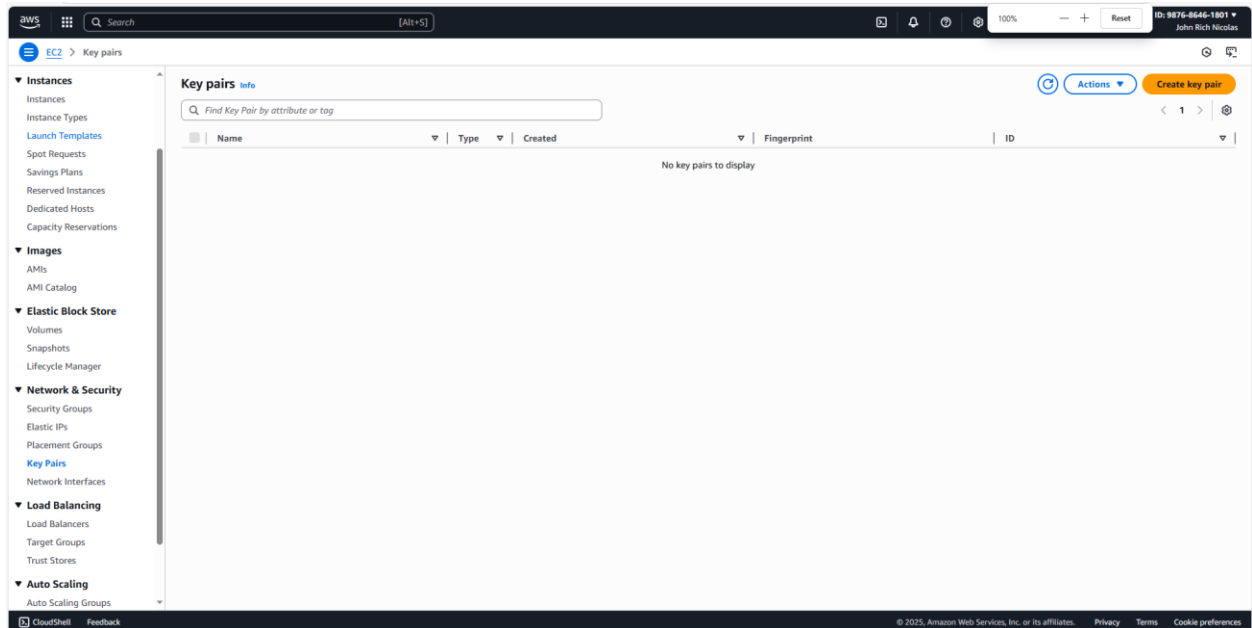


STEP 1 & STEP 2



STEP 4 -8

Create key pair info

Key pair
A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

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

Key pair type info
☒ RSA ☐ ED25519

Private key file format
☒ .pem
For use with OpenSSH
☐ .ppk
For use with PuTTY

Tags - optional
No tags associated with the resource.
[Add new tag](#)
You can add up to 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Create key pair](#)

Successfully created key pair

Key pairs (1) info

[Find Key Pair by attribute or tag](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Created	Fingerprint	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	BootCamp-JohnRich	rsa	2025/08/13 15:13 GMT+8	49:6f:5e:5c:fc:72:73:10:6a:92:ba:57:20:6d:24:2d:5f:89:4d:40	key-02c43c5c817c73...

Create a Security Group (Linux and Windows)

STEP 1 – 4

Security Groups (1) info

[Find security groups by attribute or tag](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description	Owner
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sg-0e8c05b944a4baa7b	default	vpc-04e14d19fa5085a43	default VPC security group	987686461801

Select a security group

RESULTS WINDOWS

Create security group [Info](#)

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

Basic details

Security group name [Info](#)

Name cannot be edited after creation.

Description [Info](#)

VPC [Info](#)

vpc-04c14d19fa0b5a43

Inbound rules

Type [Info](#)

Protocol [Info](#)

Port range [Info](#)

Source [Info](#)

Description - optional [Info](#)

HTTP

TCP

80

Anywhere...

RDP

TCP

3389

My IP

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

Outbound rules

Type [Info](#)

Protocol [Info](#)

Port range [Info](#)

Destination [Info](#)

Description - optional [Info](#)

All traffic

All

All

Custom

Rules with destination of 0.0.0.0 or ::0 allow your instances to send traffic to any IPv4 or IPv6 address. We recommend setting security group rules to be more restrictive and to only allow traffic to specific known IP addresses.

Tags - optional

sg-05707a23f0ccdf61 - MyWindowsSecGrp [Actions](#)

Details

Security group name

MyWindowsSecGrp

Security group ID

sg-05707a23f0ccdf61

Description

MyWindowsSecGrp

VPC ID

vpc-04c14d19fa0b5a43

Owner

987686461801

Inbound rules count

2 Permission entries

Outbound rules count

1 Permission entry

[Inbound rules](#)

[Outbound rules](#)

[Sharing - new](#)

[VPC associations - new](#)

[Tags](#)

Inbound rules (2)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sg-0660cca5c0437061a	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sg-067ecc6056f719541	IPv4	RDP	TCP	3389	112.204.160.137/32	-

RESULTS LINUX

Create security group [Info](#)

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

Basic details

Security group name [Info](#)

Name cannot be edited after creation.

Description [Info](#)

VPC [Info](#)

vpc-04c14d19fa0b5a43

Inbound rules

Type [Info](#)

Protocol [Info](#)

Port range [Info](#)

Source [Info](#)

Description - optional [Info](#)

HTTP

TCP

80

Anywhere...

SSH

TCP

22

My IP

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

Outbound rules

Type [Info](#)

Protocol [Info](#)

Port range [Info](#)

Destination [Info](#)

Description - optional [Info](#)

All traffic

All

All

Custom

Rules with destination of 0.0.0.0 or ::0 allow your instances to send traffic to any IPv4 or IPv6 address. We recommend setting security group rules to be more restrictive and to only allow traffic to specific known IP addresses.

Tags - optional

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

No tags associated with the resource.

Inbound rules (2)								
<input type="text" value="Search"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sg-0588c1e90cc89a330	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	112.204.160.137/32	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sg-00a05610e22c0693d	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	-

LAUNCHING AN INSTANCE – LINUX

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the EC2 service in the United States (N. Virginia) Region. The left-hand navigation pane lists various EC2-related services, including the Dashboard, Events, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The main content area is divided into several sections: a 'Resources' summary table, a 'Launch instance' section with buttons for 'Launch instance' and 'Migrate a server', a 'Service health' section showing the region's status as 'operating normally', a table of 'Zones', 'Instance alarms' showing 0 in alarm and 0 OK, 'Scheduled events' showing none, a 'Migrate a server' section, and a 'Quick ID filter' input field.

Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the United States (N. Virginia) Region:

Instances (running)	0	Auto Scaling Groups	0	Capacity Reservations	0	Dedicated Hosts	0
Elastic IPs	0	Instances	0	Key pairs	1	Load balancers	0
Placement groups	0	Security groups	3	Snapshots	0	Volumes	0

Launch instance

To get started, launch an Amazon EC2 instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud.

[Launch instance](#) [Migrate a server](#)

Note: Your instances will launch in the United States (N. Virginia) Region

Service health

Region: United States (N. Virginia)

Status: ✔ This service is operating normally.

Zones

Zone name	Zone ID
us-east-1a	use1-az4
us-east-1b	use1-az6
us-east-1c	use1-az1
us-east-1d	use1-az2
us-east-1e	use1-az3
us-east-1f	use1-az5

[Enable additional Zones](#)

Instance alarms

⚠ 0 in alarm ✔ 0 OK ⏸ 0 insufficient data

[View in CloudWatch](#)

[Instances in alarm](#)

Scheduled events

United States (N. Virginia)

No scheduled events

Migrate a server

Use AWS Application Migration Service to simplify and expedite migration from physical, virtual, and cloud infrastructure to AWS.

[Get started with AWS Application Migration Service](#)

Quick ID filter

STEP 2

🔔 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 [Info](#)

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 [Info](#)

Name

Linux Instance

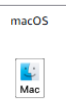
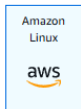
[Add additional tags](#)

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

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

Quick Start



[Browse more AMIs](#)

Including AMIs from
AWS, Marketplace and
the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI
ami-0de716d6197524dd9 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0c094e7a3ac92637 (64-bit (Arm), uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

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 2023.8.20250808.1 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture

64-bit (x86)

Boot mode

uefi-preferred

AMI ID

ami-0de716d6197524dd9

Publish Date

2025-08-08

Username

ec2-user

[Verified provider](#)

▼ Instance type [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

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

[Compare instance types](#)

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

▼ 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*

BootCamp-JohnRich

[Create new key pair](#)

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

VPC - *required* | [Info](#)

vpc-04e14d19fa50b5a43
172.31.0.0/16

(default)



Subnet | [Info](#)

No preference



[Create new subnet](#)

Availability Zone | [Info](#)

No preference



[Enable additional zones](#)

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

Common security groups | [Info](#)

Select security groups



[Compare security group rules](#)

MyLinuxSecGrp sg-00068849c6135fec3
VPC: vpc-04e14d19fa50b5a43

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

Instances (1) [info](#)

Q Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states ▾

Last updated less than a minute ago

Connect

Instance state ▾

Actions ▾

Launch instances ▾

< 1 >

ⓘ

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name 🔗 ▾	Instance ID	Instance state ▾	Instance type ▾	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone ▾	Public IPv4 DNS ▾	Public IPv4 ... ▾	Elastic IP	IPv6 IPs ▾	Monitoring ▾	Security group name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Linux Instance	i-0ddee3954a389d6f	Running 🔗 🔍	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-3-85-49-223.comp...	3.85.49.223	-	-	disabled	MyLinuxSecGrp

i-0ddee3954a389d6f (Linux Instance)

ⓘ ▾

Details

Status and alarms

Monitoring

Security

Networking

Storage

Tags

▼ Instance summary [info](#)

Instance ID

[🔗](#) i-0ddee3954a389d6f

IPv6 address

-

Hostname type

IP name: ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal

Answer private resource DNS name

IPv4 (A)

Auto-assigned IP address

[🔗](#) 3.85.49.223 (Public IP)

IAM Role

-

IMDsv2

-

Public IPv4 address

[🔗](#) 3.85.49.223 [open address](#) [🔗](#)

Instance state

Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)

[🔗](#) ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal

Instance type

t3.micro

VPC ID

[🔗](#) vpc-04ec14d19fa5b05a43 [🔗](#)

Subnet ID

[🔗](#) subnet-Qa8a1f12b5f201d5f [🔗](#)

Instance ARN

-

Private IPv4 addresses

[🔗](#) 172.31.46.29

Public DNS

[🔗](#) ec2-3-85-49-223.compute-1.amazonaws.com [open address](#) [🔗](#)

Elastic IP addresses

-

AWS Compute Optimizer finding

[🔗](#) Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | [Learn more](#) [🔗](#)

Auto Scaling Group name

-

Managed

-

STEP 1 – CONFIRMATION

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> (New-Object Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal([Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity]::GetCurrent
())).IsInRole([Security.Principal.WindowsBuiltInRole]::Administrator)
True
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

```
True
PS C:\Windows\system32> Add-WindowsCapability -Online -Name OpenSSH.Client~~~~0.0.1.0

Path      :
Online    : True
RestartNeeded : False

PS C:\Windows\system32>
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

```

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
PS C:\Windows\system32> ssh -i "D:\NICO\WP\BootCamp-JohnRich.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-85-49-223.compute-1.amazonaws.com

#
~\##### Amazon Linux 2023
~\#####
~\###|
~\#/_
~\V~' '->
~\
~\
~\m/'
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$

```

SUDO DNF UPDATE -Y

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo dnf update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:36 ago on Wed Aug 13 10:13:23 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$
```

sudo dnf install nginx -y

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo dnf install nginx -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:36 ago on Wed Aug 13 10:13:23 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
===== Package Architecture Version Repository Size
Installing:
nginx x86_64 1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 33 k
Installing dependencies:
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3 amazonlinux 19 k
gperf-tools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64 2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3 amazonlinux 308 k
libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 66 k
nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 669 k
nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 9.5 k
nginx-minetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3 amazonlinux 21 k
Transaction Summary
-----Install 7 Packages
Total download size: 1.1 M
Installed size: 3.7 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/7): generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm 571 kB/s | 19 kB 00:00
(2/7): libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 66 kB 00:00
(3/7): gperf-tools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm 5.7 MB/s | 308 kB 00:00
(4/7): nginx-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 1.6 MB/s | 33 kB 00:00
(5/7): nginx-core-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 12 MB/s | 669 kB 00:00
(6/7): nginx-filesystem-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch.rpm 427 kB/s | 9.5 kB 00:00
(7/7): nginx-minetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm 973 kB/s | 21 kB 00:00
-----Total 9.8 MB/s | 1.1 MB 00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
Preparing : 1/1
Running scriptlet: nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 1/7
Installing : nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 1/7
Installing : nginx-minetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 2/7
Installing : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 3/7
Installing : gperf-tools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64 4/7
Installing : nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 5/7
Installing : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 6/7
Installing : nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 7/7
Running scriptlet: nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 7/7
Verifying : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 1/7
Verifying : gperf-tools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64 2/7
Verifying : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 3/7
Verifying : nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 4/7
Verifying : nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 5/7
Verifying : nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 6/7
Verifying : nginx-minetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 7/7
Installed:
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch gperf-tools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 nginx-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
nginx-core-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
nginx-minetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$
```

sudo systemctl start nginx & sudo systemctl status nginx

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo systemctl start nginx
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-08-13 10:14:51 UTC; 56s ago
     Process: 26019 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/rm -f /run/nginx.pid (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Process: 26020 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Process: 26021 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 26022 (nginx)
      Tasks: 3 (limit: 1057)
     Memory: 3.2M
        CPU: 58ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
             └─26022 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx"
             └─26023 "nginx: worker process"
             └─26024 "nginx: worker process"

Aug 13 10:14:51 ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server...
Aug 13 10:14:51 ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal nginx[26020]: nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
Aug 13 10:14:51 ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal nginx[26020]: nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
Aug 13 10:14:51 ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$
```

sudo systemctl enable nginx & sudo reboot

```
Aug 13 10:17:51 ip-172-31-46-29.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started nginx.service: The nginx web and reverse proxy da
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-29 ~]$ sudo reboot

Broadcast message from root@localhost on pts/1 (Wed 2025-08-13 10:18:40 UTC):

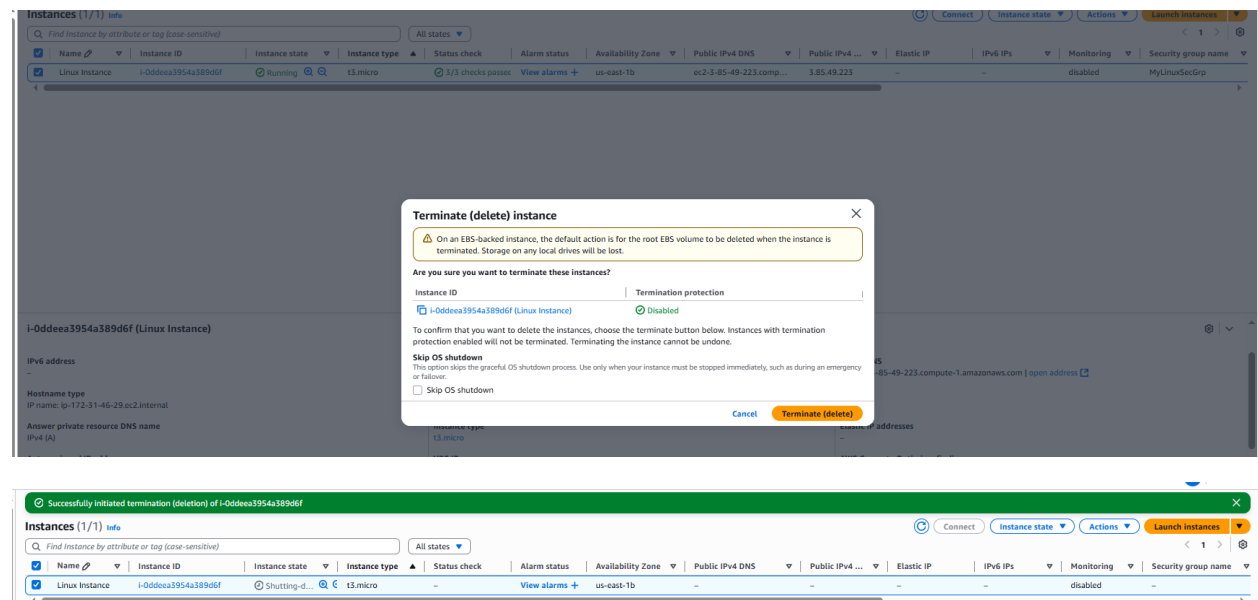
The system will reboot now!

Connection to ec2-3-85-49-223.compute-1.amazonaws.com closed by remote host.
Connection to ec2-3-85-49-223.compute-1.amazonaws.com closed.
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

CHECK IF ITS RUNNING



CLEAN UP INSTANCE



LAUNCH AN INSTANCE – WINDOWS

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

Windows Instance

Add additional tags

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.

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

Recents

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Linux

Debian

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Base

ami-0758218dd57e4a14 (64-bit x86)

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Microsoft Windows 2022 Datacenter edition. [English]

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Full Locale English AMI provided by Amazon

Architecture

AMI ID

Publish Date

Username

64-bit (x86)

ami-0758218dd57e4a14

2025-07-09

Administrator

Verified provider

User data - optional

Upload a file with your user data or enter it in the field.

Choose file

<powershell>

Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools

</powershell>

User data has already been base64 encoded

Summary

Number of instances

1

Software Image (AMI)

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 ...read more

ami-0758218dd57e4a14

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

Firewall (security group)

MyWindowsSecGrp

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 30 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

Preview code

<input type="checkbox"/>	Linux Instance	i-0dd0ea3954a389d6f	<input type="radio"/> Terminated	t3.micro	-	View alarms +	us-east-1b	-	-	-	disabled	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows Insta...	i-026759707c9fb0707	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Running	t3.micro	<input type="radio"/> Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-54-166-170-47.co...	54.166.170.47	-	disabled	MyWindowsSecGrp

CONNECTING TO RDP

Connect info
Connect to an instance using the browser-based client.

Session Manager **RDP client** EC2 serial console

Record RDP connections
You can now record RDP connections using AWS Systems Manager just-in-time node access. [Learn more](#) Try for free ×

Instance ID
 i-026759707cbfbbf07 (Windows Instance)

Connection Type

☒ **Connect using RDP client**
Download a file to use with your RDP client and retrieve your password.

☐ **Connect using Fleet Manager**
To connect to the instance using Fleet Manager Remote Desktop, the SSM Agent must be installed and running on the instance. For more information, see [Working with SSM Agent](#)

You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:

[Download remote desktop file](#)

When prompted, connect to your instance using the following username and password:

Public DNS
 ec2-54-166-170-47.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Username info
 Administrator

Password [Get password](#)

ⓘ If you've joined your instance to a directory, you can use your directory credentials to connect to your instance.

Cancel

Get Windows password info

Use your private key to retrieve and decrypt the initial Windows administrator password for this instance.

Instance ID
 i-026759707cbfbbf07 (Windows Instance)

Key pair associated with this instance
 BootCamp-JohnRich

Private key
Either upload your private key file or copy and paste its contents into the field below.

[Upload private key file](#)

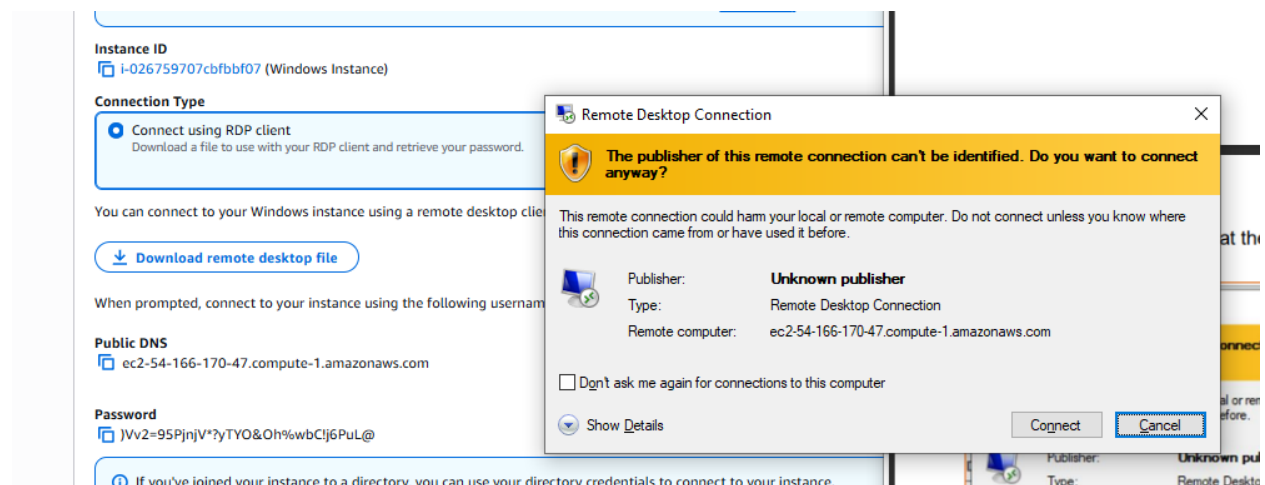
BootCamp-JohnRich.pem
1.674KB

Private key contents - optional

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIeowIBAAKCAQEA7L7FDU3kL7xcCNZqrjHz7xSuRQdYr1TLuLFFw/3X7u9/Tm3a
7qwo6P/IGODUfUqVUFTTEKG2hssU0xGTeMjZcMZN9N26cVV4f/1+svGOeFfIK59wAt
MX7uIlpgyYhGMVn0TtkZs67jvXuABVvkGRQZPhlzaAlkRrXUwimzy1/i7uWg64+
8k83Hl243589DcuMEotDYgRaZk6Pr9InQu7564llasykmdWlvShzxtTarN2dV
kTxizA15RuikNo1Av63Uz6juLbtwY5+o34GMZU1H0hjucNa8+I3GtdvNhyGhe
yPdsQAsEF6EUnXSj+U4l+moTYeJe4ZW08Ph6wiDAQABaolBAAlmPT3Arkisqh0+
bRuFwpQyGN7xkSGOYlcvOdpn5NAwZQf5TPzh+PWzQBdovfMBW4KODEBep/tke
-----
```

Cancel Decrypt password

CONNECT



REFLECTION

Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) is a service in AWS that lets you create and run virtual machines in the cloud. In this activity, the goal was to create and access both Linux and Windows instances so I could get hands-on experience with different operating systems in EC2. Before starting, I had to prepare some prerequisites like creating a key pair, setting up security groups for both Linux and Windows, installing an SSH client for Linux access, and making sure I had Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for Windows. I also had to make sure I was in the correct AWS region so everything I set up would be consistent.

Part of the process was generating a key pair, making sure I selected the right format (.pem) for Linux, downloading it, and saving it securely. For Linux, I learned that I needed to set the correct file permissions before connecting, otherwise it wouldn't work. I also had to create separate security groups—one for Linux with an inbound rule for SSH (port 22) and one for Windows with an inbound rule for RDP (port 3389). Both security groups also had outbound rules that allowed all traffic so the instances could send and receive data.

When launching the Windows Server 2022 instance, I attached it to the Windows security group and added a user data script in the advanced settings to install IIS Web Server automatically. After it launched, I was able to connect to it through RDP and see that IIS was installed. Finally, to avoid unnecessary costs, I made sure to properly terminate both my Linux and Windows instances after testing.

One of the challenges I faced was when I tried connecting to my Linux instance but got an error saying my private key file had "bad permissions." The error also mentioned removing permissions for NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users on my .pem file. I solved this by adjusting the file permissions so it wasn't accessible to other users, and after that, I was able to connect successfully.

Overall, the whole process was time-consuming and honestly overwhelming because there was just too much information to keep track of. On top of that, I was nervous to continue at some points because I borrowed my sister's credit card for my AWS account and I was scared that if I made a mistake, I might accidentally get charged. This activity taught me not only how to launch and connect to instances, but also how to troubleshoot common connection problems—while being careful with every step so I wouldn't get billed unexpectedly.