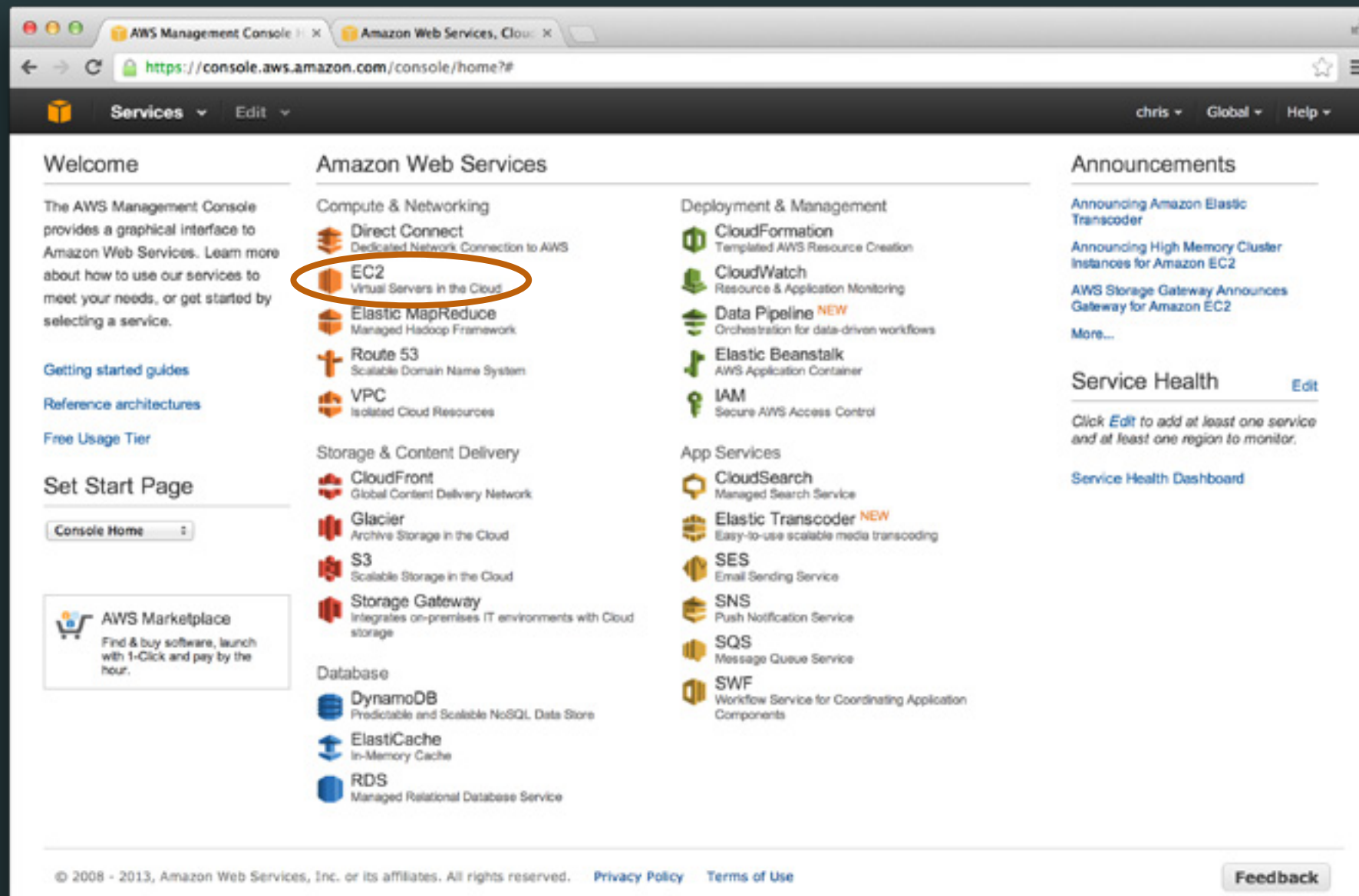


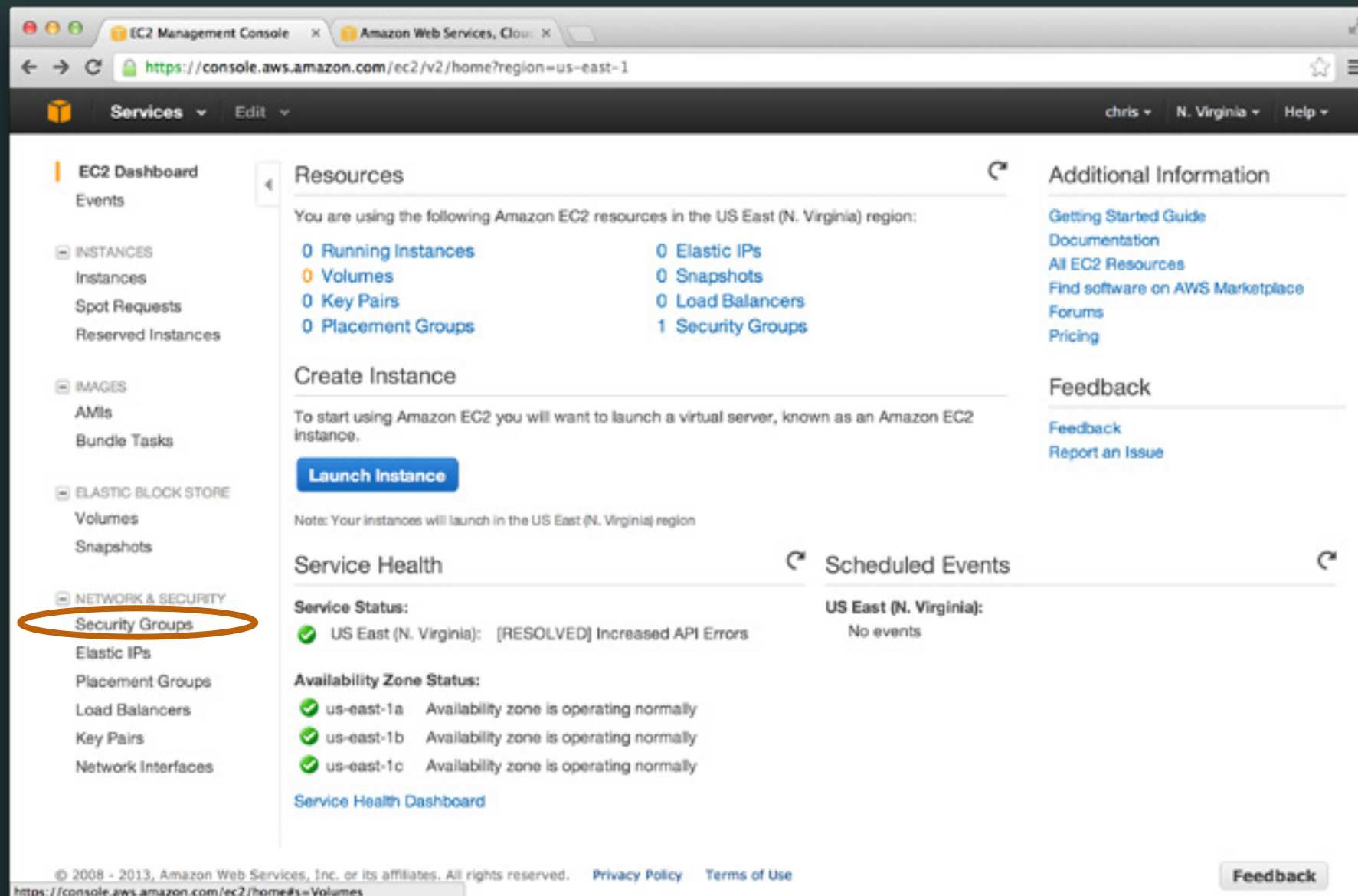
STEP 1

Sign up for Amazon AWS

aws.amazon.com



STEP 2
Click E2C



STEP 3

Security Groups

Wait. What's a Security Group?

EC2 Management Console | Amazon Web Services, Cloud

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

Services | Edit | chris | N. Virginia | Help

EC2 Dashboard
Events

INSTANCES
Instances
Spot Requests
Reserved Instances

IMAGES
AMIs
Bundle Tasks

ELASTIC BLOCK STORE
Volumes
Snapshots

NETWORK & SECURITY
Security Groups
Elastic IPs
Placement Groups
Load Balancers
Key Pairs
Network Interfaces

Create Security Group | Delete

Viewing: EC2 Security Groups | Search

1 to 2 of 2 items

Name	VPC ID	Description
default		default group
Basic_Group		SSH HTTP POP3 IMAP HTTPS

1 Security Group selected

Security Group: Basic_Group

Details | Inbound

Create a new rule: Custom TCP rule

Port range: (e.g., 80 or 49152-65535)

Source: 0.0.0.0/0 (e.g., 192.168.2.0/24, sg-47ad482e, or 1234567890/default)

Add Rule

Apply Rule Changes

TCP Port (Service)	Source	Action
22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
80 (HTTP)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
110 (POP3)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
143 (IMAP)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
443 (HTTPS)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
30000	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

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STEP 4
Make a group as such

Make sure to click 'Apply Rule Changes'

STEP 6

Click Instances

STEP....

Launch Instance

- Launch Instance by clicking... You guessed it.
- Select Classic Wizard & Continue it.
- Select Ubuntu Server 12.04.1 LTS, 64-bit (my preference)
- Create a new 'key pair' - Name it anything and download it
- Select your 'Security Group'

EC2 Management Console | Amazon Web Services, Cloud

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

Services | Edit | chris | N. Virginia | Help

EC2 Dashboard
Events

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Launch Instance | Actions

Viewing: All Instances | All Instance Types | Search

1 to 1 of 1 Instances

	Name	Instance	AMI ID	Root Device	Type	State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Monitoring	Secu
<input type="checkbox"/>	empty	i-94d865e4	ami-3d4ff254	ebs	t1.micro	running	initializing...	none	basic	Bas

No EC2 Instances selected.

Select an instance above

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sample.pem | Show All

Edit Instance Name

EC2 Management Console | Amazon Web Services, Cloud

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

Services | Edit | chris | N. Virginia | Help

EC2 Dashboard | Events

INSTANCES

- Instances
- Spot Requests
- Reserved Instances

IMAGES

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ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

- Volumes
- Snapshots

NETWORK & SECURITY

- Security Groups
- Elastic IPs
- Placement Groups
- Load Balancers
- Key Pairs
- Network Interfaces

Launch Instance | Actions

Viewing: All Instances | All Instance Types | Search

1 to 1 of 1 Instances

Name	Instance	AMI ID	Root Device	Type	State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Monitoring
the_general	i-94d865e4	ami-3d4ff254	ebs	t1.micro	running	initializing...	none	basic

1 EC2 Instance selected.

EC2 Instance: i-94d865e4
ec2-54-234-106-15.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Description | Status Checks | Monitoring | Tags

AMI: ubuntu/images/ebs/ubuntu-precise-12.04-amd64-server-20121001 (ami-3d4ff254)

Zone: us-east-1b

Type: t1.micro

Scheduled Events: No scheduled events

VPC ID: -

Source/Dest. Check: -

Placement Group: -

RAM Disk ID: -

Alarm Status: none

Security Groups: Basic_Group. view rules

State: running

Owner: 354957696272

Subnet ID: -

Virtualization: paravirtual

Reservation: r-f7f3848c

Platform: -

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Feedback

sample.pem | Show All

Copy your **whatever**.amazonaws.com

Connect to your server

Open Terminal.app

Windows users - Putty & WinSCP ==» <http://bit.ly/1YXodh>

Fix your keypair

```
chmod 0600 ~/Downloads/yourkey.pem
```

Log into the machine

```
ssh ubuntu@whatever.amazonaws.com -i ~/Downloads/yourkey.pem
```

Wait ! What did we just do??

ssh = connect to the servers command line
**Think FTP for Terminal

ubuntu@whatever.amazonaws.com = username@address.com
**ubuntu is default username for new EC2 Ubuntu

-i ~/Downloads/yourkey.pem = identity file argument

You are now connected to the cloud

Your command line is now in charge to the EC2 Server,
until you disconnect (CTRL+D) or close the terminal
you are on that machine.

Pro Tip: Update

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Always update when you boot a new instance

Now Let's Install Apache

Apache is web server software.
Its your sites switchboard operator.



It runs alot of websites.

To do this type...

```
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

So Now, What was that?

sudo = super user 'do'. sudo means your calling the shots
sudo requires permission - in this case EC2 preset this

apt-get = command line program - system package manager.

install = the command for our program (in this case apt-get)

More more more....

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server mysql-client
```

```
sudo apt-get install mongodb
```

```
sudo apt-get install git-core
```

```
sudo apt-get install php5 php5-dev libapache2-mod-php5 php5-curl  
php5-gd php5-idn php-pear php5-imagick php5-imap php5-mcrypt  
php5-memcache php5-ps php5-pspell php5-recode php5-snmp  
php5-tidy php5-xmlrpc php5-xsl php5-common
```

http://learning.piuggi.com/web3_S13/ubuntu.html

Looking for a particular package?

google 'apt-get [something i need]'

Lets test out our new server.

Go to

<http://whatever.amazonaws.com>

Applause.

Next...

We need to set up SFTP

Make some credentials

```
sudo useradd -m [username]
```

```
sudo passwd [username]
```

-m creates a home folder for our new user.

Enter your password twice - It will not show up on the screen.

Make Yourself Super

sudo visudo



command line text editor

```
chris — ubuntu@ip-10-4-46-171: ~ — ssh — 80x24
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/sudoers.tmp      Modified

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
user    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin   ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Add your **[username]** under root

Save and Quit

CTRL+O

ENTER

CTRL+X

Try it out...

su [username]

sudo ls

Edit SSH Settings

```
sudo vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

type i to edit (i==insert)

Set port from 22 to 30000. For security reasons.

PermitRootLogin should be no

Password Authentication should be yes

Hit ESC

Type ':wq' to save & quit

Restart SSH

```
sudo /etc/init.d/ssh restart
```

Folders & Permissions

set up the www directory so we can edit it

Create a group

```
sudo groupadd webadmin
```

```
sudo usermod -a -G webadmin [username]
```

```
$ sudo usermod -a -G webadmin root
```

Edit the WWW Directory

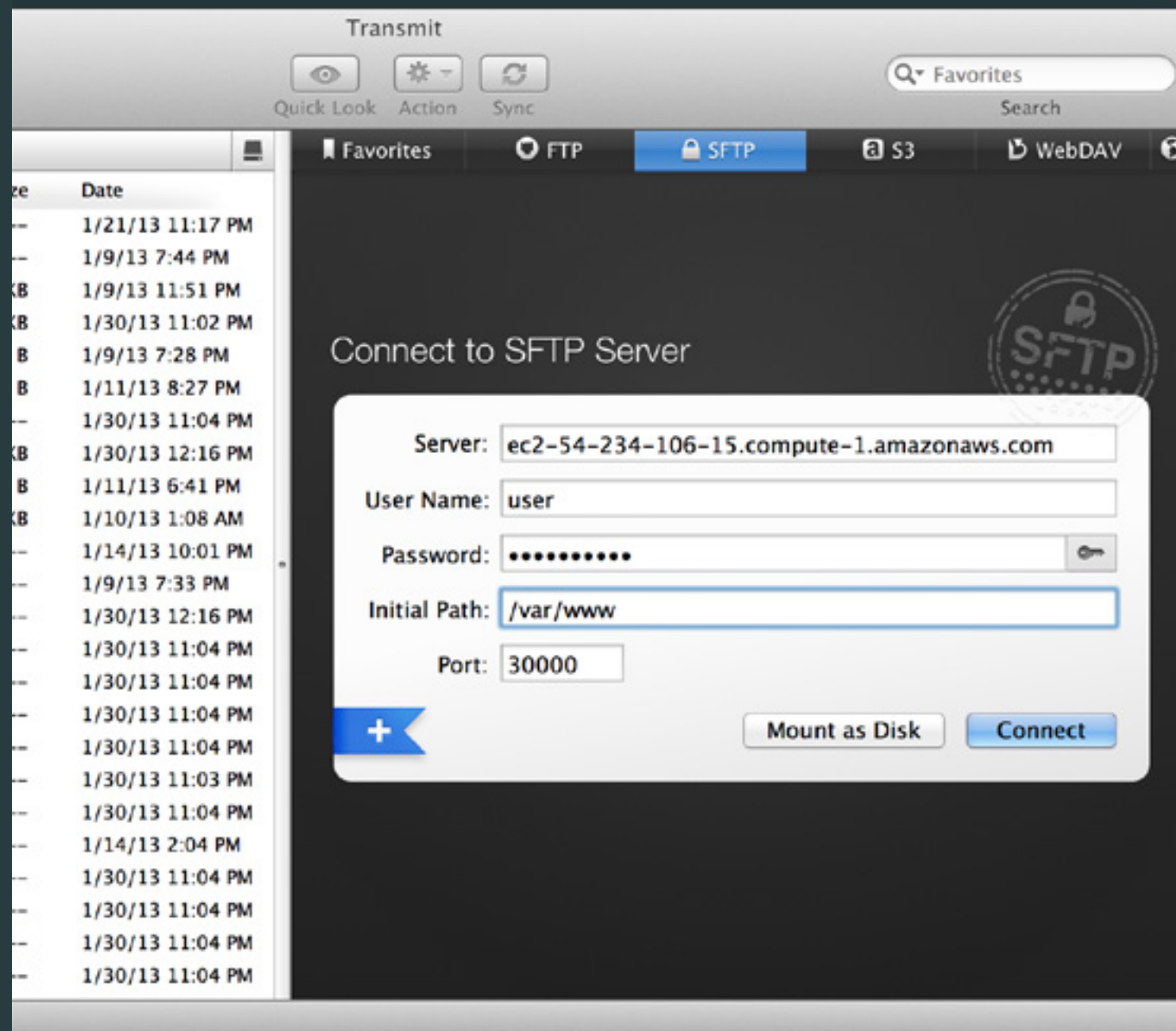
```
sudo chown -R root:webadmin /var/www
```

```
sudo chmod -R 775 /var/www
```

Edit the WWW Directory

```
sudo chown -R root:webadmin /var/www
```

```
sudo chmod -R 775 /var/www
```



Log in !

Login with SSH

```
ssh username@whatever.amazonaws.com -p 30000
```

Linux Commands

ls = list directory

ls -la = list directory organize and provide file info including hidden files & permissions

cd /path/to/directory = change directory

pwd = current directory

mkdir [dir] = make new directory

chmod XXX [dir/file] = change the read/write permissions of file

chown [user]:[group] [dir/file] = change ownership of file

CTRL+D = quit ssh

CTRL+C = quit current operation