

EXPERIMENT NO . 4

Aim: To study and implement Infrastructure as a Service using AWS EC2

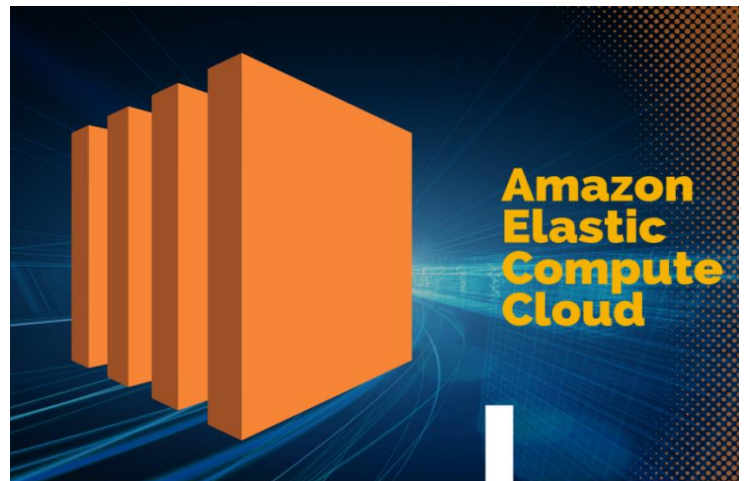
Theory:

Amazon EC2(Elastic Compute Cloud)

Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) is a web service offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. EC2 allows users to rent virtual machines (VMs), known as instances, and run applications on them. It offers a wide selection of instance types optimized for different use cases, such as compute-optimized, memory-optimized, storage-optimized, and GPU instances.

Key features of Amazon EC2 include:

1. **Scalability:** EC2 allows users to easily scale their compute resources up or down based on demand. Instances can be launched or terminated as needed.
2. **Variety of Instance Types:** Users can choose from a wide range of instance types to suit their specific workload requirements. These instance types vary in terms of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capabilities.
3. **Pay-as-you-go Pricing:** EC2 follows a pay-as-you-go pricing model, where users only pay for the compute capacity they consume. There are various pricing options available, including On-Demand Instances, Reserved Instances, and Spot Instances.
4. **Flexibility:** EC2 offers flexibility in terms of operating systems, programming languages, libraries, and databases. Users can choose from a variety of pre-configured Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) or create their own custom AMIs.



5. Integration with Other AWS Services: EC2 integrates seamlessly with other AWS services such as Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service), Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service), and AWS Lambda, enabling users to build complex, scalable applications.

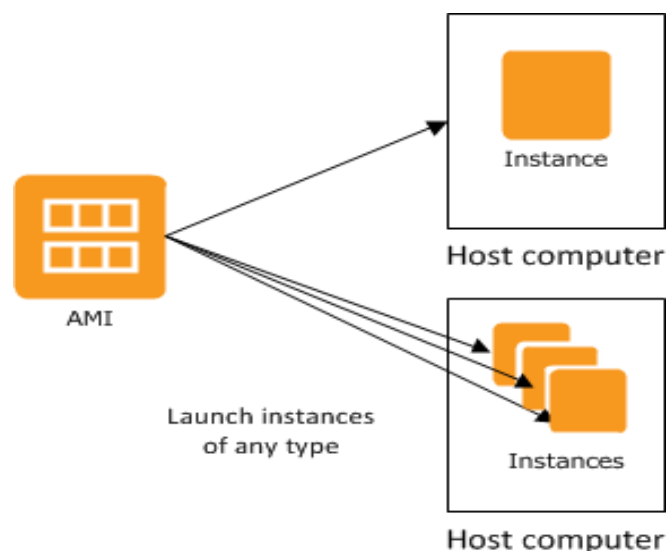
6. Security: EC2 provides various security features such as security groups, network access control lists (ACLs), and Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles to help users secure their instances and data.

7. Reliability: EC2 instances run on AWS's highly reliable infrastructure, which is designed to provide high availability and fault tolerance.

Overall, Amazon EC2 is a versatile and widely-used cloud computing service that enables users to quickly deploy and scale applications without the need to invest in physical hardware infrastructure.

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An *Amazon Machine Image (AMI)* is a template that contains a software configuration (for example, an operating system, an application server, and applications). From an AMI, you launch an *instance*, which is a copy of the AMI running as a virtual server in the cloud. You can launch multiple instances of an AMI, as shown in the following figure.



Your instances keep running until you stop, hibernate, or terminate them, or until they fail. If an instance fails, you can launch a new one from the AMI.

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is a pre-configured template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, applications, and related configuration settings) required to launch an instance (virtual server) in the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2). Essentially, an AMI provides the necessary blueprint for launching virtual servers within the EC2 environment.

Key components of an AMI include:

1. **Operating System:** The base operating system for the instance, such as Amazon Linux, Ubuntu, CentOS, Windows Server, etc.
2. **Application Server:** If required, the AMI may include pre-installed application servers like Apache HTTP Server, Nginx, Tomcat, etc.
3. **Applications:** Specific applications or software packages that are pre-installed and configured in the image. For example, a web application stack might include WordPress, Drupal, or a custom application.
4. **Configuration Settings:** Any necessary configurations and settings required for the operating system, applications, and network settings.

AMIs are available in different types:

1. **Public AMIs:** These are AMIs provided by AWS or other third-party vendors and are available to all AWS users. Public AMIs cover a wide range of operating systems and applications.
2. **Private AMIs:** Users can create their own custom AMIs with their specific configurations and applications and keep them private within their AWS account. Private AMIs are useful for maintaining consistency across instances and for ensuring that specific configurations and applications are readily available for deployment.
3. **Shared AMIs:** AWS users can share their custom AMIs with specific AWS accounts or make them public for wider access. This allows for collaboration and sharing of standardized environments.

AMIs are fundamental to the process of launching instances in the AWS EC2 environment. Users can select an appropriate AMI based on their requirements, launch instances from it, and then customize the instances further as needed for their specific workloads. AMIs streamline the process of deploying and managing virtual servers in the cloud, enabling users to quickly spin up instances with predefined configurations and software stacks.

Types of EC2 computing instances

EC2 instance types

	General Purpose		Compute Optimized	Memory Optimized		Accelerated Computing	Storage Optimized		
Type	t2	m5	c5	r4	x1e	p3	h1	i3	d2
Description	Burstable, good for changing workloads	Balanced, good for consistent workloads	High ratio of compute to memory	Good for in-memory databases	Good for full in-memory applications	Good for graphics processing and other GPU uses	HDD backed, balance of compute and memory	SDD backed, balance of compute and memory	Highest disk ratio
Mnemonic	t is for tiny or turbo	m is for main or happy medium	c is for compute	r is for RAM	x is for xtreme	p is for pictures	h is for HDD	i is for IOPS	d is for dense

Amazon EC2 offers various types of computing instances optimized for different workloads and use cases.

t2 instance type

The t2 family is a burstable instance type. If you have an application that needs to run with some basic CPU and memory usage, you can choose t2. It also works well if you have an application that gets used sometimes but not others. When the resource is idle, you'll generate CPU credit, which you'll utilize when the resource is used. It's a cheaper option that's useful for things that come and go a lot, such as websites or development environments.

Mnemonic: *t* is for *tiny* or *turbo*.

m5 instance type

The m5 instance type is similar, but for more consistent workloads. It has a nice balance of CPU, memory, and disk. It's not hard to see why almost half of EC2 workloads [are on "m" instances](#). There's also an m5d option, which uses solid state drives (SSD) for the instance storage.

Mnemonic: *m* is for *main* choice or happy *medium*.

Compute Optimized

c5 instance type

The c5 instance type has a high ratio of compute/CPU versus memory. If you have a compute-intensive application — maybe scientific modelling, intensive machine learning, or multiplayer gaming — these instances are a good choice. There is also the c5d option, which is SSD-backed.

Mnemonic: *c* is for *compute* (at least that one's easy!)

Memory Optimized

r4 instance family

The r4 instance family is memory-optimized, which you might use for in-memory databases, real-time processing of unstructured big data, or Hadoop/Spark clusters. You can think of it as a kind of midpoint between the m5 and the x1e.

Mnemonic: *r* is for *RAM*.

x1e instance family

The x1e family has a much higher ratio of memory, so this is a good choice if you have a full in-memory application or a big data processing engine like Apache Spark or Presto.

Mnemonic: *x* is for *xtreme*, as in “xtreme RAM” seems to be generally accepted, but we think this is a bit weak. If you have any suggestions, comment below.

Accelerated Computing

p3 instance type

If you need GPUs on your instances, p3 instances are a good choice. They are useful for video editing, and AWS also lists use cases of “computational fluid dynamics, computational finance, seismic analysis, speech recognition, autonomous vehicles” — so it's fairly specialized.

Mnemonic: *p* is for *pictures* (graphics).

Storage Optimized

h1 instance type

The h1 type is HDD backed, with a balance of compute and memory. You might use it for distributed file systems, network file systems, or data processing applications.

Mnemonic: *h* is for *HDD*.

i3 instance type

The i3 instance type is similar to h1, but it is SSD backed, so if you need an NVMe drive, choose this type. Use it for NoSQL databases, in-memory databases, Elasticsearch, and more.

Mnemonic: *i* is for *IOPS*.

d2 instance type

d2 instances have an even higher ratio of disk to CPU and memory, which makes them a good fit for Massively Parallel Processing (MPP), MapReduce and Hadoop distributed computing, and similar applications.

Mnemonic: *d* is for *dense*.

Elastic IP address :

An Elastic IP address (EIP) is a static IPv4 address designed for dynamic cloud computing. It's associated with your AWS account, not with a specific instance, and you can assign it to any instance in your account. The "elastic" aspect refers to the ability to quickly and easily reassign the IP address from one instance to another within your AWS infrastructure.

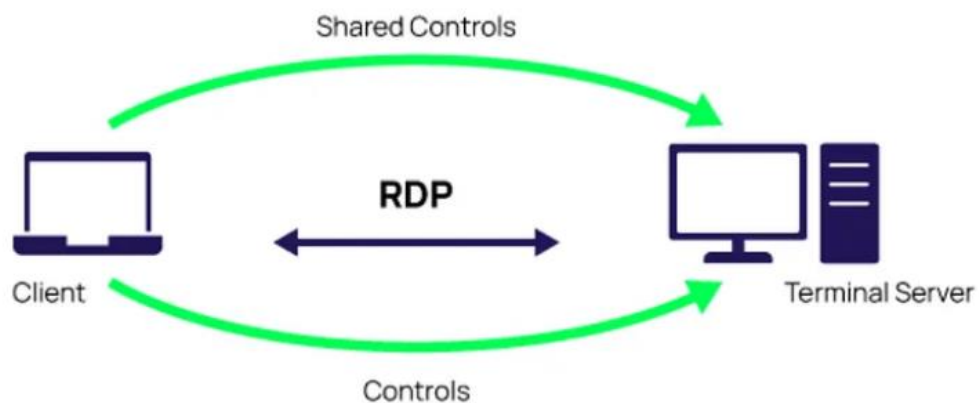
Here are some key features and benefits of Elastic IP addresses:

1. **Static IP Address:** Unlike the dynamic IP addresses typically assigned to instances in AWS, an Elastic IP address remains constant until you choose to release it.
2. **Internet-Facing:** Elastic IP addresses are publicly routable on the internet, allowing instances associated with them to communicate with the outside world.
3. **Easy Reassignment:** You can quickly and seamlessly reassign an Elastic IP address from one instance to another within the same AWS region. This is useful for scenarios such as replacing a failed instance or deploying a new instance with a different IP address.
4. **Avoiding IP Address Change:** Since Elastic IP addresses are static, they prevent the need to update DNS records or configurations that rely on a specific IP address when instances are replaced or restarted.
5. **Cost Implications:** While Elastic IP addresses are free to use as long as they are assigned to an instance, AWS charges a small fee for unattached Elastic IP addresses. Therefore, it's advisable to release unused Elastic IP addresses to avoid unnecessary charges.
6. **Network Failover:** Elastic IP addresses can be part of a failover architecture, allowing you to quickly switch traffic from one instance to another in the event of instance or availability zone failure.
7. **Limitations:** Each AWS account is limited to a certain number of Elastic IP addresses per region, and there may be additional charges for excessive use or if you exhaust your quota.

Elastic IP addresses provide flexibility and reliability for internet-facing applications and infrastructure in AWS, enabling seamless communication with the outside world while avoiding the complexities associated with IP address changes in dynamic cloud environments.

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP):

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a proprietary protocol developed by Microsoft that enables remote access to graphical desktops and applications on a remote computer over a network connection. It allows users to connect to a remote Windows-based computer or virtual machine and interact with it as if they were physically present at the remote location.



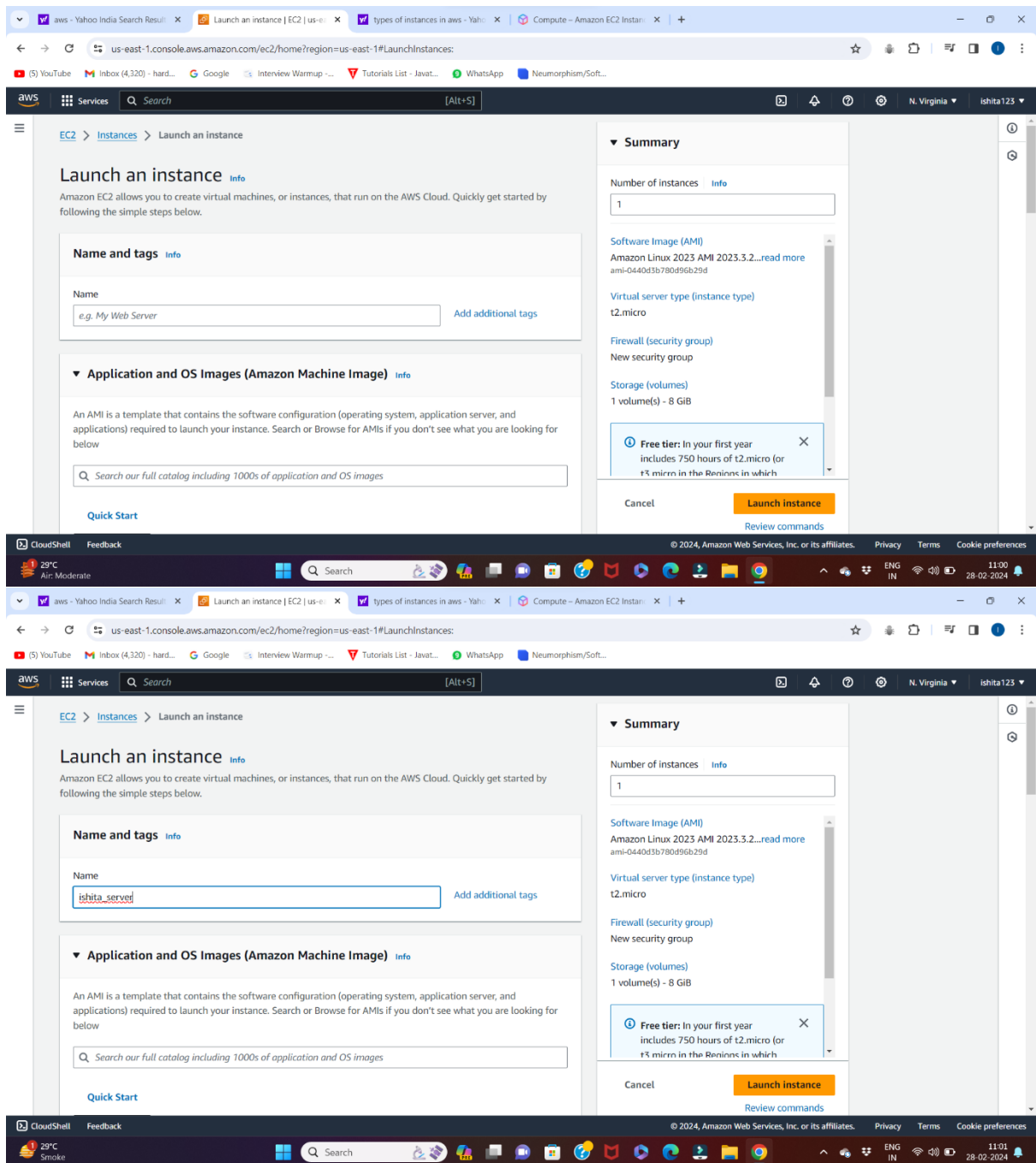
Implementation:

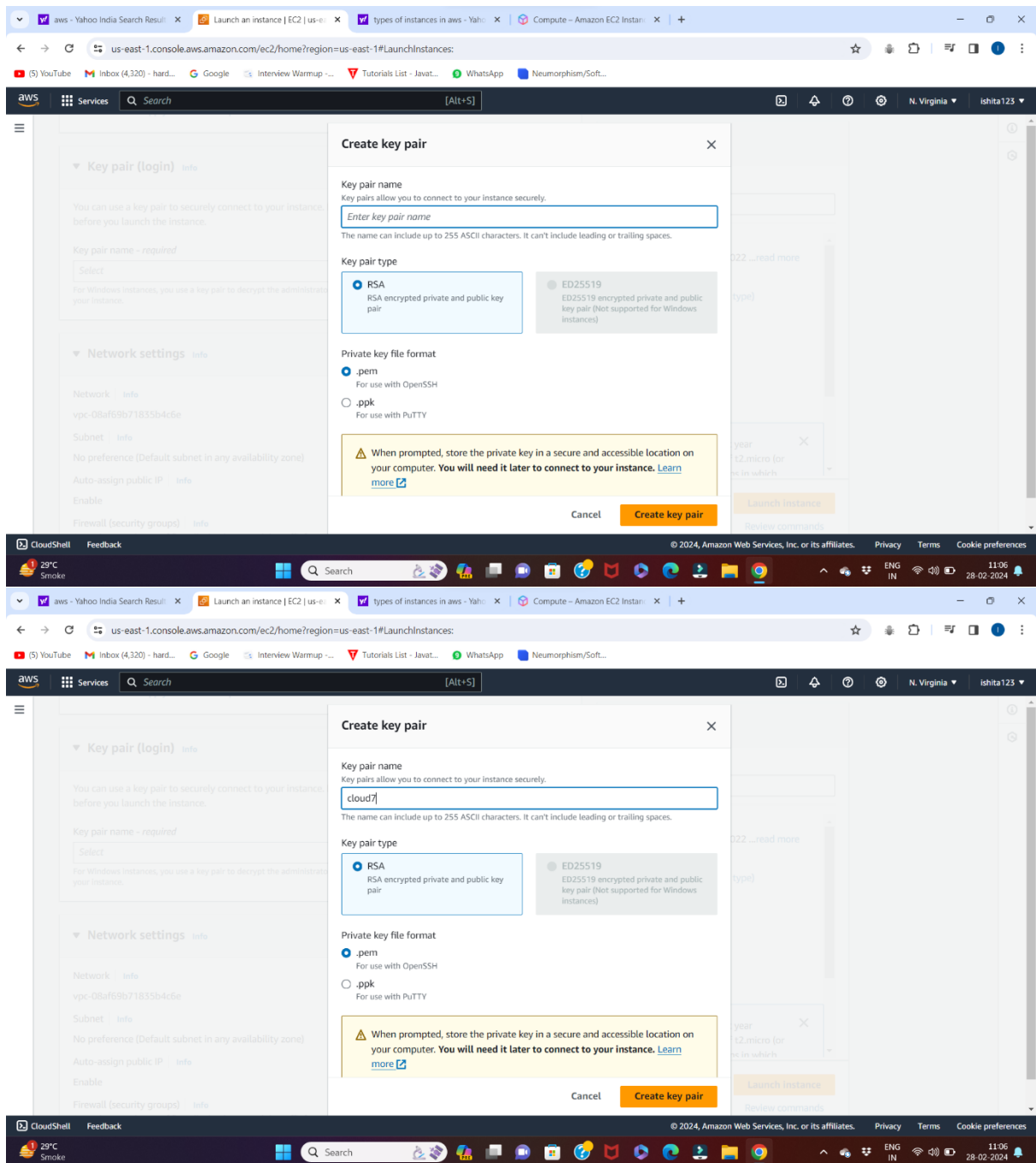
1. Create an EC2 Instance

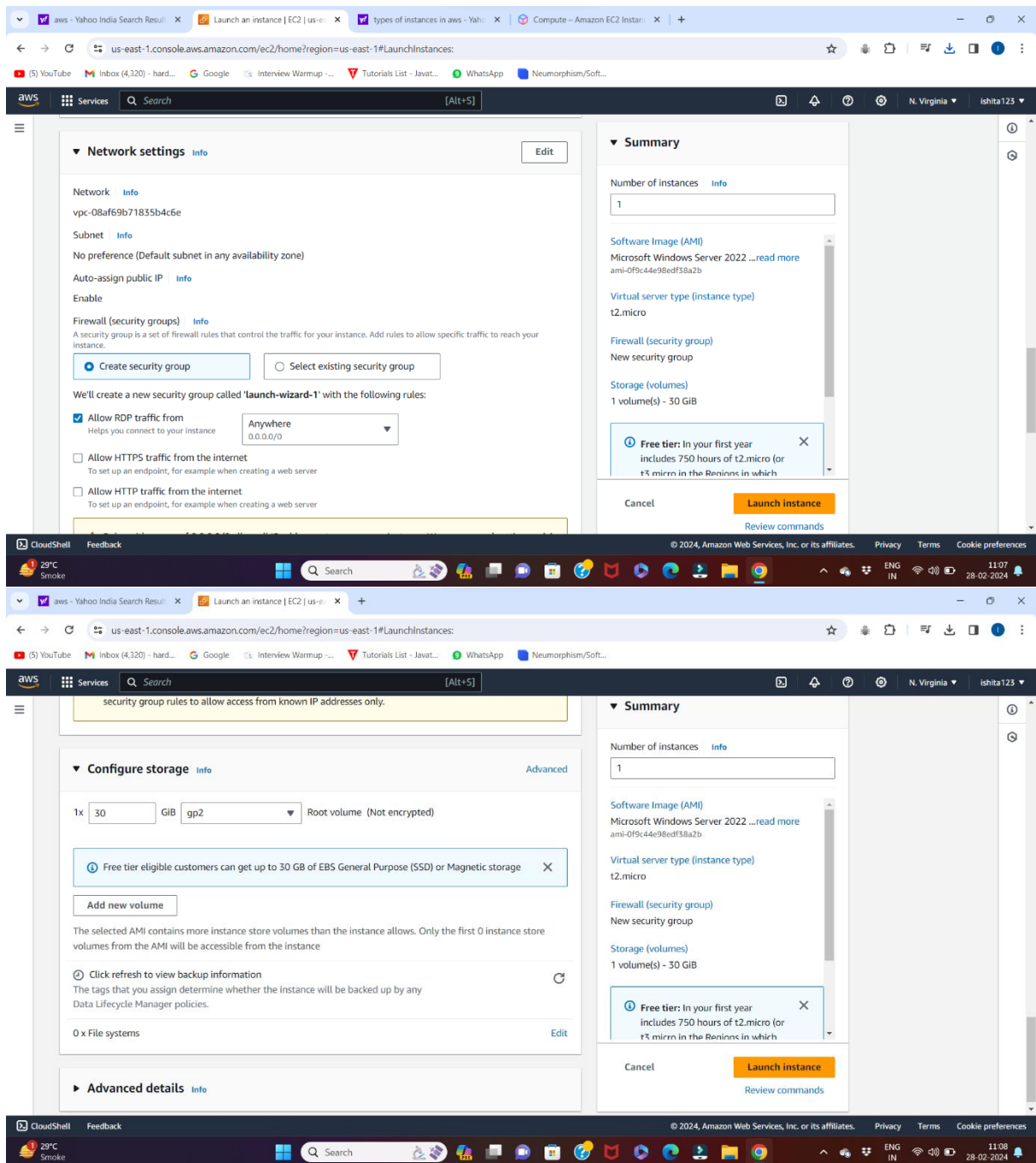
The image displays two screenshots from the AWS Management Console. The top screenshot shows the 'Billing and Cost Management' console, specifically the 'Budgets' overview page. It features two green success messages: 'Your budget My Zero-Spend Budget has been created successfully...' and 'Your budget My Monthly Cost Budget has been created successfully...'. Below these, the 'Overview' section shows a table of budgets:

Name	Thresholds	Budget	Amount used	Forecasted ...	Current vs. budgeted
My Monthly Cost Budget	OK	\$1.00	\$0.00	-	0.00%
My Zero-Spend Budget	OK	\$1.00	\$0.00	-	0.00%

The bottom screenshot shows the 'EC2 Dashboard' in the 'US East (N. Virginia)' region. It displays a 'Resources' section with a grid of EC2 resource counts: Instances (running), Elastic IPs, Load balancers, Snapshots, Auto Scaling Groups, Instances, Placement groups, Volumes, Dedicated Hosts, Key pairs, and Security groups. A 'Launch instance' section provides instructions and a 'Launch instance' button. The 'Service health' section shows the AWS Health Dashboard. The 'EC2 Free Tier' section indicates that 0 free tier offers are in use. The 'Account attributes' section shows the default VPC and settings.







2.Launching and establishing connection

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for launching an EC2 instance. The browser window shows the URL `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#LaunchInstances:`. The console page has a breadcrumb trail: `EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance`. A blue progress bar at the top indicates the launch status: `Launching instance` with a sub-task `Creating security groups` at 14% completion. Below the progress bar, a message states: `Please wait while we launch your instance. Do not close your browser while this is loading.`

Below the loading message, a green success banner appears: `Success` with the text `Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-064127f927457834b)`. Underneath the banner, there is a section titled `Next Steps` with a search bar containing the text: `What would you like to do next with this instance, for example "create alarm" or "create backup"`. The `Next Steps` section includes four cards:

- Create billing and free tier usage alerts**: To manage costs and avoid surprise bills, set up email notifications for billing and free tier usage thresholds. A button `Create billing alerts` is available.
- Connect to your instance**: Once your instance is running, log into it from your local computer. A button `Connect to instance` and a link `Learn more` are provided.
- Connect an RDS database**: Configure the connection between an EC2 instance and a database to allow traffic flow between them. A button `Connect an RDS database` and a link `Create a new RDS database` are provided.
- Create EBS snapshot policy**: Create a policy that automates the creation, retention, and deletion of EBS snapshots. A button `Create EBS snapshot policy` is available.

The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray displaying the date and time: `28-02-2024`.

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#Instances:instanceId=i-064127f927457834b

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia ishita123

EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global View
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Console-to-Code
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▼ Elastic Block Store
Volumes

Instances (1/1) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) Any state

Instance ID = i-064127f927457834b Clear filters

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
ishita_server	i-064127f927457834b	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-

Instance: i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)

Details Status and alarms New Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

▼ Instance summary Info

Instance ID i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)	Public IPv4 address 54.164.34.122 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.88.190
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-54-164-34-122.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-88-190.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-88-190.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses
Answer private resource DNS name	Instance type	

Successfully stopped i-064127f927457834b

Instances (1/1) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) Any state

Instance ID = i-064127f927457834b Clear filters

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
ishita_server	i-064127f927457834b	Stopping	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-165-

Instance: i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)

Details Status and alarms New Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

▼ Instance summary Info

Instance ID i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)	Public IPv4 address 54.165.92.234 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.88.190
IPv6 address -	Instance state Stopping	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-54-165-92-234.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-88-190.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-88-190.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses

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29°C Smoke

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#Instances:

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia ishita123

EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global View
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▼ Instances
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Launch Templates
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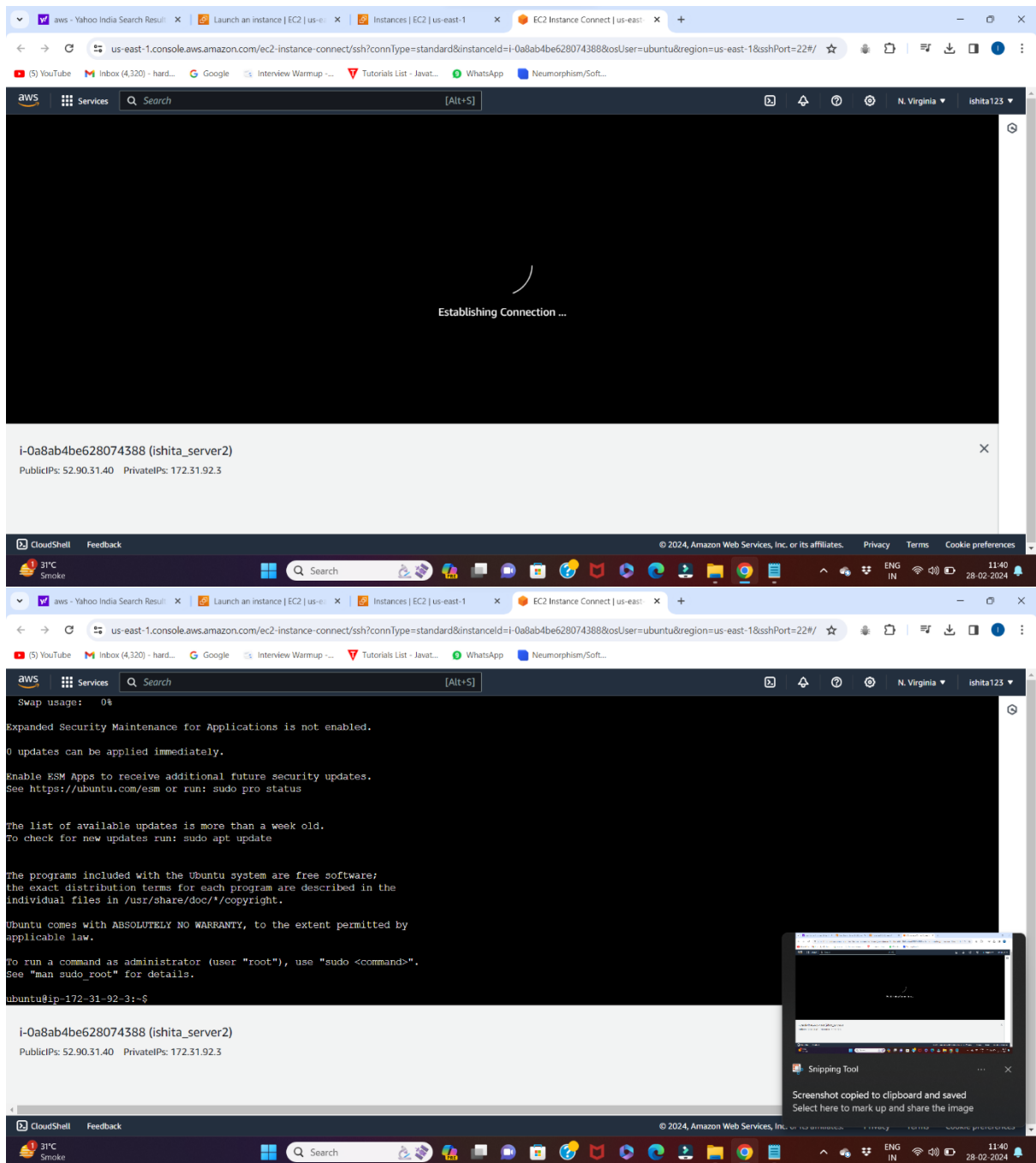
▼ Elastic Block Store
Volumes

CloudShell Feedback

BSE smicap 1.24%

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11:11 28-02-2024



aws - Yahoo India Search Result | Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1 | Instances | EC2 | us-east-1

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#instances:

Successfully terminated i-064127f927457834b

Notifications 0 0 2 0 0 0

Instances (1/1) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) Any state

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ishita_server	i-064127f927457834b	Terminated	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	-

Instance: i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)

Details | Status and alarms New | Monitoring | Security | Networking | Storage | Tags

▼ Instance summary Info

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-064127f927457834b (ishita_server)	-	-
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Terminated	-
Hostname type		
-		

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