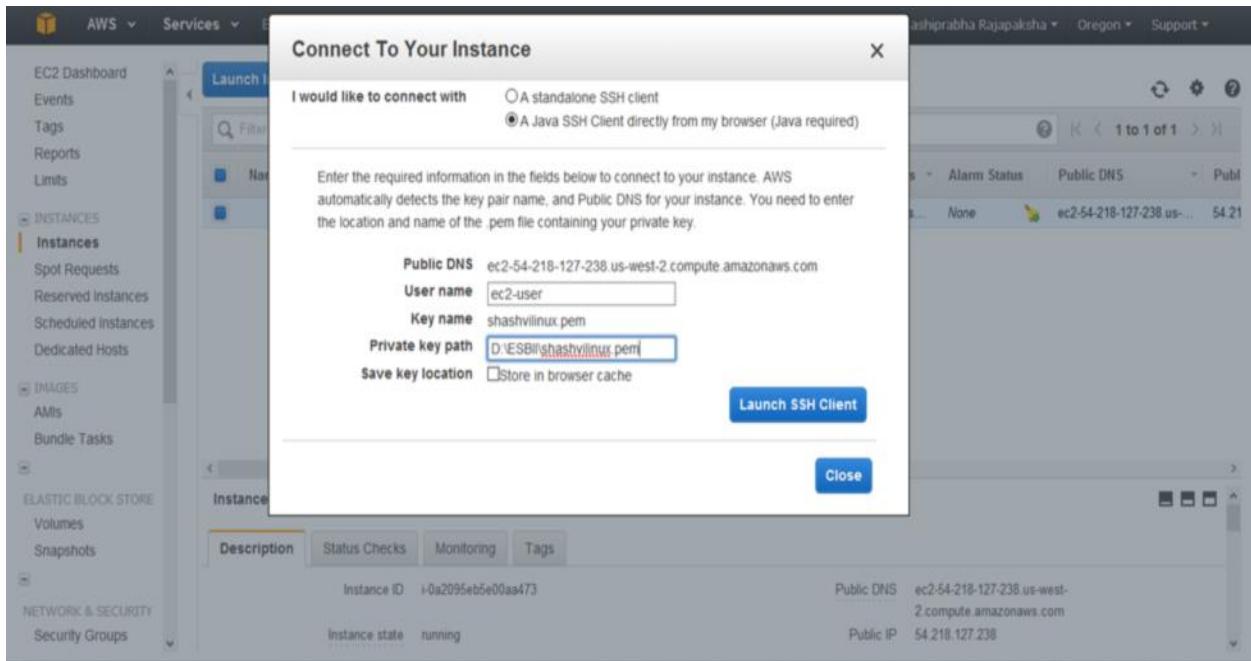
Step 8: Select the instance, and then choose ‘Connect’. Select ‘A Java SSH client directly from the browser (Java required)’.

The screenshot shows the 'Connect To Your Instance' dialog box. It has two tabs: 'Description' (selected) and 'Status Checks'. Under 'Description', there is a table with columns: Instance ID, Public DNS, and Public IP. The values are: Instance ID - i-0a2095eb5e00aa473, Public DNS - ec2-54-218-127-238.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com, and Public IP - 54.218.127.238. Below the table, there is a 'Feedback' button, an English language indicator, and links for 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use'.

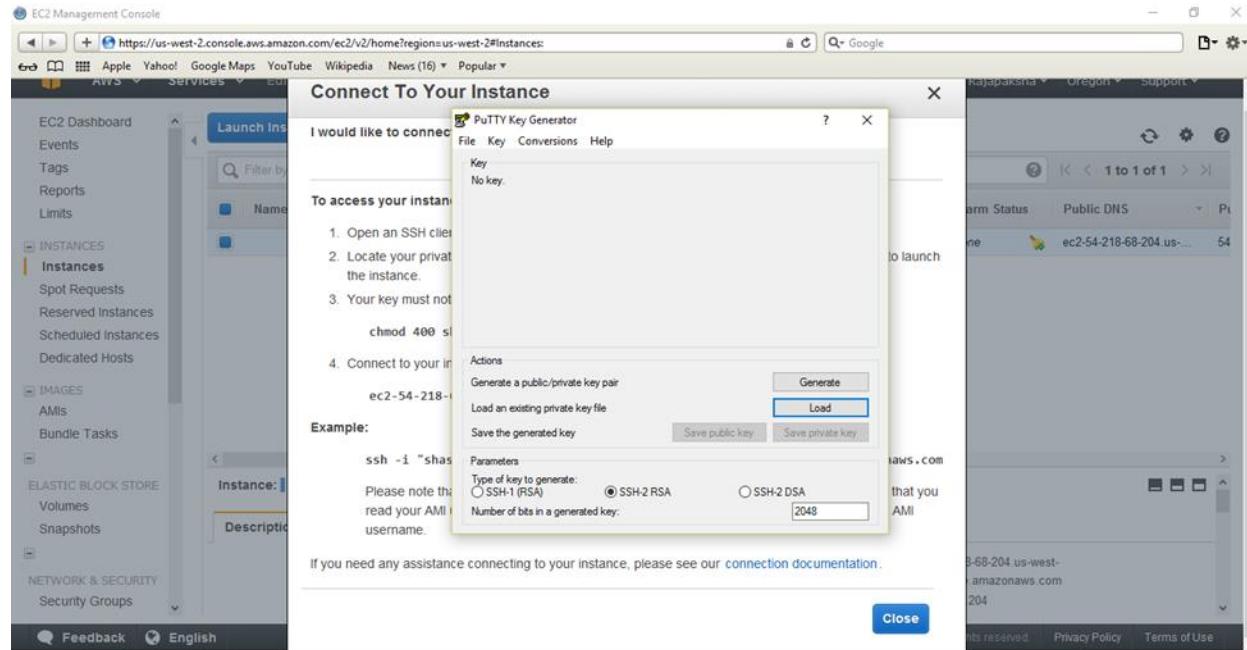
Step 9: Enable the java for the browser to connect with the instance.



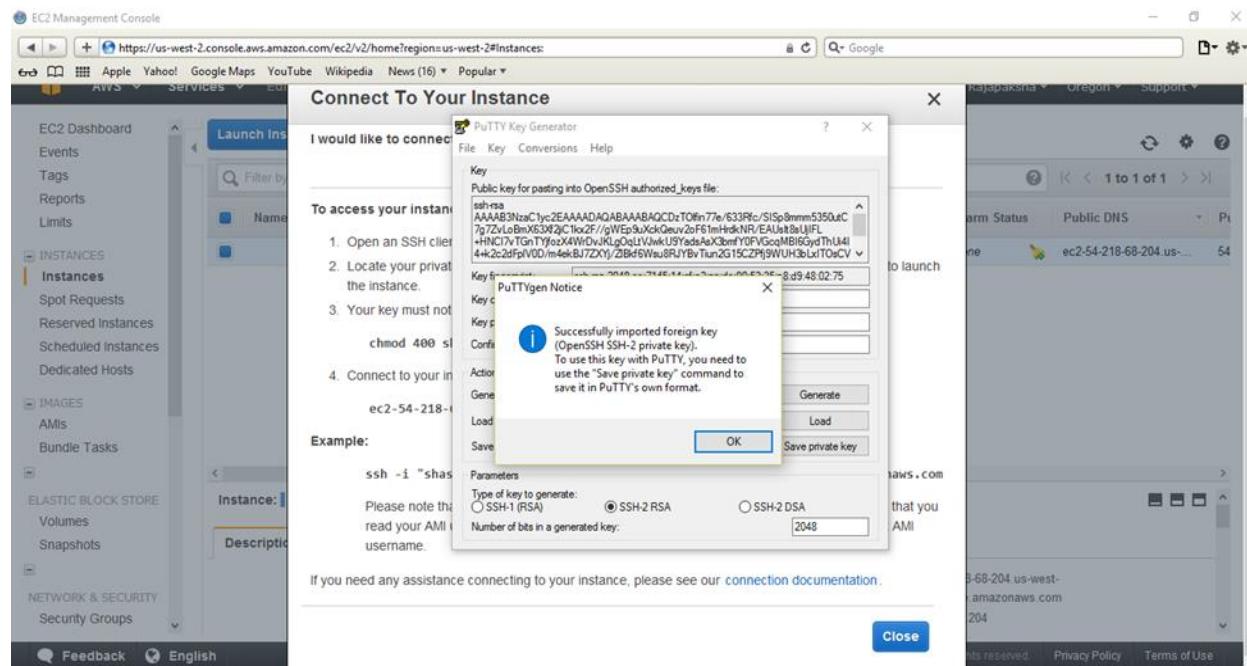
Step 10: Enter the path of the private key file (.pem).



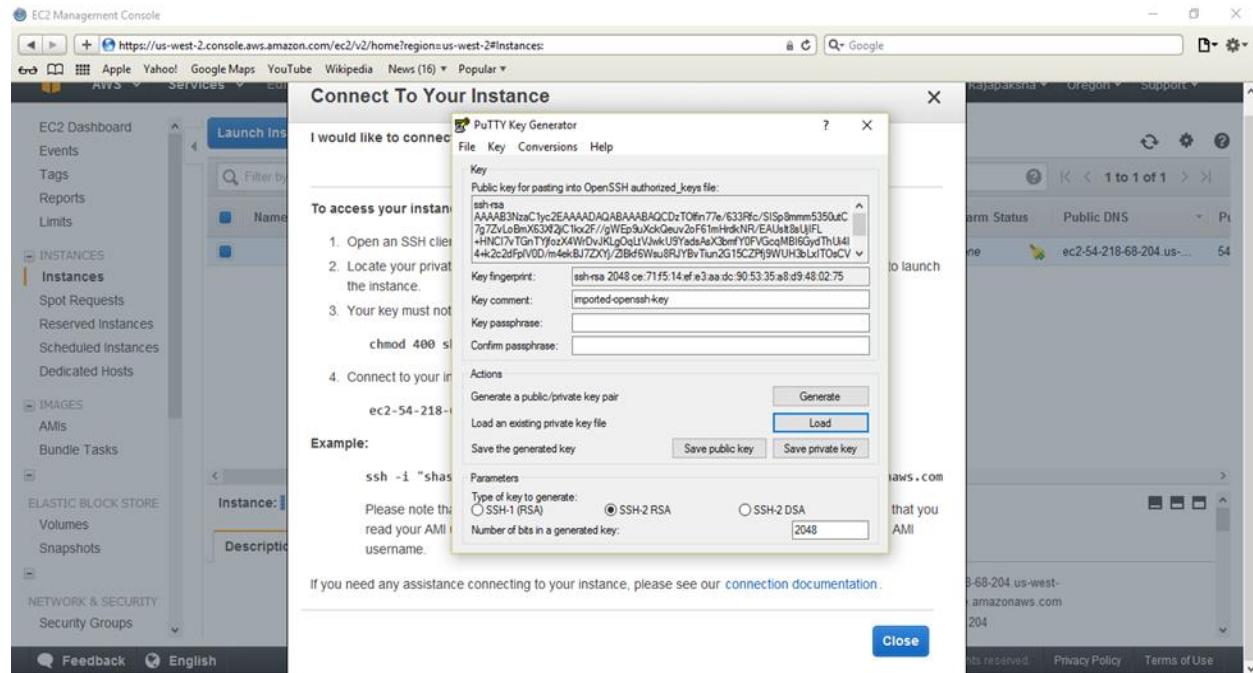
Step 11: To connect the Linux Instance using Putty, first need to download the “Putty”, then start “Putty Gen”. Under Type of key to generate, select SSH-2 RSA. After that select ‘Load’.



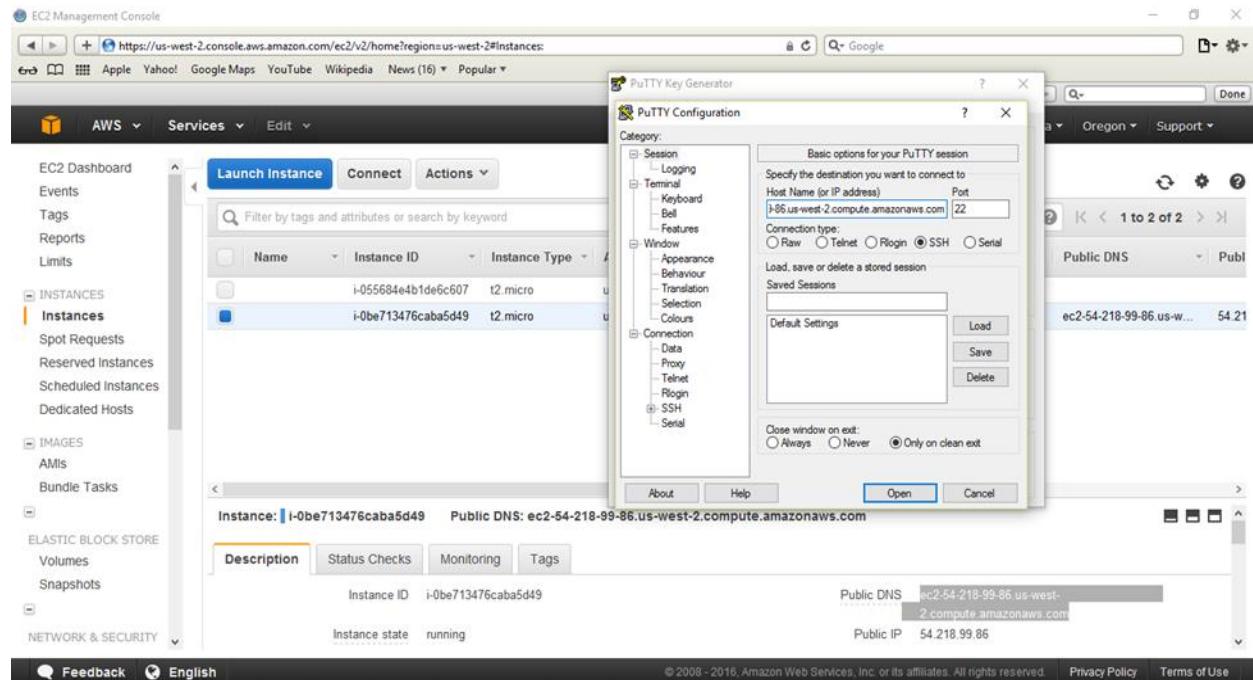
Step 12: Select .pem file for the key pair that specified when launching the instance and then click “OK” to continue.



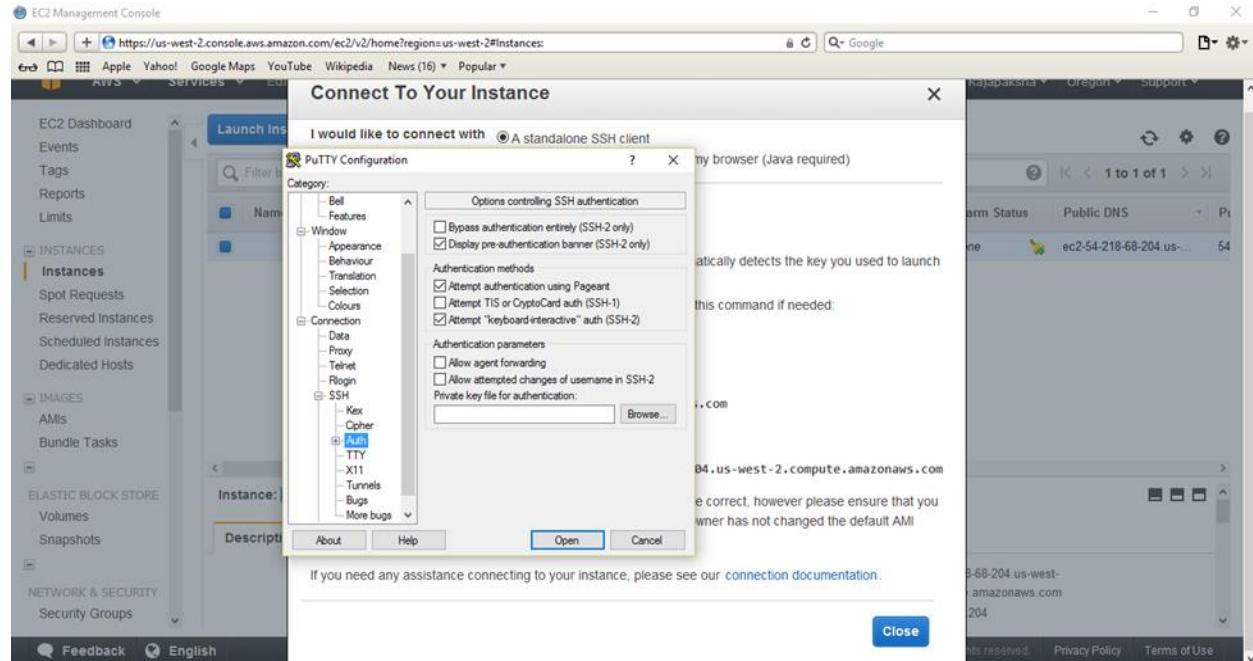
Step 13: Click “Save private key” to save the key.



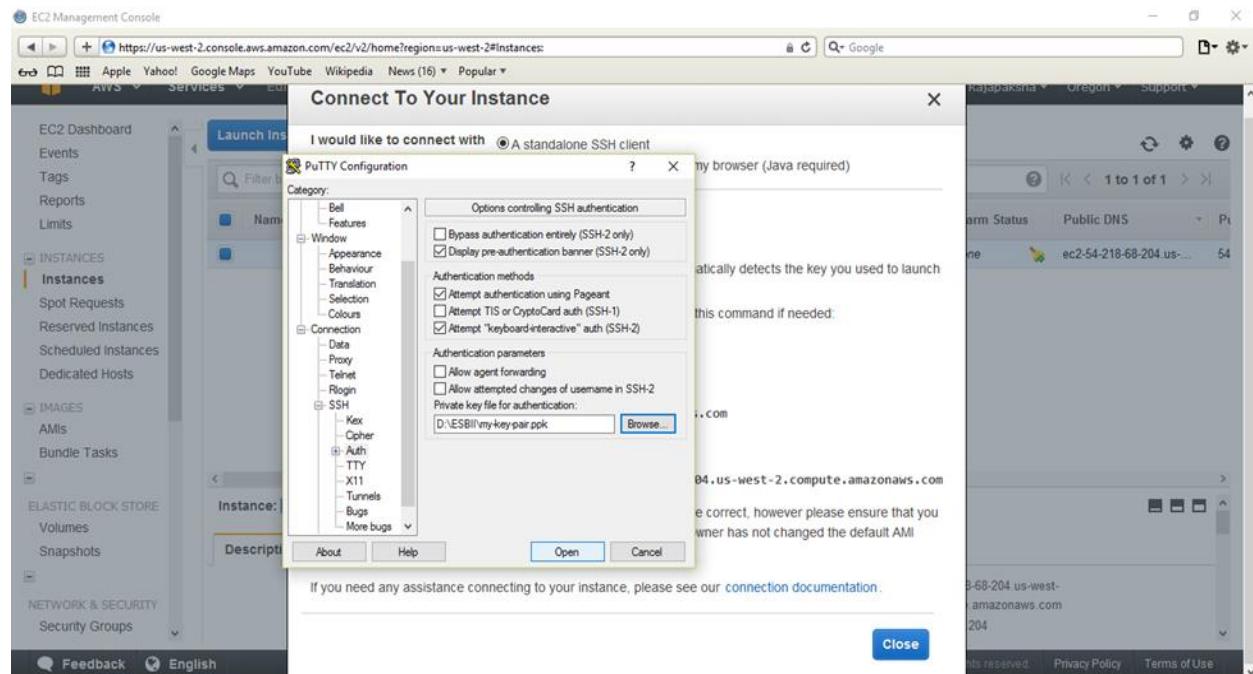
Step 14: Start ‘Putty’. In the Host Name box, enter user_name@public_dns_name. Under ‘Connection type’, select ‘SSH’. Port is 22.



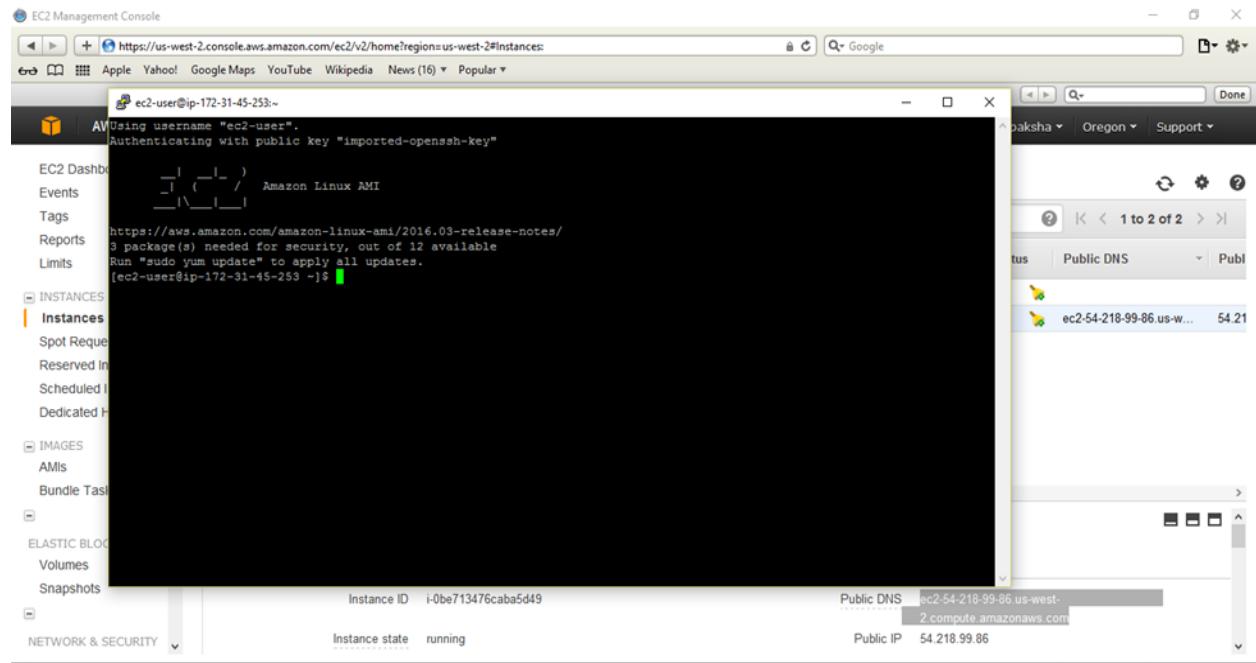
Step 15: In the Category pane, expand Connection, expand SSH, and then select Auth. Click ‘Browse’. Select the .ppk file.



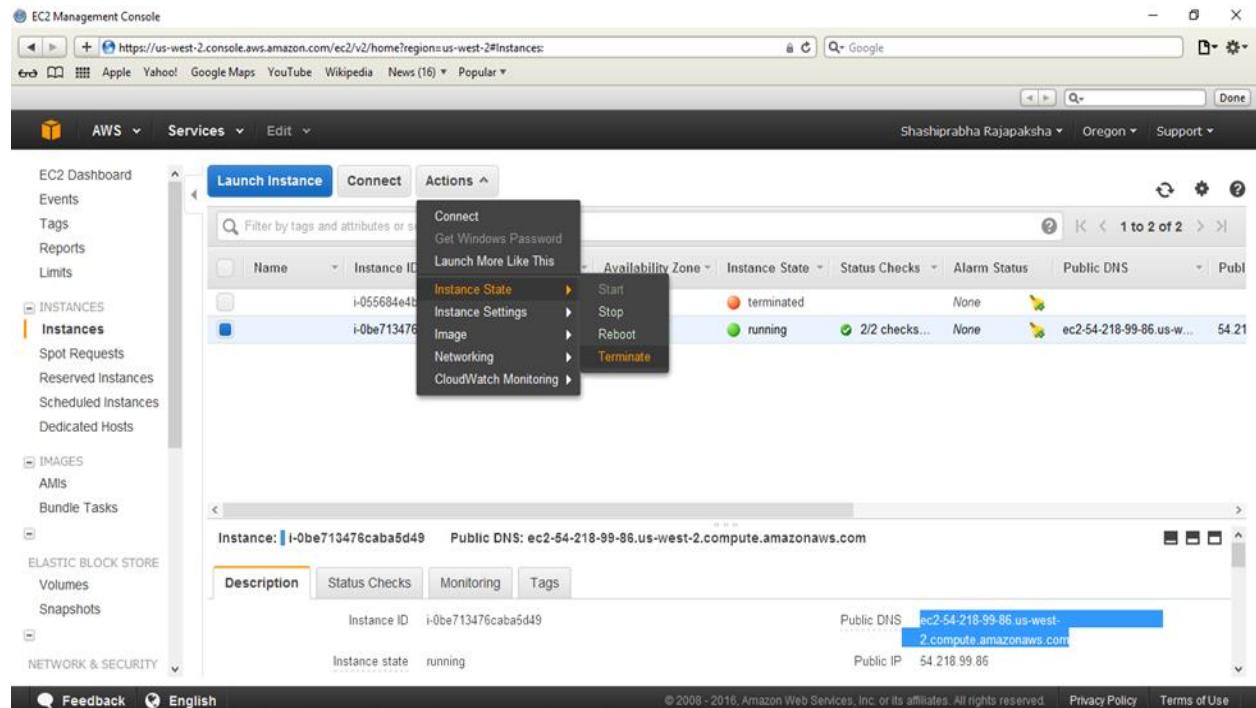
Step 16: Open the .ppk file



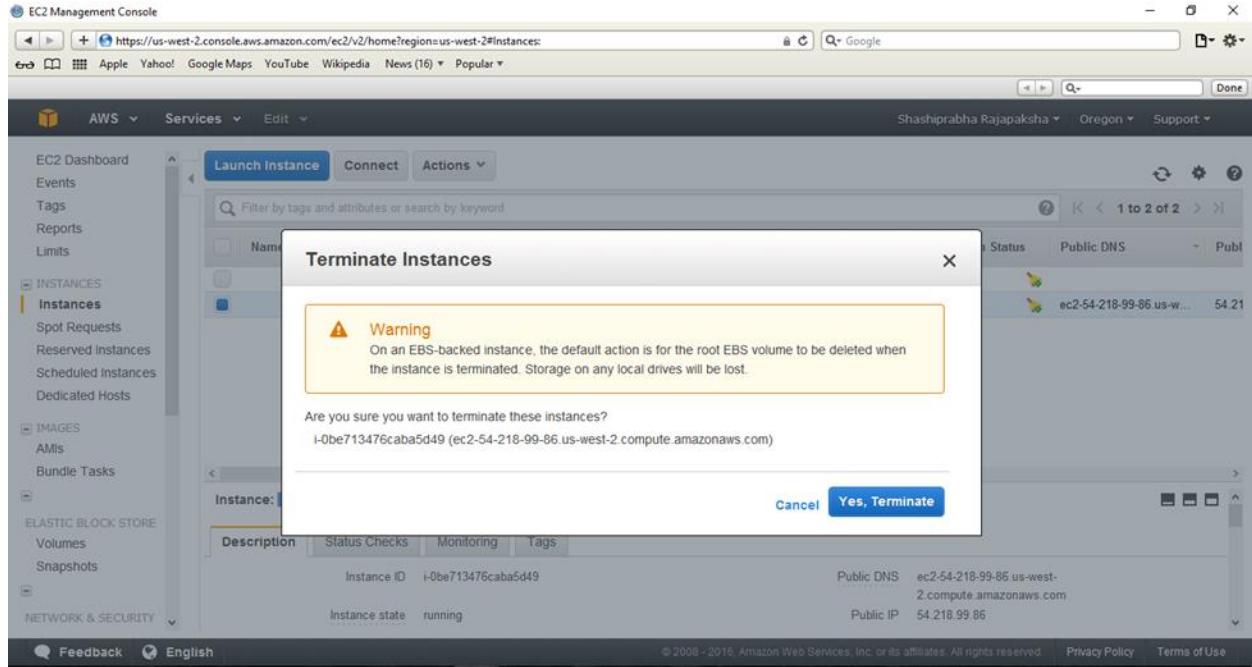
Step 17: This Step shows the connection with Linux instance.



Step 18: To terminate the instance, select the Linux instance and choose ‘Actions’. Then select ‘Instance State’ and Click ‘Terminate’.



Step 19: Click ‘Yes, Terminate’.



Step 20: This step shows the terminated instance.

