


AWS Account Creations:-

- Create Gmail ID “test@gmail.com”
 - Create Aws account using the Gmail id
 - Add Password to account
 - Fill the detail given tabs
 - Add card detail to the account and verifying the account -Select that aws Free Tier
-




Free Tier offers


All AWS accounts can explore 3 different types of free offers, depending on the product used.



Always free
Never expires



12 months free
Start from initial sign-up date



Trials
Start from service activation date

Sign up for AWS

Contact Information

How do you plan to use AWS?

☐ Business - for your work, school, or organization

☐ Personal - for your own projects

Who should we contact about this account?

Full Name

Phone Number

Enter your country code and your phone number.

Country or Region

United States ▼

Login AWS:- (URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/console/>)

- Click Sign in to the console -Sign as Root
 - User ID: (test@gmail.com) -password: *****
-



Sign in

☒ Root user

Account owner that performs tasks requiring unrestricted access. [Learn more](#)

☐ IAM user

User within an account that performs daily tasks. [Learn more](#)

Root user email address

sarvesh102004@gmail.com

Next

By continuing, you agree to the [AWS Customer Agreement](#) or other agreement for AWS services, and the [Privacy Notice](#). This site uses essential cookies. See our [Cookie Notice](#) for more information.

Snipping Tool

Build, train, and deploy ML models quickly

Get ML models into production faster with less effort and lower cost with Amazon SageMaker

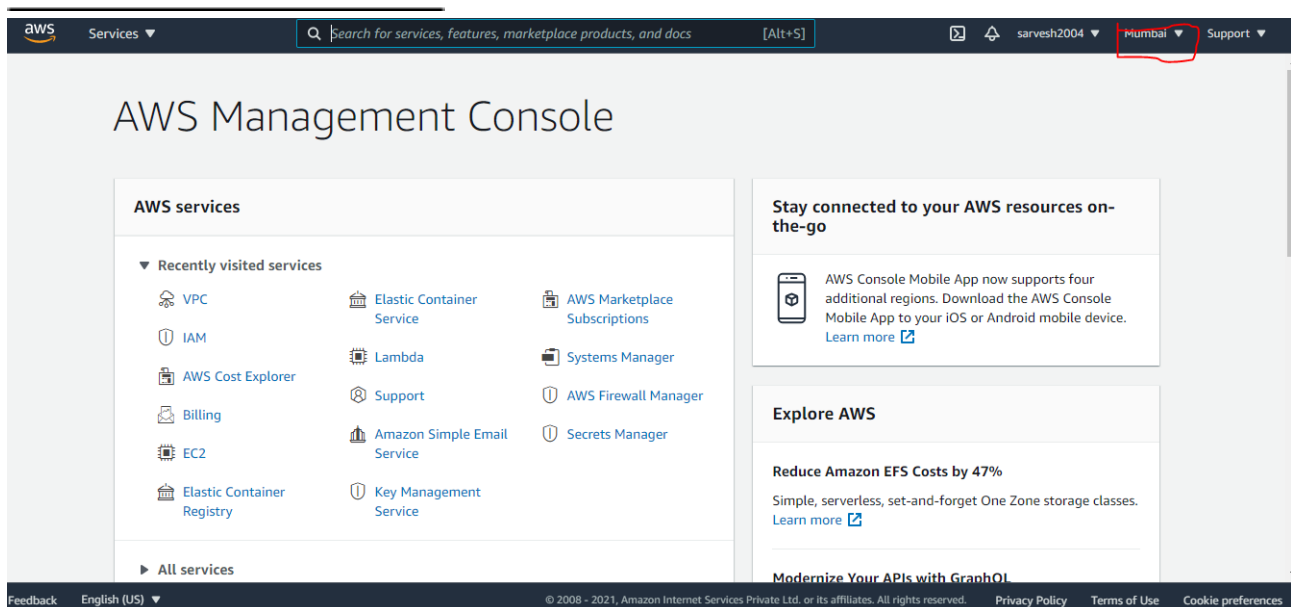
[Learn more »](#)

aws machine learning



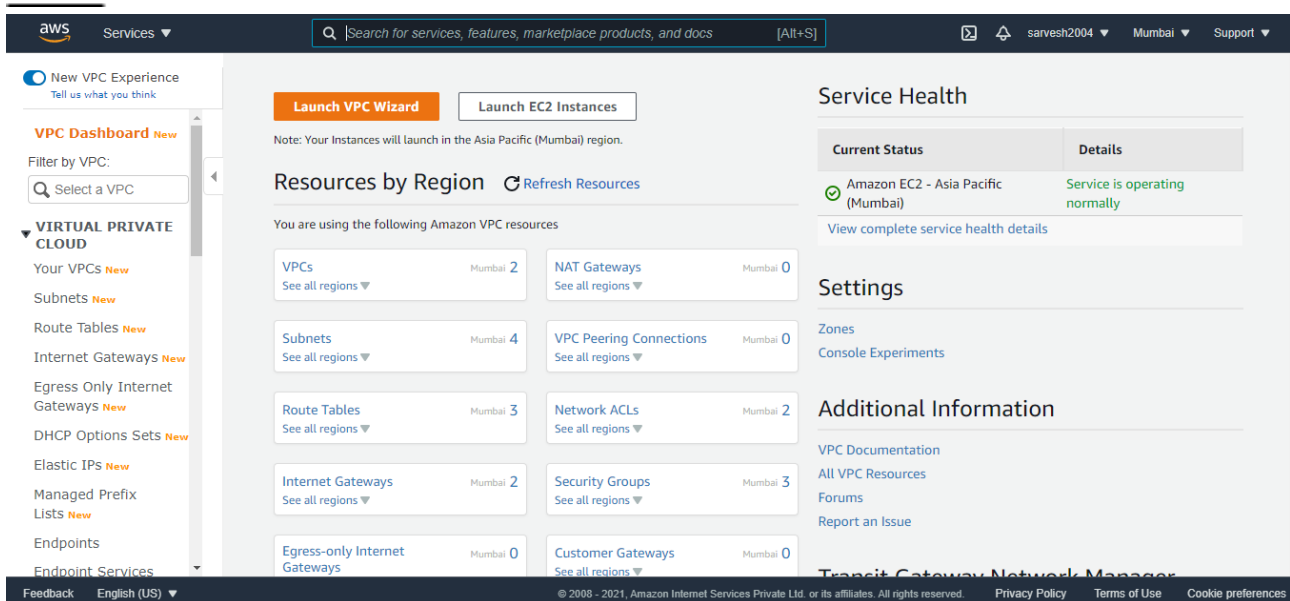
AWS Management Console:-

- Check Regions and Availability Zone
- To reduce latency, choose the nearest regions and AZ. For India, choose Mumbai(ap-south-1)



VPC :-

- On VPC Dashboard, click Launch VPC Wizard
- Select VPC with Single Subnet
- Enter VPC name and AZ preference as ap-south-1.



EC2:-

- On EC2 Dashboard, click Launch Instance
- Search & select Cpanel & WHM in the AWS Marketplace category.
- Choose t2.micro instance for free tier benefits.
- On Instance Network settings, Choose the VPC which we created recently.
- Enable protection of instance from Accidental termination.
- On Storage options, edit the storage as 30GB.
- Add the respective Name tag for the instance.
- On Security Group, select the necessary ports and configure it as per IP range

for the inbound rules of our instance.

- On the Review Page, review the Instance configuration for any changes.
- On Launch Instance, create and download the pem key to access the instance

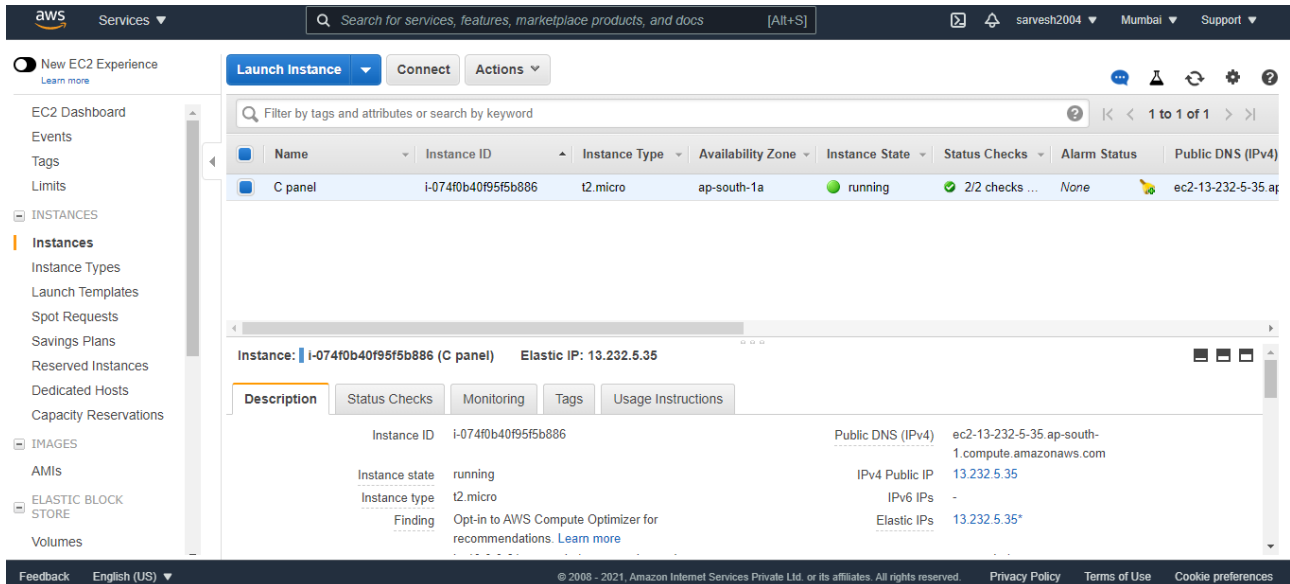
via SSH

- On the Side pane, click the Elastic IP.
- Click Allocate new address button.
- Choose IPv4 from Amazon Pool.
- Add the Name tag for the IP address and click the Allocate button.
- Click the allocated Elastic address, select the actions button and choose

associate address.

- Select the created instance from the drop down box and click the associate

button.



Login using putty:-


(link: <https://www.putty.org/>)

- Verify that the instance is ready
- Install PuTTY on your local computer (download based on system 32 or 64 bit)
- Convert your pem key to ppk file using PuTTYgen, steps are given below

PuTTYgen

- From the Start menu -choose All Programs -PuTTYgen
- file

- load private key
- location (which i saved the keypair)and * (all file) -click ok button
- click save private key
- click yes
- select location and save.

 PuTTY Key Generator ? ×

File Key Conversions Help

Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACZI6JlnRvEOFc1mPvy/VlaQmttXEgaCxaft
C2pBa8z2q3XJsDrAAKtley1ZD0eDCpaTARG1Qqd7qBmVZIfclh9ZXolvz8UdFIdCNx36
N5EYvrBsn9P/ua36BQ6RNx52UT
+2kup93zhUUX/DdCdhCzd7GFD3naVCDi3Xm1bKsLFT9UVmLkKGmMeBcm2XDOVE
```

Key fingerprint: `ssh-rsa 2048 8e:5a:9a:ed:a3:a7:3a:7c:76:b6:ec:c2:97:0e:de:26`

Key comment: `imported-openssh-key`

Key passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

Actions

Generate a public/private key pair Generate

Load an existing private key file Load

Save the generated key Save public key Save private key

Parameters

Type of key to generate:

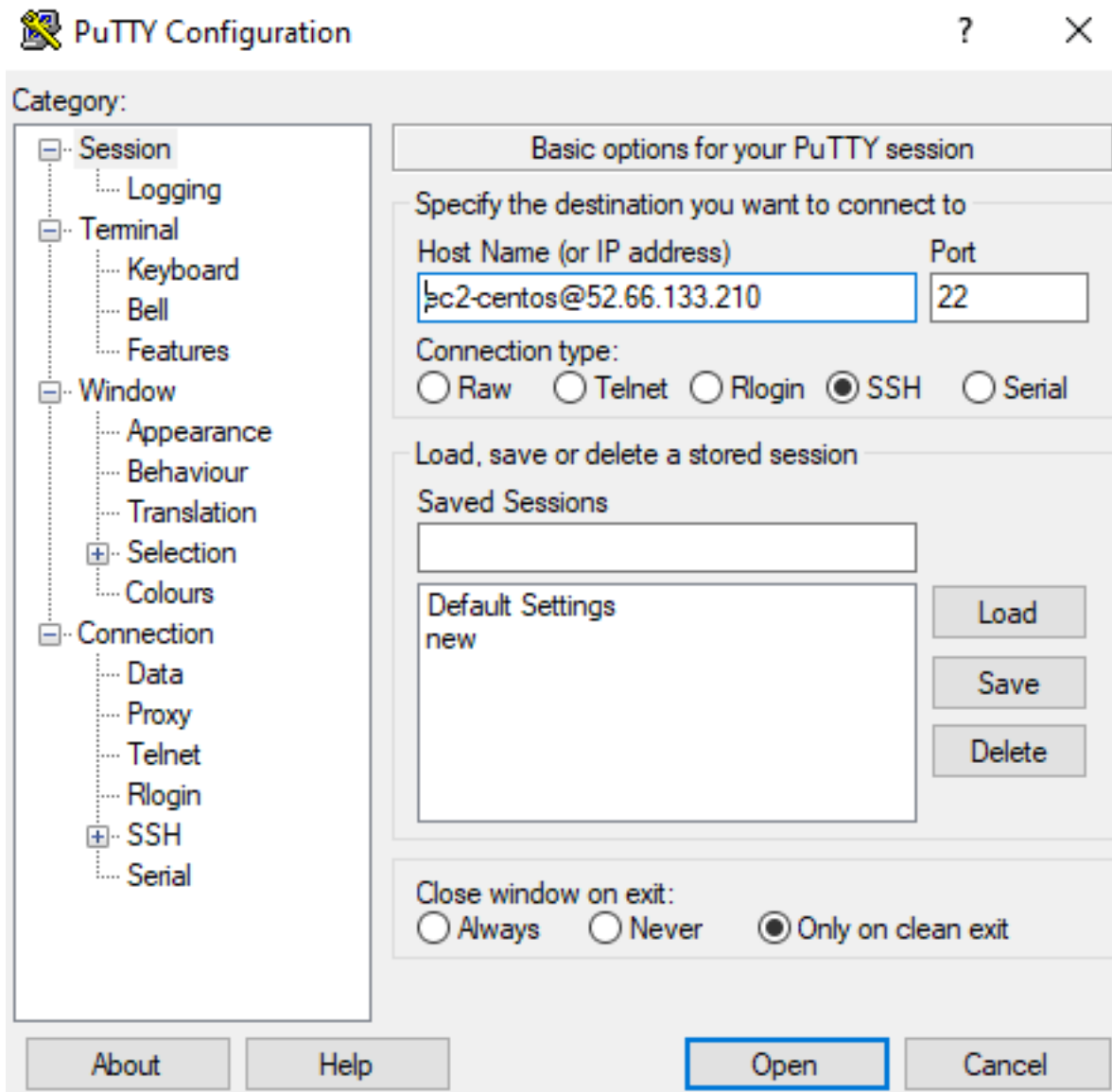
☒ RSA ☐ DSA ☐ ECDSA ☐ Ed25519 ☐ SSH-1 (RSA)

Number of bits in a generated key:

PuTTY

- From the Start menu
- choose All Programs
- PuTTY
- Category pane choose Session -host name (eg: centos@public_ip) -port 22
- connection type: is ssh -saved sessions
- name
- save
- Category in left corner in putty -connection
- ssh
- Auth

- Browse (select the location which .ppk file saved) -goto session, click save
- click open (the terminal will open).



Login using Terminal:

- Type the commands in the terminal
- `chmod 400 ./Downloads/filename.pem`
- `ssh -i "./Downloads/filename.pem" centos@hostname` (Hostname: IP address) - `sudo su`
- `sudo yum update -y`
- `passwd root`
- Type in the password as root
- Type in the password to reconfirm as root

```
centos@13-232-5-35:~  
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19042.662]  
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Users\dell>cd Downloads  
  
C:\Users\dell\Downloads>ssh -i sarvesh.pem centos@13.232.5.35  
Last login: Mon Jun  7 16:04:11 2021 from 115.99.77.99  
Last login: Mon Jun  7 16:04:11 2021 from 115.99.77.99  
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$
```

Setup: WHM & Cpanel:-

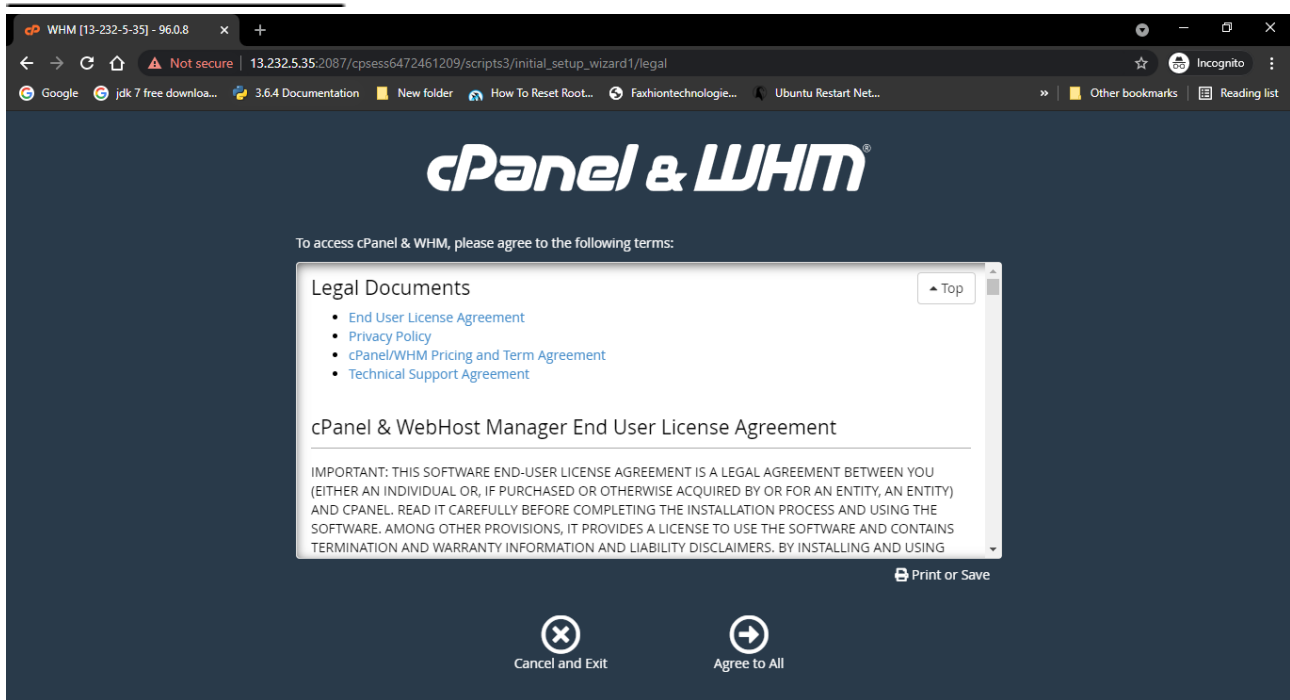
- Copy the IP from AWS EC2 instance dashboard & open it in the browser as <https://ip:2087>

- Enter username & password (Type root in both the fields)
- Create a Cpanel Support account for Authorization by clicking create account. - Type in the email id(test@gmail.com)
- Set the password of the Cpanel Support by clicking the link which you had

received on the mail.

- Login with the email id and password and enter the email and Nameserver

records (ns1.domain.com, ns2.domain.com) - Activate your License



WHM Dashboard:-

- Type hostname in the search bar to edit it to host.macappstudio.com
- Click on the update button on the top left corner to update the WHM.
- Reboot WHM by searching for a graceful server reboot.
- On Home Screen, click create a new account

-
- Enter domain name
 - Enter username
 - Generate password
 - Type in the email id
 - Choose the Radio button - Select options manually
 - Change the parked & addon domains radio button to Unlimited.
 - Click create.

- Type tweak settings in the search bar and select it.

- Click Mail tab - Change the radio button of Restrict outgoing SMTP to root, exim, and mailman (FKA SMTP Tweak) to Off - Click save.

- Click PHP tab - Select the radio button of cPanel PHP max POST size & cPanel PHP max upload size - Edit it to 2047 - Click save.

- Type FTP in the search bar and select FTP server selection.
- Select the pure-ftpd option and click save.

- Wait for the process to complete and scroll down until you see FTP Server

Configuration & click it

- Change Maximum Connections Per IP Address from 8 to 50 then save it
- Search MultiPHP INI Editor in the search bar select the current php version change `post_max_size=2M` and `upload_max_filesize=20M` (To check current PHP version run `php -v` in ssh of the server)

Cpanel:-

- Copy the IP from AWS EC2 instance dashboard & open it in the browser as `https://ip:2083`
- Login with the username and password of the account created on the WHM dashboard.
- Select the File manager.
- In the top right corner, click settings and select show hidden files & Disable Character Encoding Verification Dialogs then save it
- Select the `public_html` folder
- In the `.htaccess` file add the redirection rule on the top and click save.

Redirection rule:-

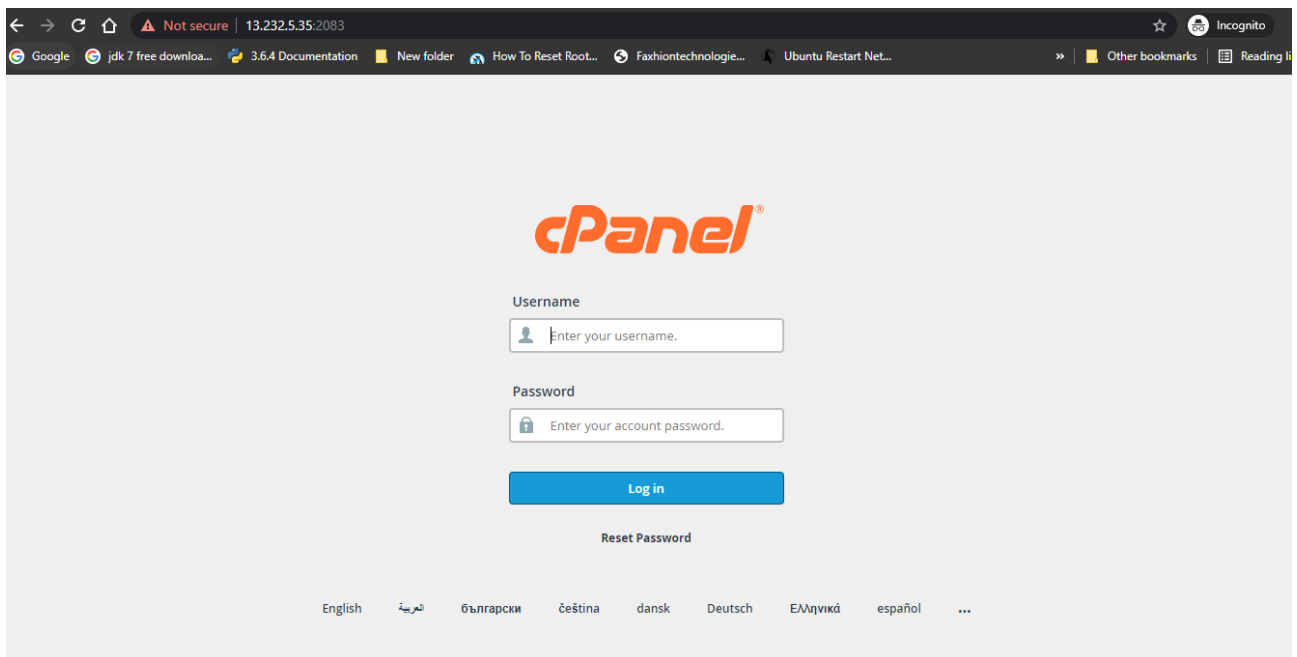
RewriteEngine On

Options -Indexes

`RewriteCond %{HTTPS} off [OR]`

`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.[NC]`

`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(?:www\.)?(.+)$ [NC] RewriteRule ^ https://%1%{REQUEST_URI} [L,NE,R=301]`



Terminal:-

- Type the commands in the terminal
- `sudo systemctl restart httpd.service` (To restart Apache HTTP server)
- `nano /etc/my.cnf`
- On the bottom of the file, add `sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION` - Click the button combination of `ctrl+x`
- Type `y` to confirm & enter
- `sudo systemctl restart mysqld.service` (To restart MySQL server)

```
centos@13-232-5-35:~
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Downloads>ssh -i sarvesh.pem centos@13.232.5.35
Last login: Tue Jun  8 05:59:28 2021 from 115.99.19.49
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$ clear
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart httpd.service
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$ nano /etc/my.cnf
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart mysqld.service
[centos@13-232-5-35 ~]$
```