

Lab manual – Linux EC2 instance Login

1. Using Putty.

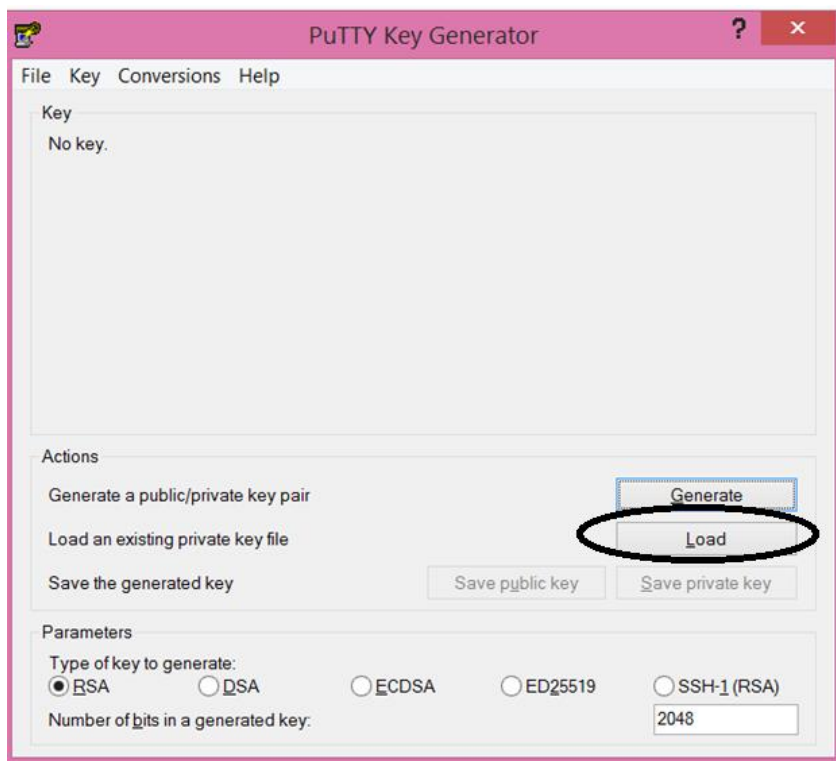
a. Create a .ppk file from .pem file

While creating the EC2, we would have created an key file with .pem extension, that would be downloaded in the 'Download' folder on the local machine.

Now let's convert the .pem key into .ppk, with the below steps

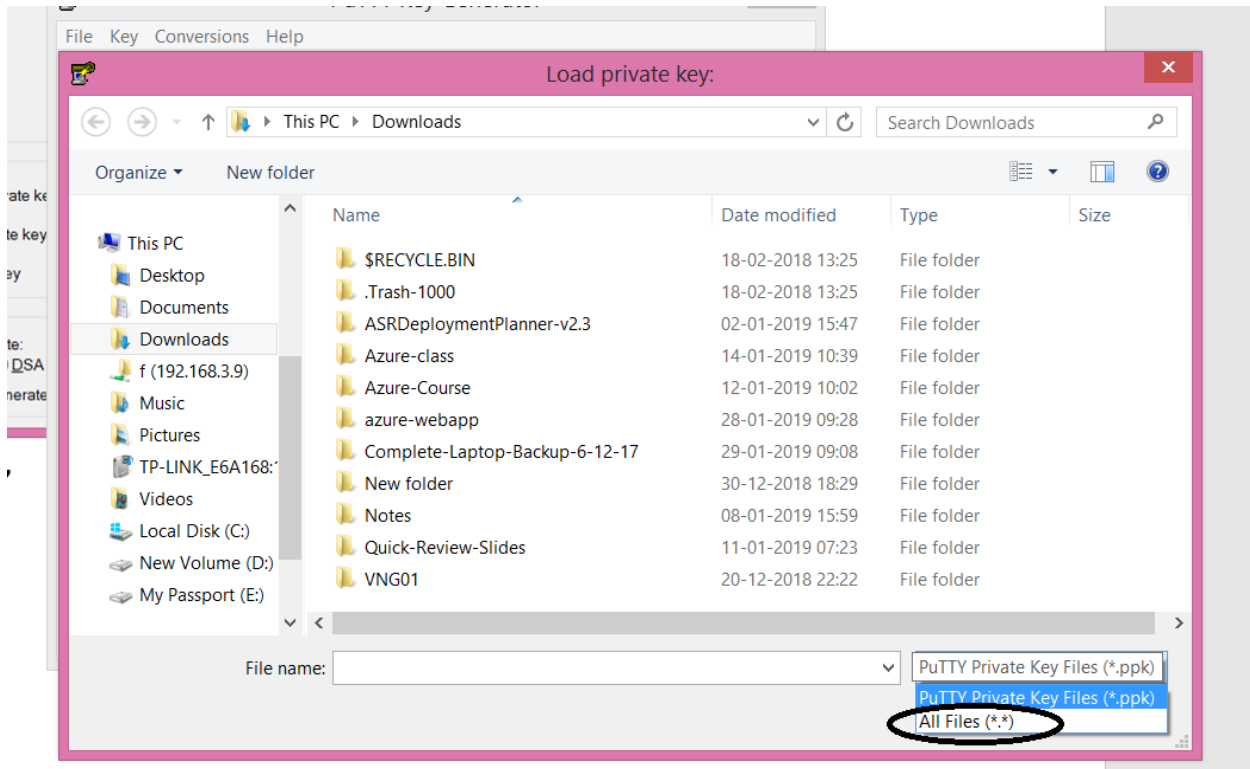
Open the "puttygen.exe"

Start → All programs → putty → Puttygen

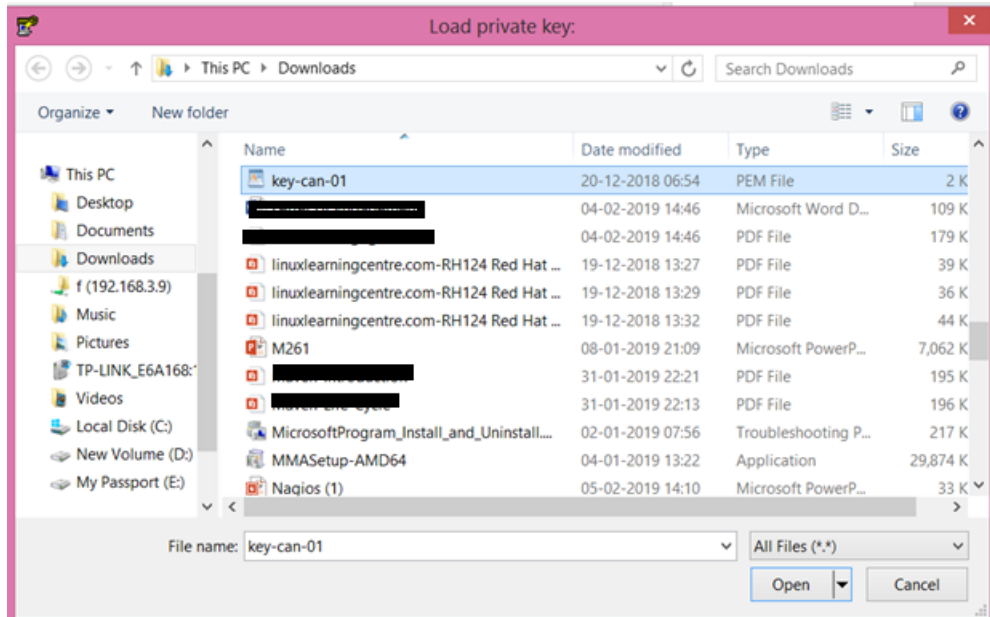


Click on "Load"

EC2 Instance Login

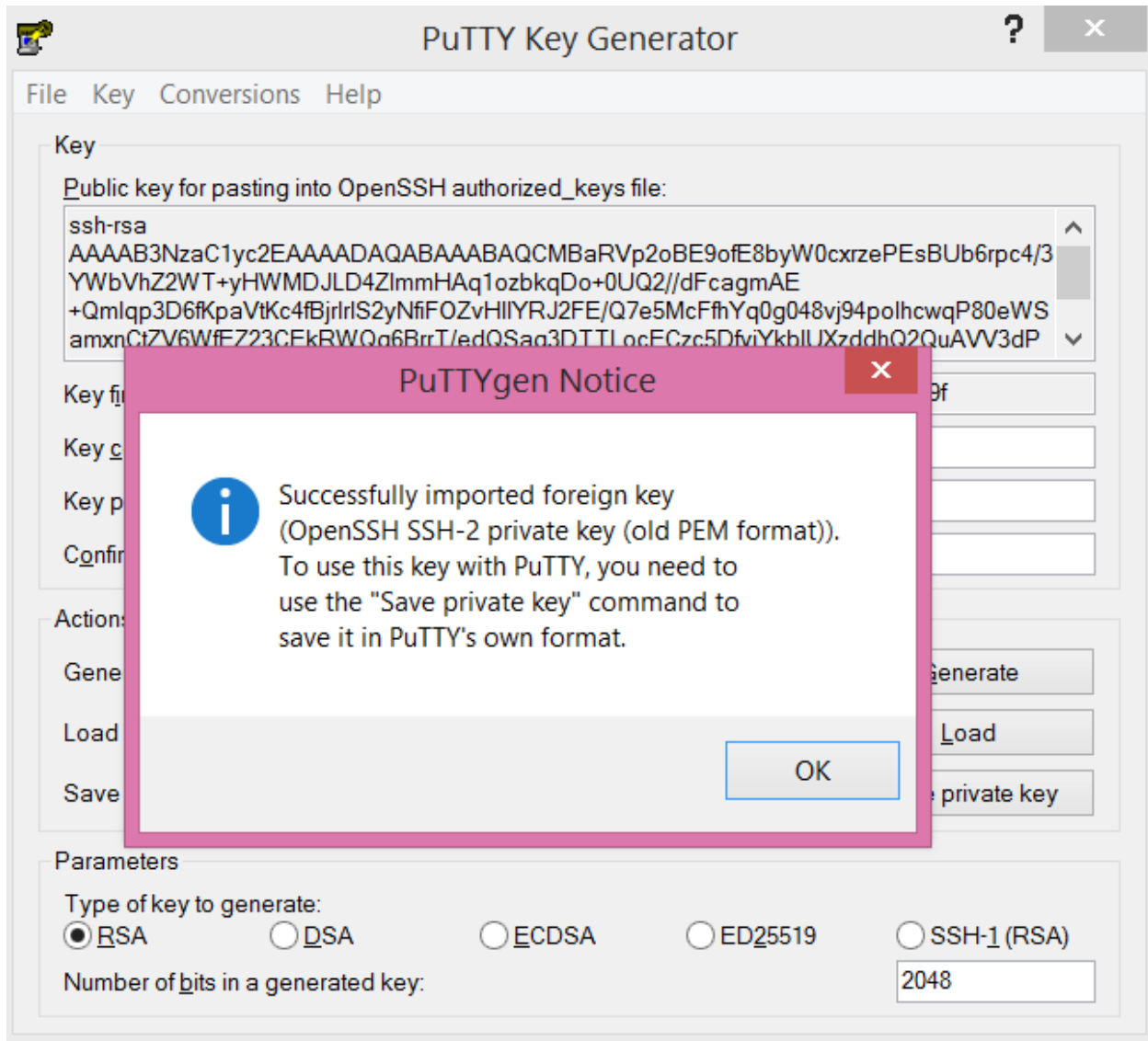


Select the “.pem” file that is downloaded.



Click on “Open”

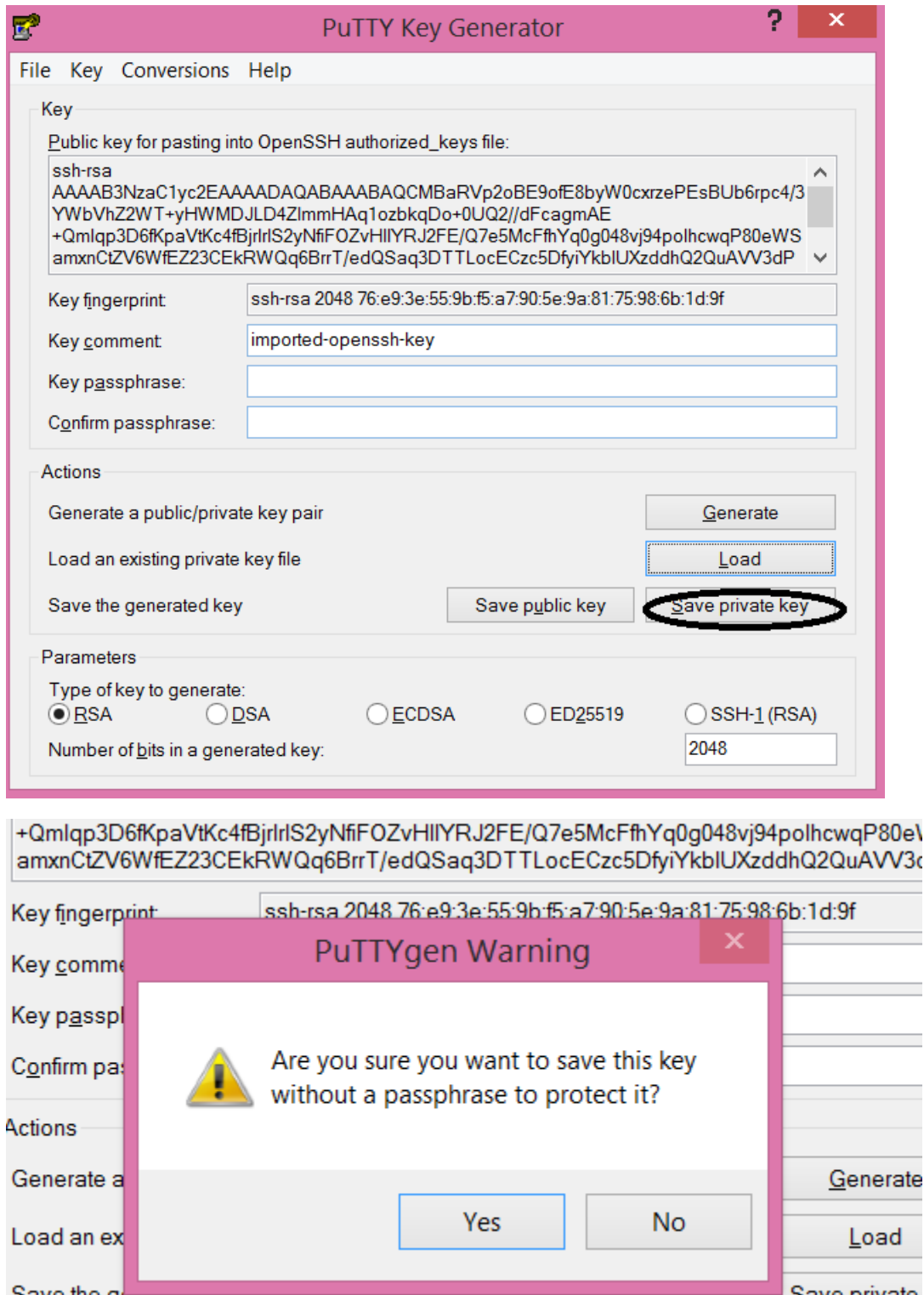
EC2 Instance Login



Click on **"OK"** ,

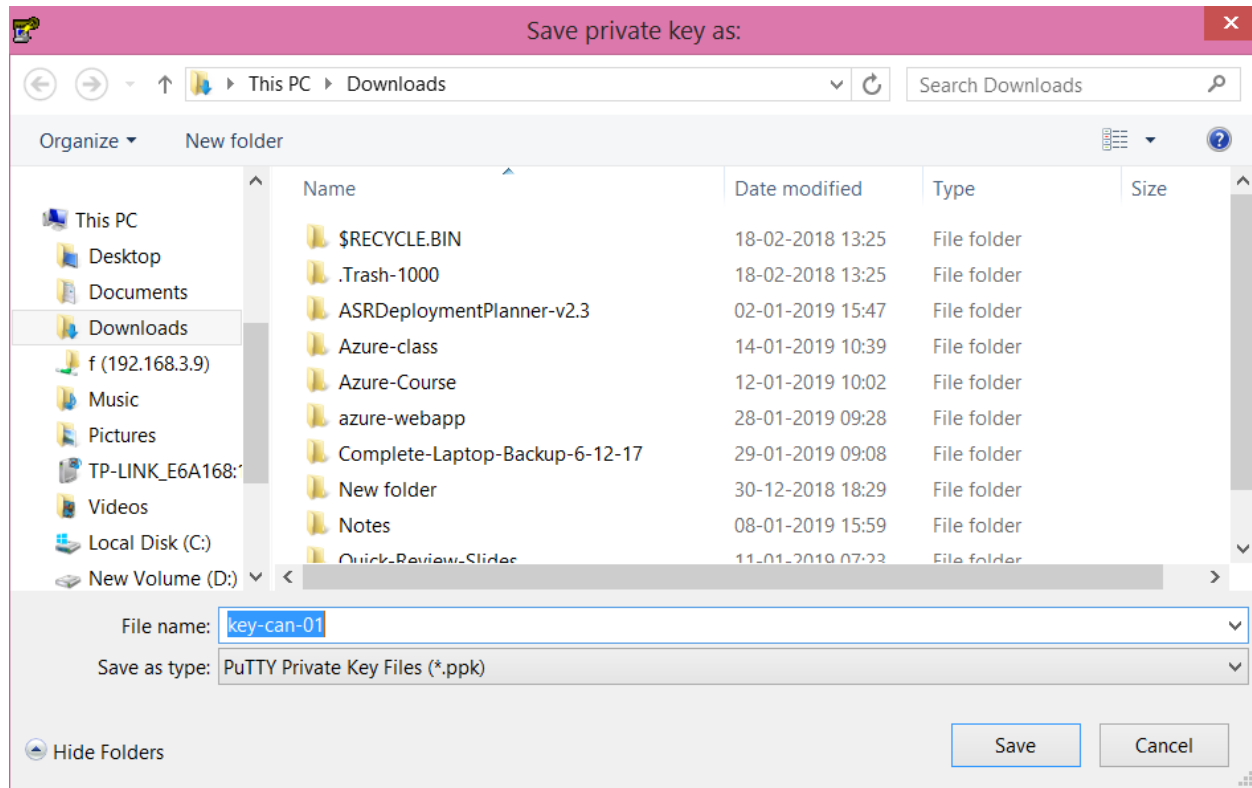
Now we need to save the **"private key"**

EC2 Instance Login



Click on **“YES”** to save the private key with a passphrase.

EC2 Instance Login



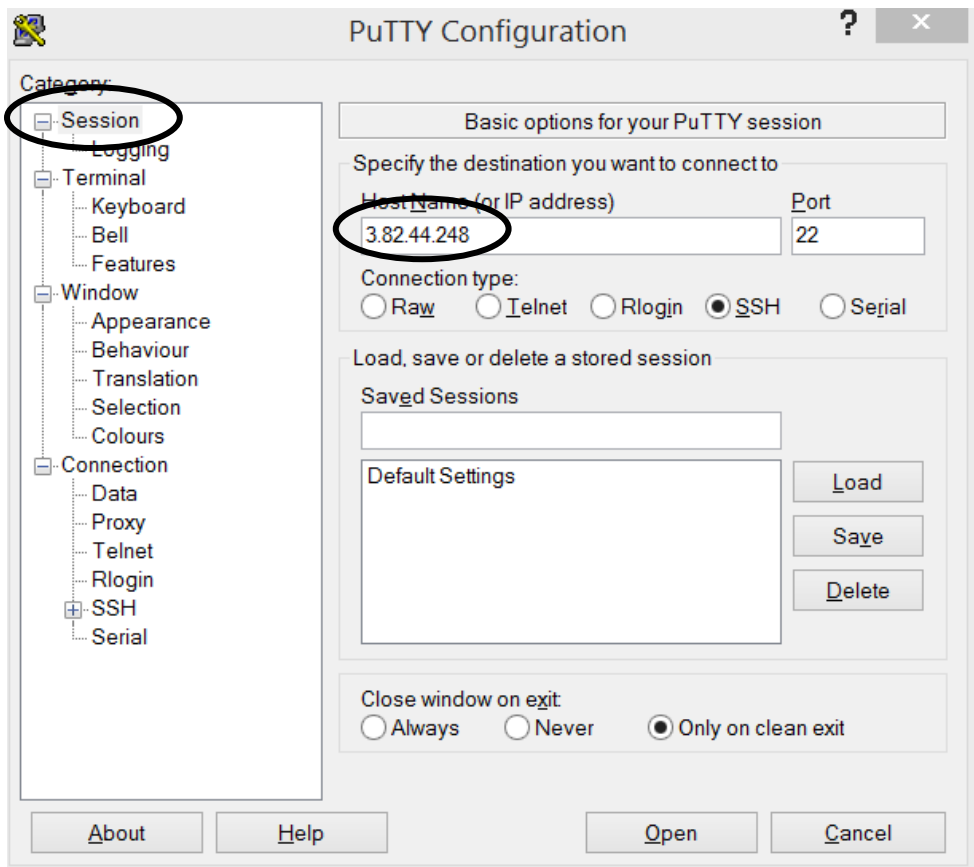
Point the location where you would like to save this key that would be in **“.PPK”** format.

Now that your **“.ppk”** is ready, lets login to the machine

Run the **“putty”** and **copy the Public ip or Public DNS name of the EC2 instance.**

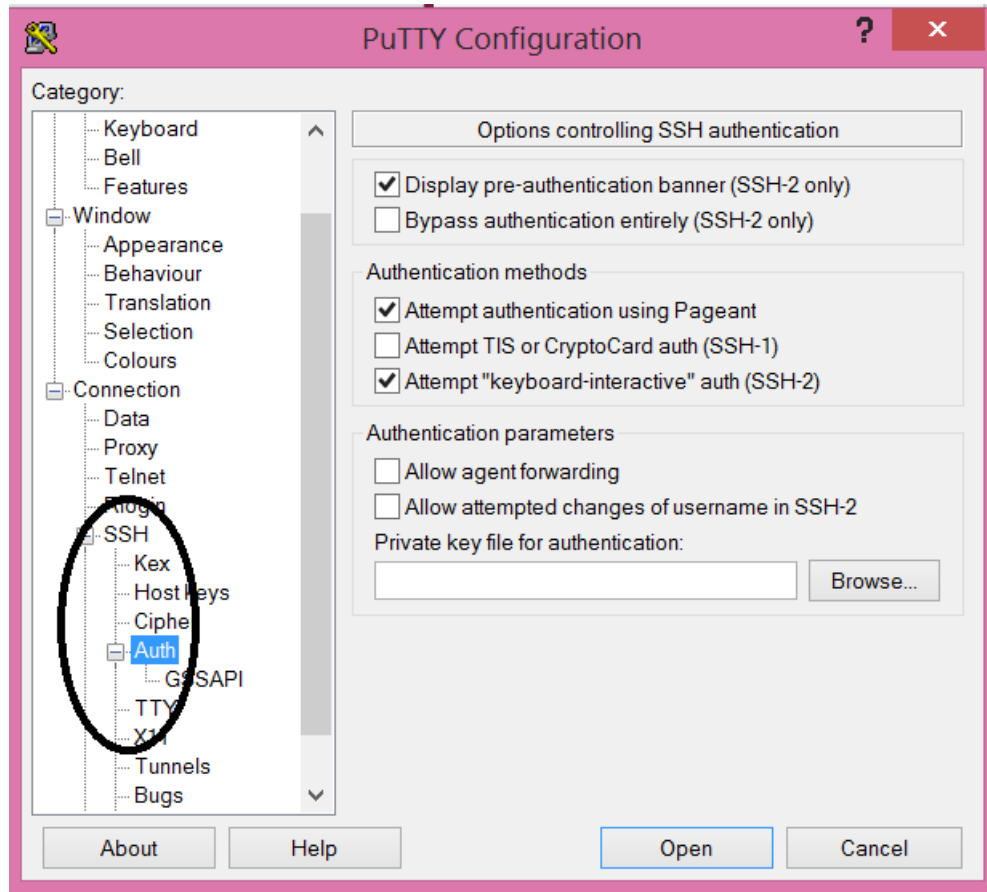
b. Login to the EC2 instance via Putty

Open “putty.exe”



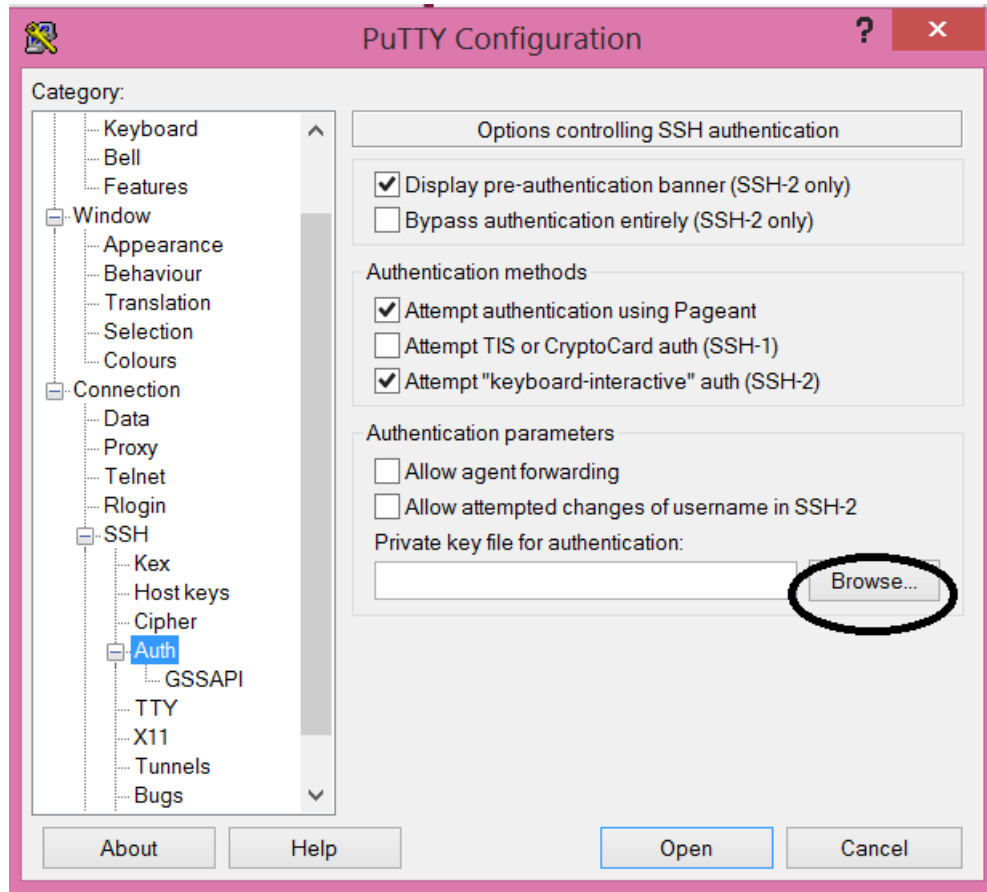
Now lets attach the “.ppk” file key to this ssh session.

EC2 Instance Login



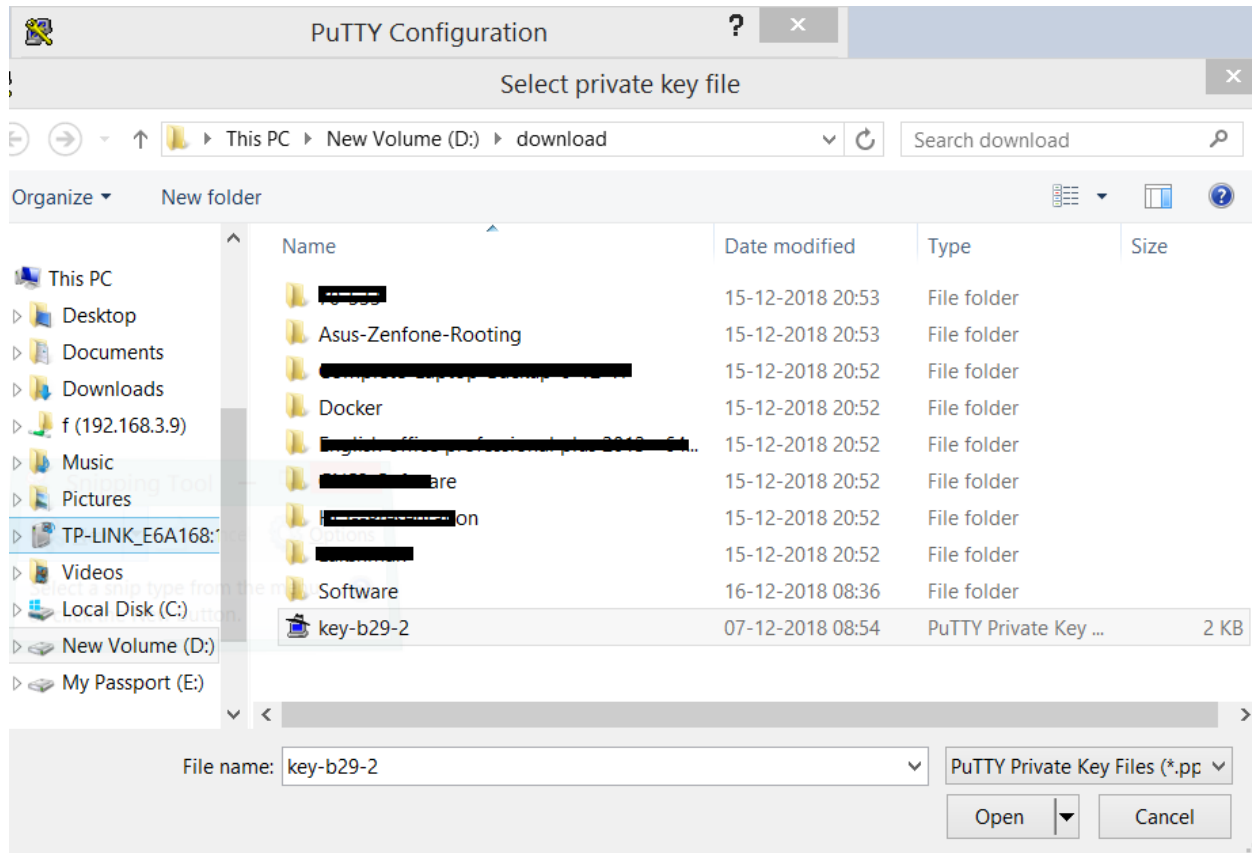
Click on “browse”

EC2 Instance Login



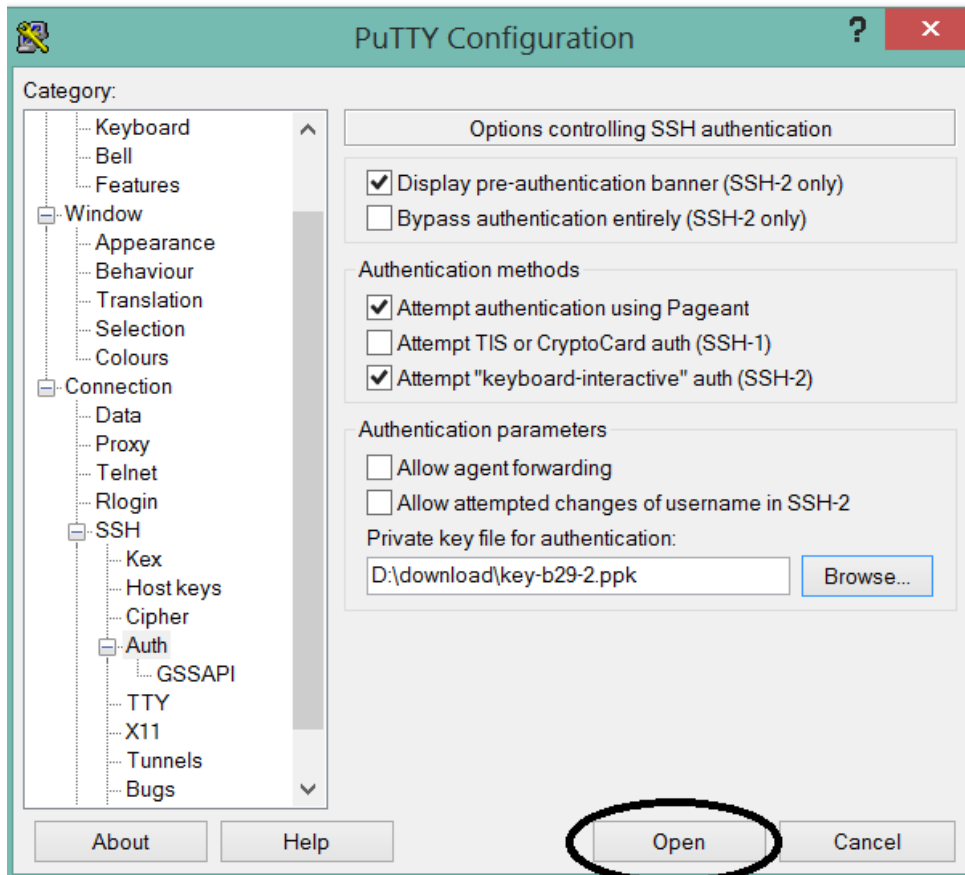
And now Select the “.ppk” file that was generated.

EC2 Instance Login



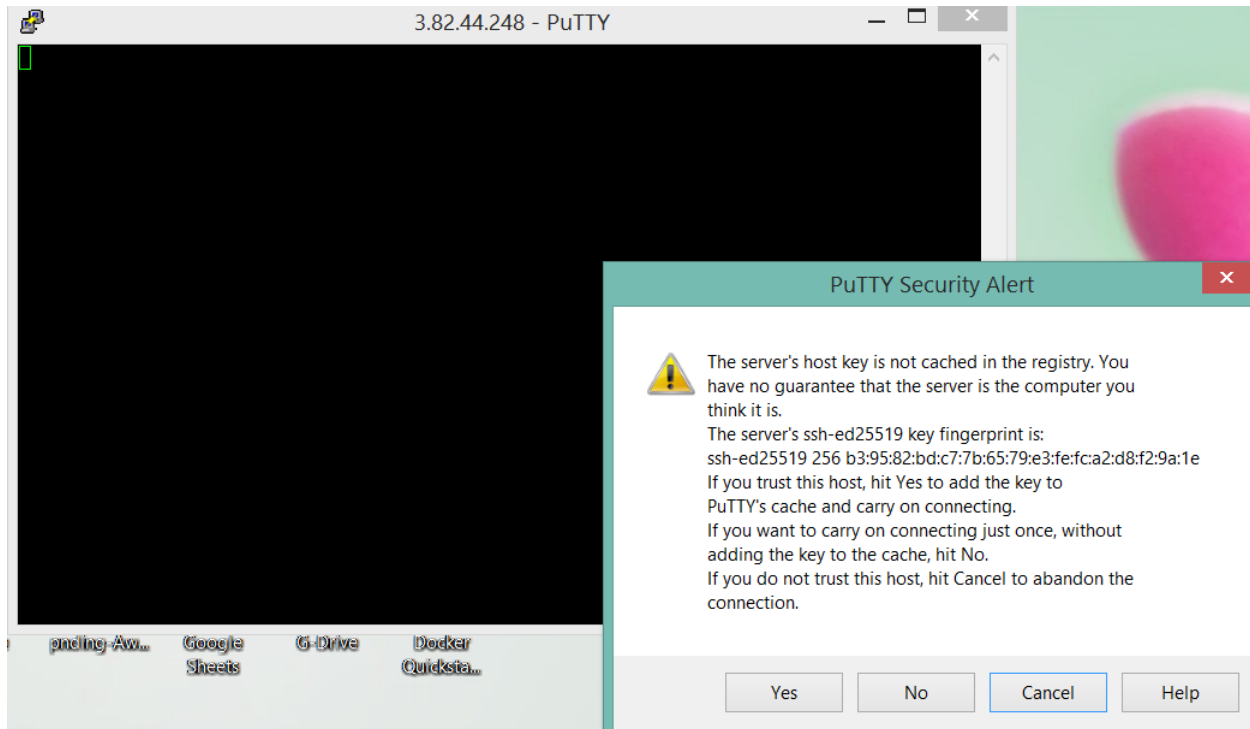
Click on “open”.

EC2 Instance Login



Click on “Open”.

EC2 Instance Login



Once you click on "open" on the previous screen.

It should pop up with "putty Security alert"

Click "yes" to accept the EC2 instance as trusted connection.

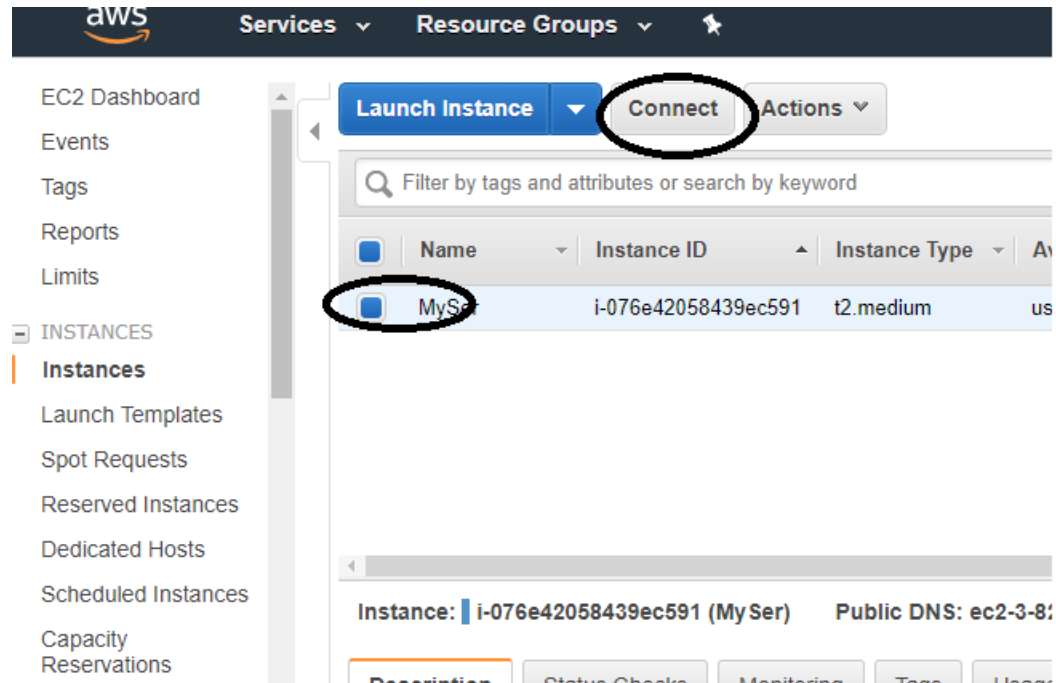


EC2 Instance Login

Enter the username of the EC2 instance.

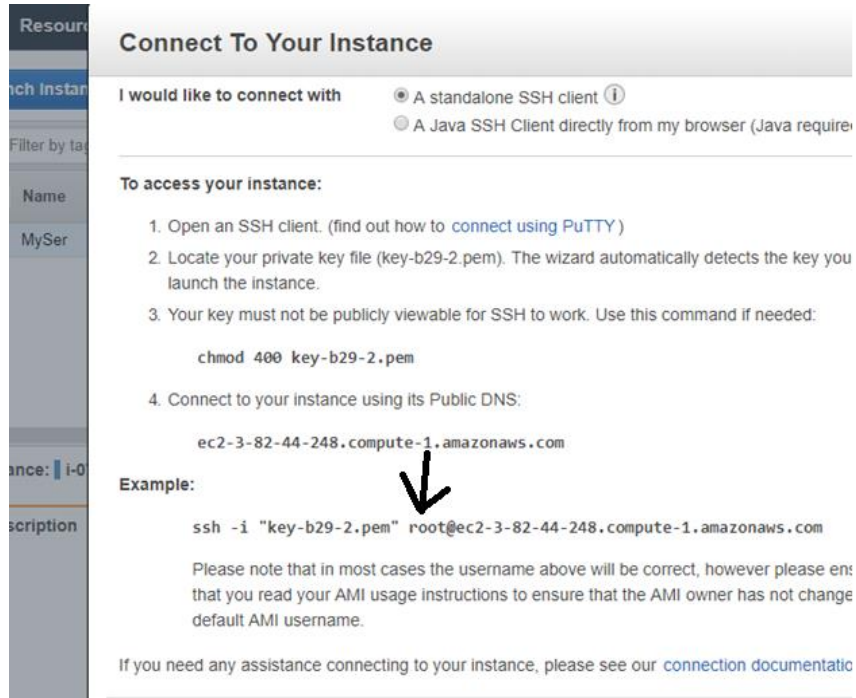
On the AWS console portal.

Select the Ec2 instance



Click on “Connect” on the EC2 instance page with Instance selected.

EC2 Instance Login



Connect To Your Instance

I would like to connect with ☒ A standalone SSH client [i](#) ☐ A Java SSH Client directly from my browser (Java required)

To access your instance:

1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to [connect using PuTTY](#))
2. Locate your private key file (key-b29-2.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key you launch the instance.
3. Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. Use this command if needed:

```
chmod 400 key-b29-2.pem
```
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

```
ec2-3-82-44-248.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Example:

```
ssh -i "key-b29-2.pem" root@ec2-3-82-44-248.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#)

This would be the “username” before the @ symbol.



EC2 Instance Login

Here I have taken username as “**centos**” instead of “**root**” as you cannot login to EC2 instance with an root login remotely by default. (**My AMI image is CENTOS**)

Press “**Enter**”

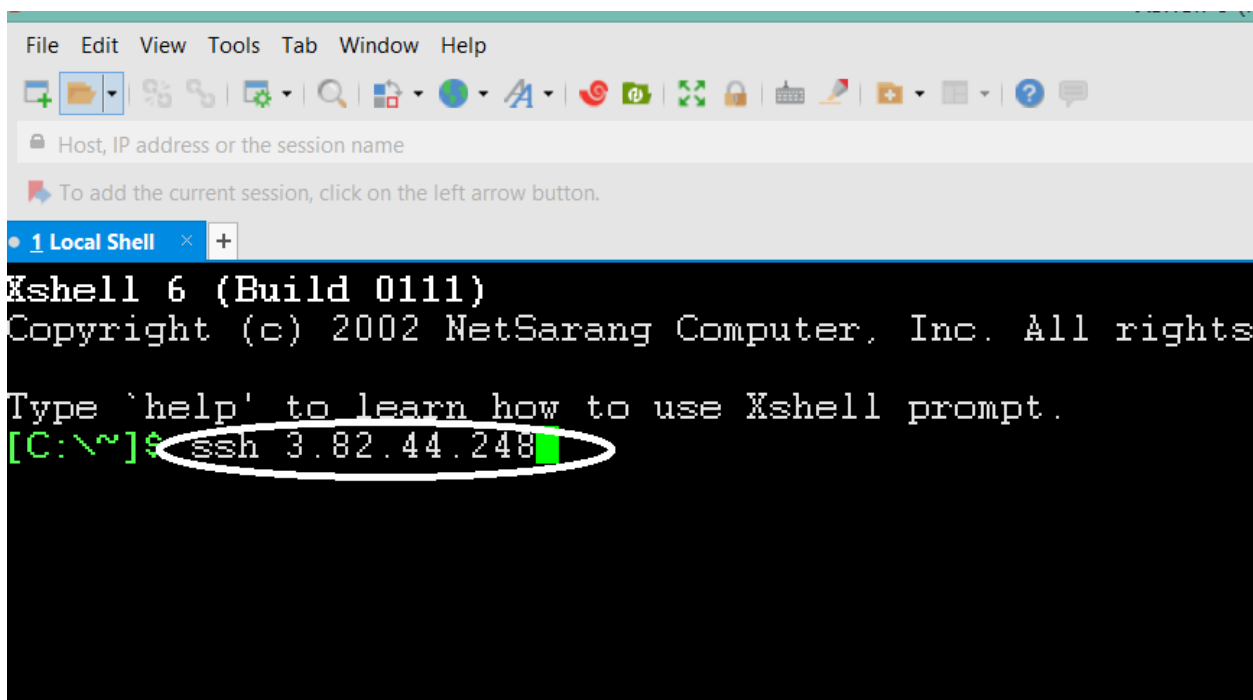
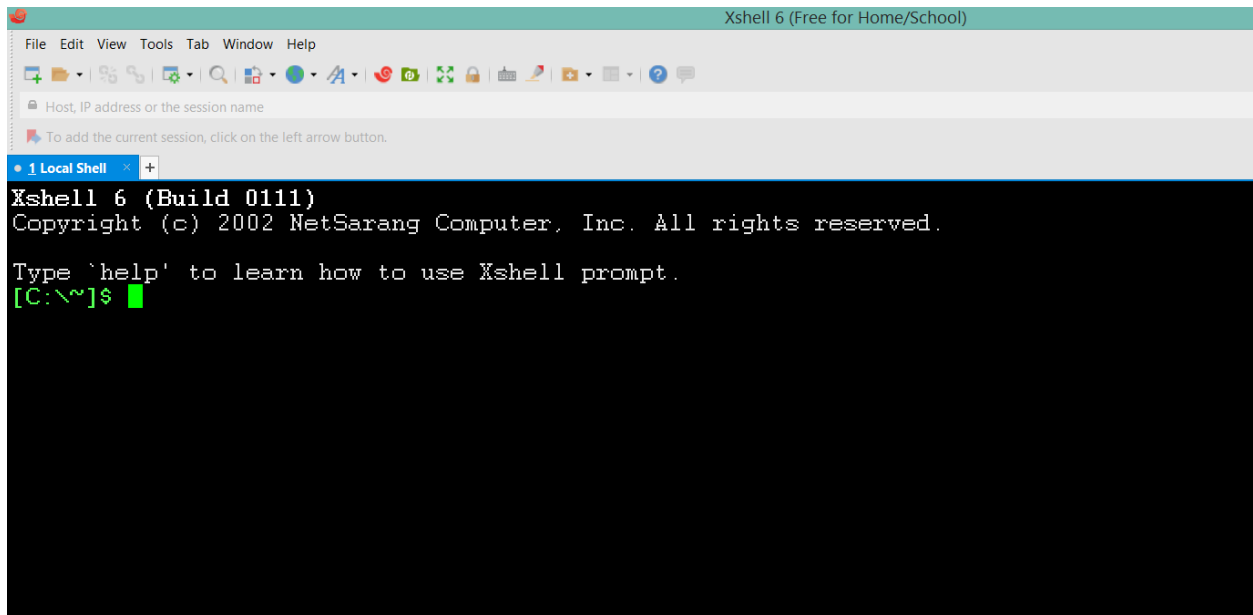
A terminal window with a teal header bar displaying 'centos@ip-192-168-16-58:~'. The terminal text shows the login process: 'login as: centos', 'Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"', and the final prompt '[centos@ip-192-168-16-58 ~]\$' followed by a green cursor.

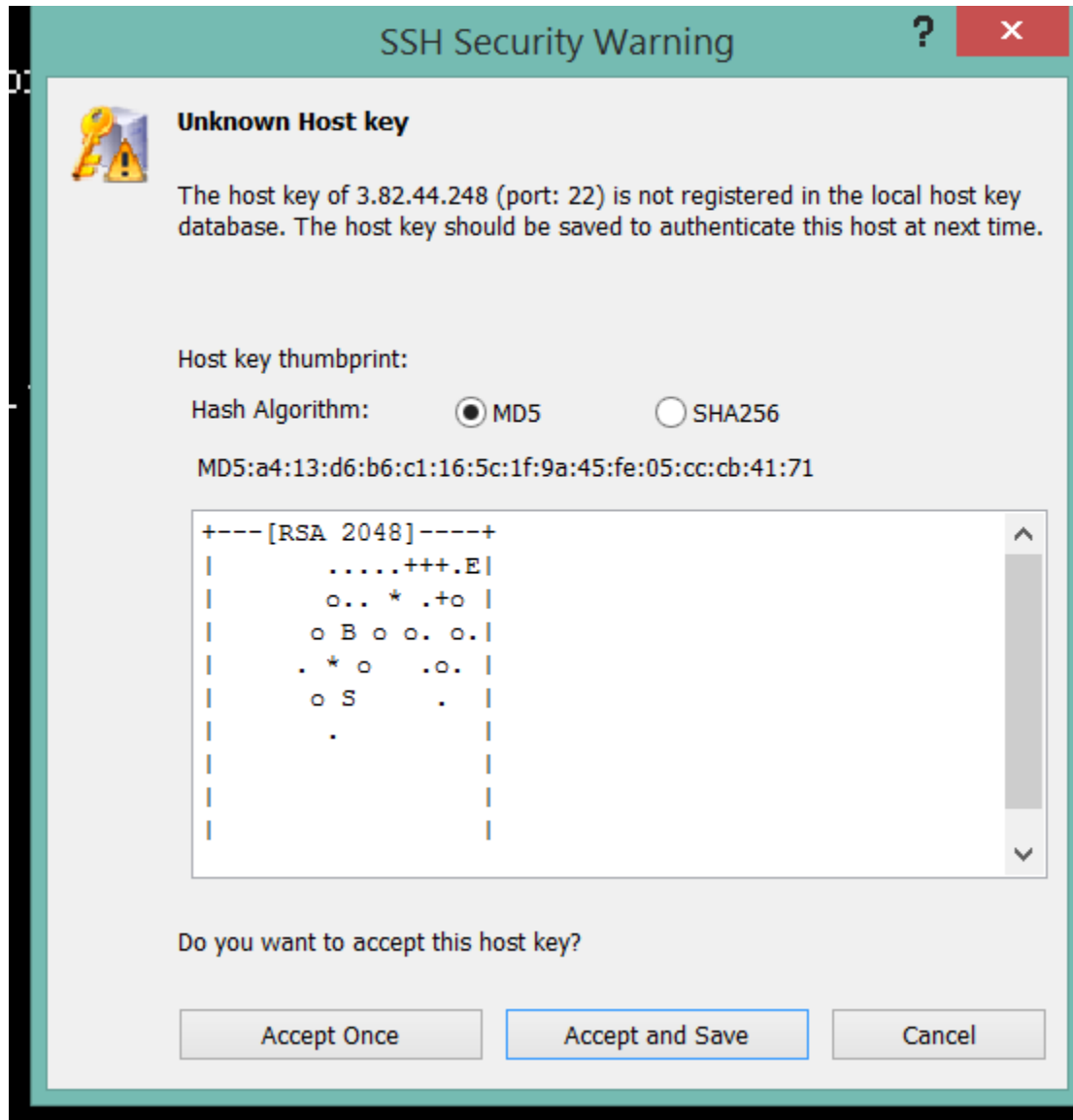
```
centos@ip-192-168-16-58:~  
login as: centos  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
[centos@ip-192-168-16-58 ~]$
```

NOW YOU HVE SUCCESSFULLY LOGGED IN TO THE LINUX EC2 MACHINE.

2. Using XSHELL.

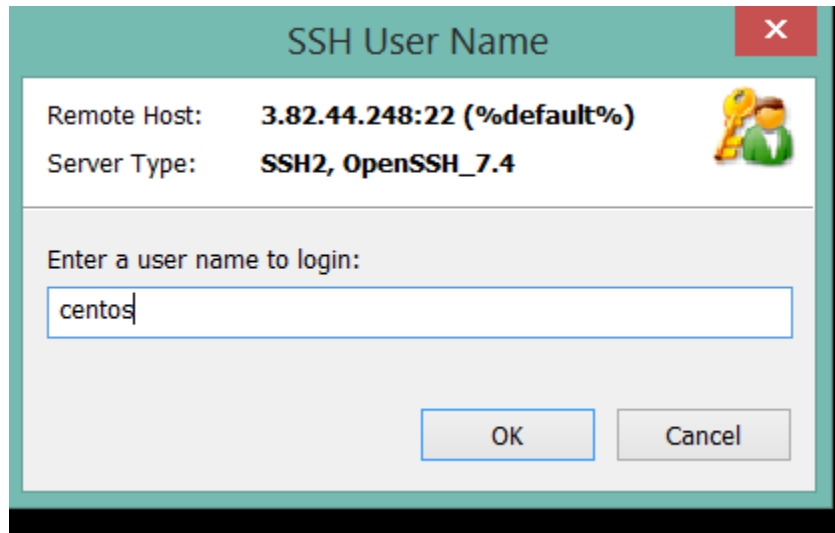
Download and install xshell. The “Home and Student” version for free usage of this tool





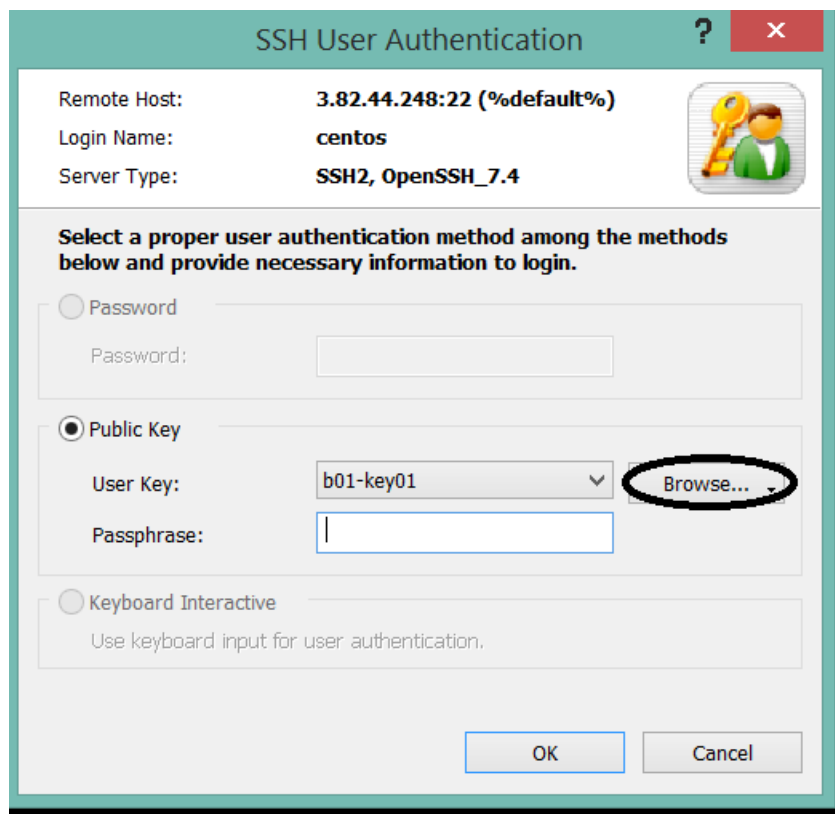
Click on **“Accept and Save”**.

EC2 Instance Login



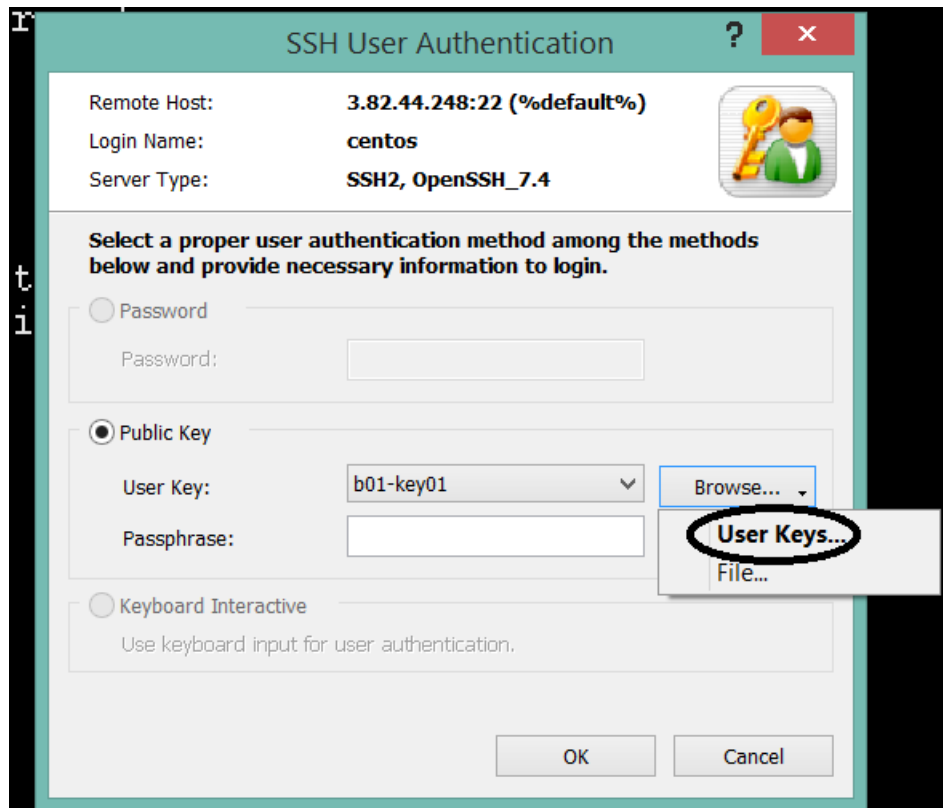
Put the **“username”**, I’m using **“centos”** as the image is Centos image while I created the EC2 instance. You would need to put the right one.

Click on **“OK”**

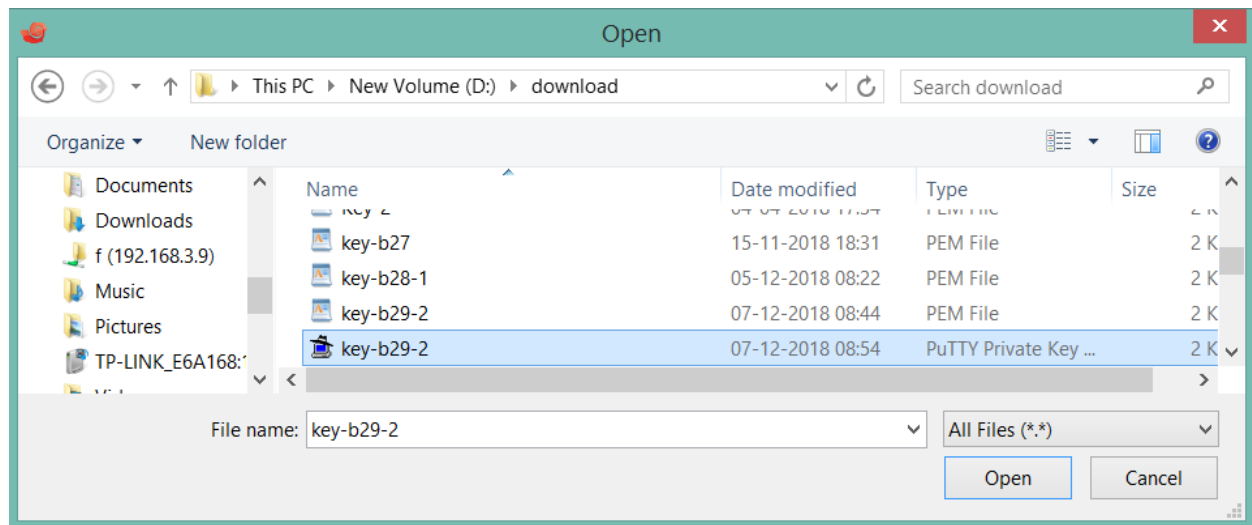


EC2 Instance Login

Click on **“browse”**

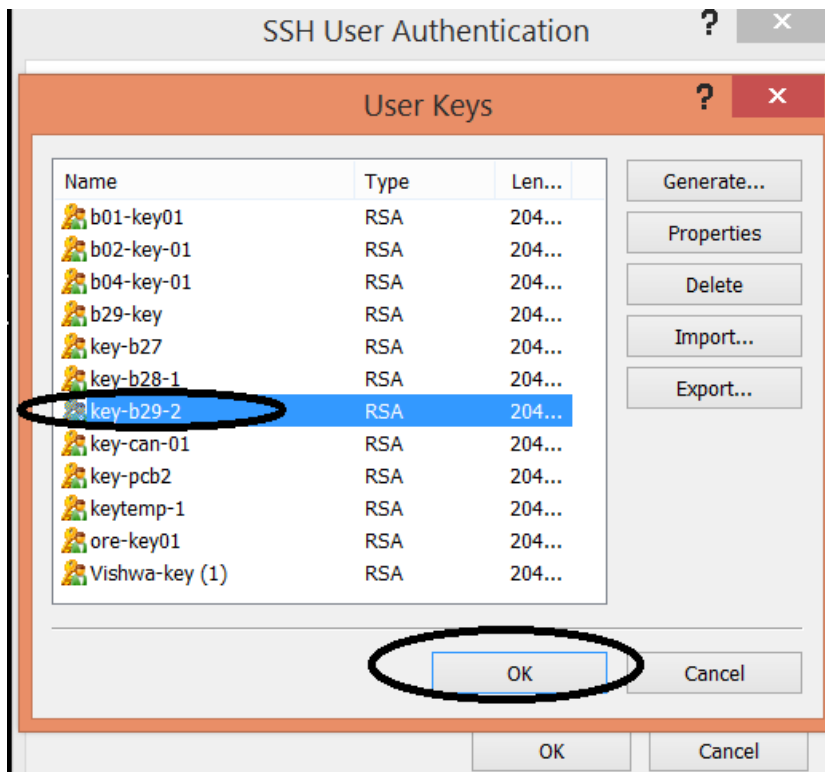


Click on **“user keys”**



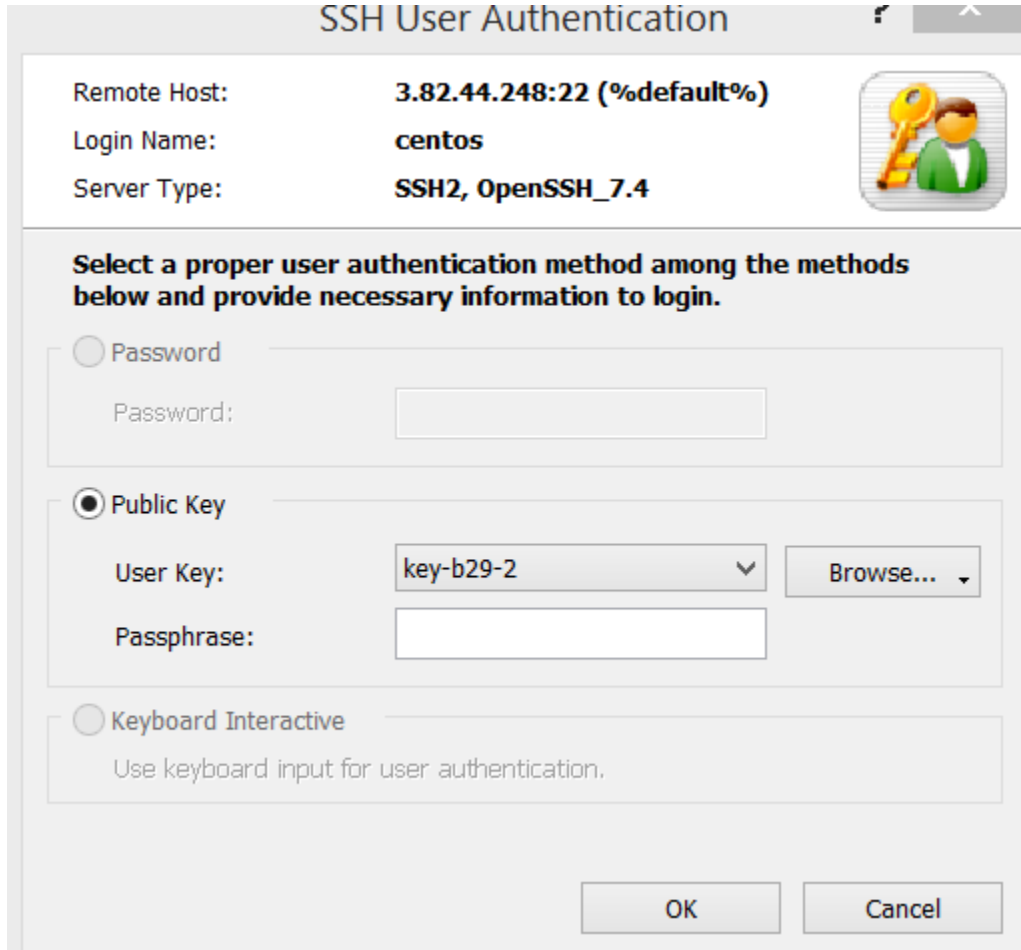
Select the **“.pem”** file . you **don't** need to convert the file to **“.ppk”**.

And click on **“open”**.



Select the “key” and click **“ok”**.

EC2 Instance Login



The image shows a 'SSH User Authentication' dialog box. At the top, it displays connection details: 'Remote Host: 3.82.44.248:22 (%default%)', 'Login Name: centos', and 'Server Type: SSH2, OpenSSH_7.4'. To the right is an icon of a person with a key. Below this, a message says: 'Select a proper user authentication method among the methods below and provide necessary information to login.' There are three radio button options: 'Password', 'Public Key' (which is selected), and 'Keyboard Interactive'. The 'Password' section has a 'Password:' label and an empty text box. The 'Public Key' section has a 'User Key:' label with a dropdown menu showing 'key-b29-2' and a 'Browse...' button, and a 'Passphrase:' label with an empty text box. The 'Keyboard Interactive' section has a label 'Use keyboard input for user authentication.' At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

From next time, you just need to select the key from the drop down list.

Click “ok”.

```
Connecting to 3.82.44.248:22...
Connection established.
To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl+Alt+J'.

WARNING! The remote SSH server rejected X11 forwarding request.
Last login: Tue Feb 12 01:15:00 2019 from 103.227.97.167
[centos@ip-192-168-16-58 ~]$
```

ssh://3.82.44.248:22

Once you get the Linux prompt, means you are connected to the machine on SSH.