

HOW TO ??

HOST A SERVER ON

aws



WITH PROPER STEPS



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AMAZON EC2

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud is a part of Amazon.com's cloud-computing platform, it provides you the feature to create an instance, which is a rented virtual computer on which you can run your own computer applications.

Note :- AWS provides 720 hours of free tier on an EC2 instance for new users.

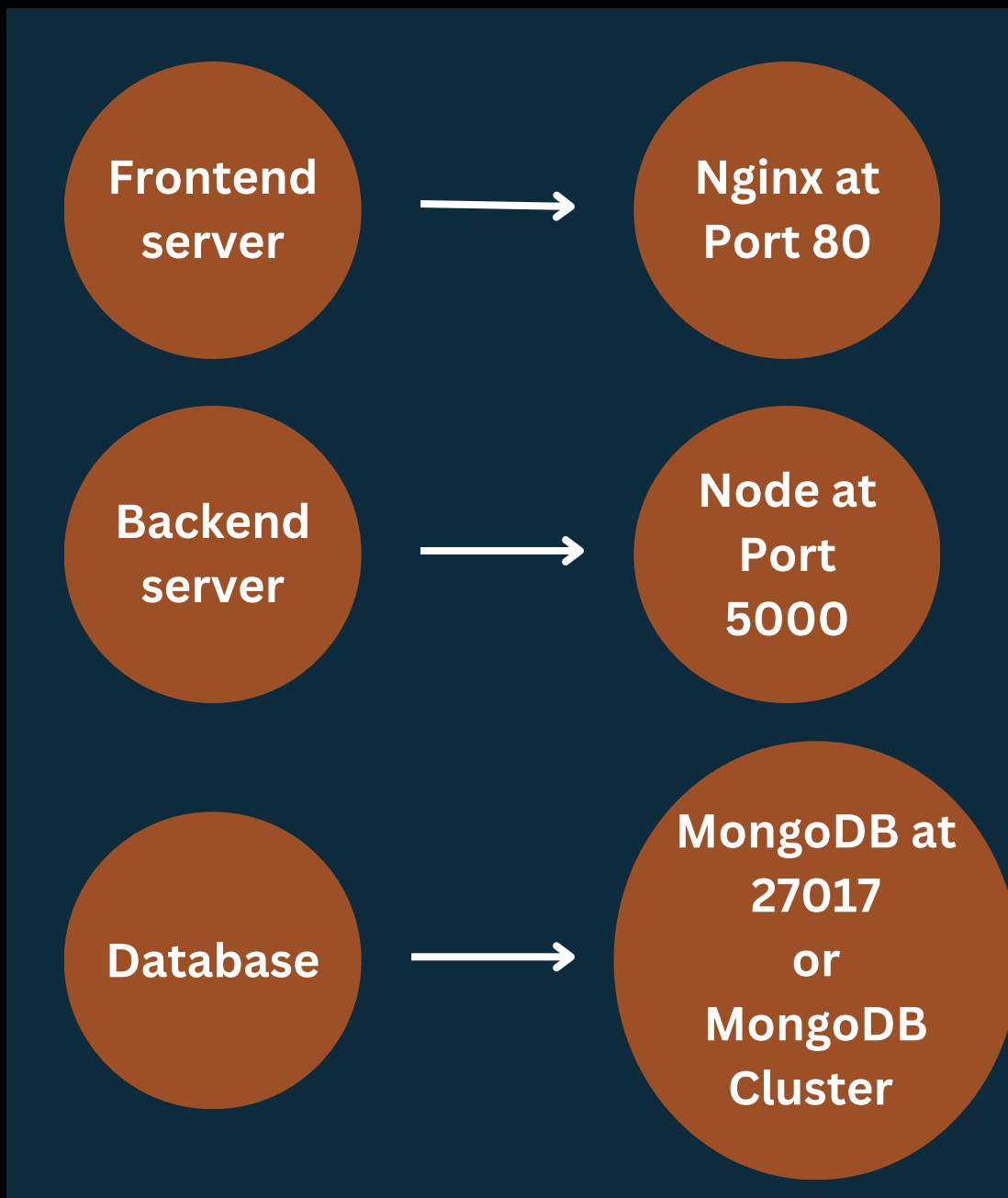


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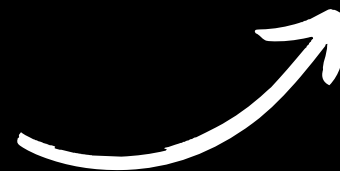


BLUEPRINT OF SERVER...

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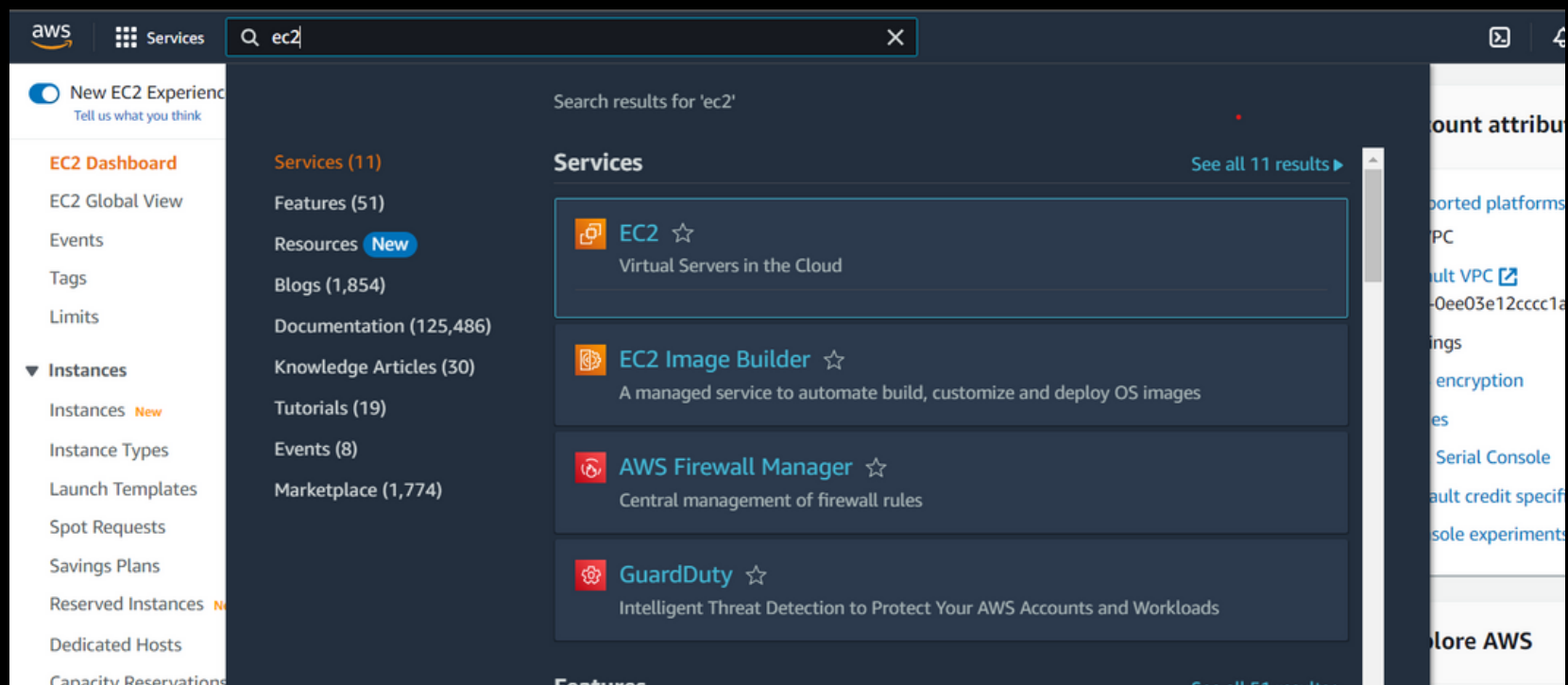


Operating system /
System Image of EC2
instance (say Ubuntu)

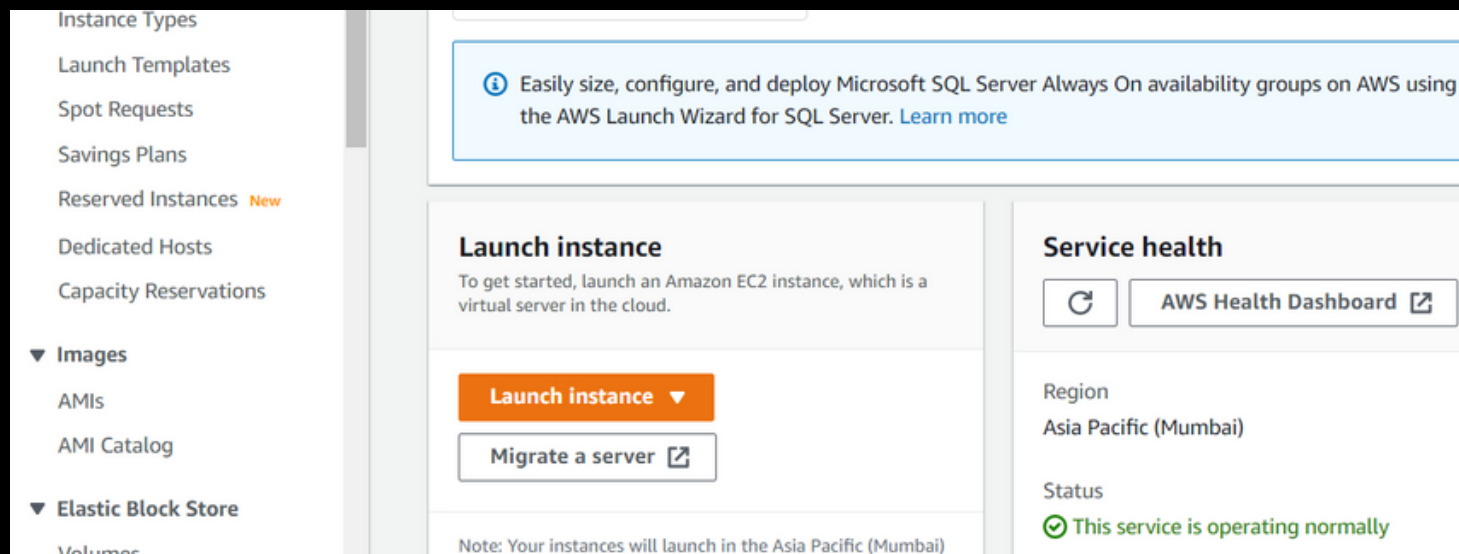


1. SEARCH FOR EC2 AND CREATE AN INSTANCE

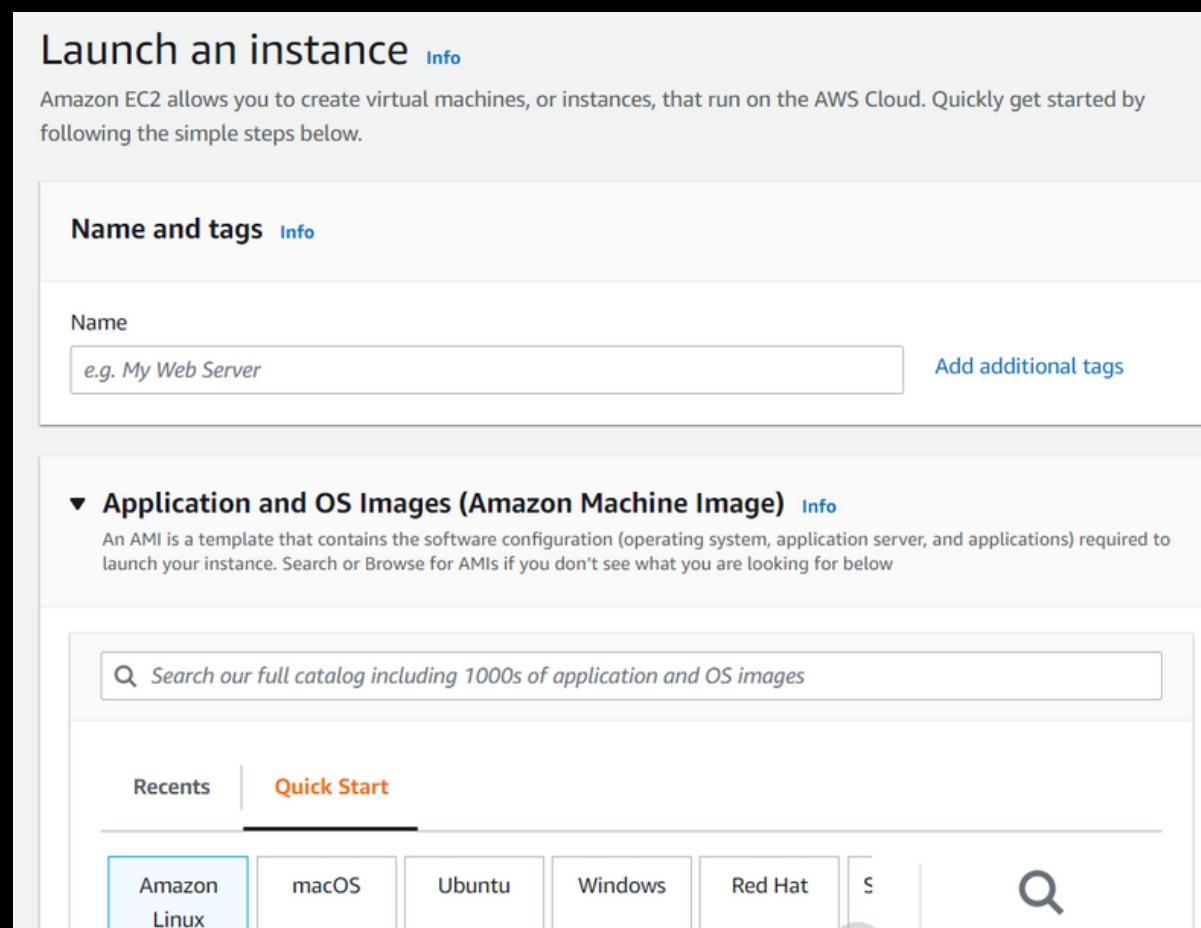
- Sign in into AWS , choose location of server from top right side and then open EC2.



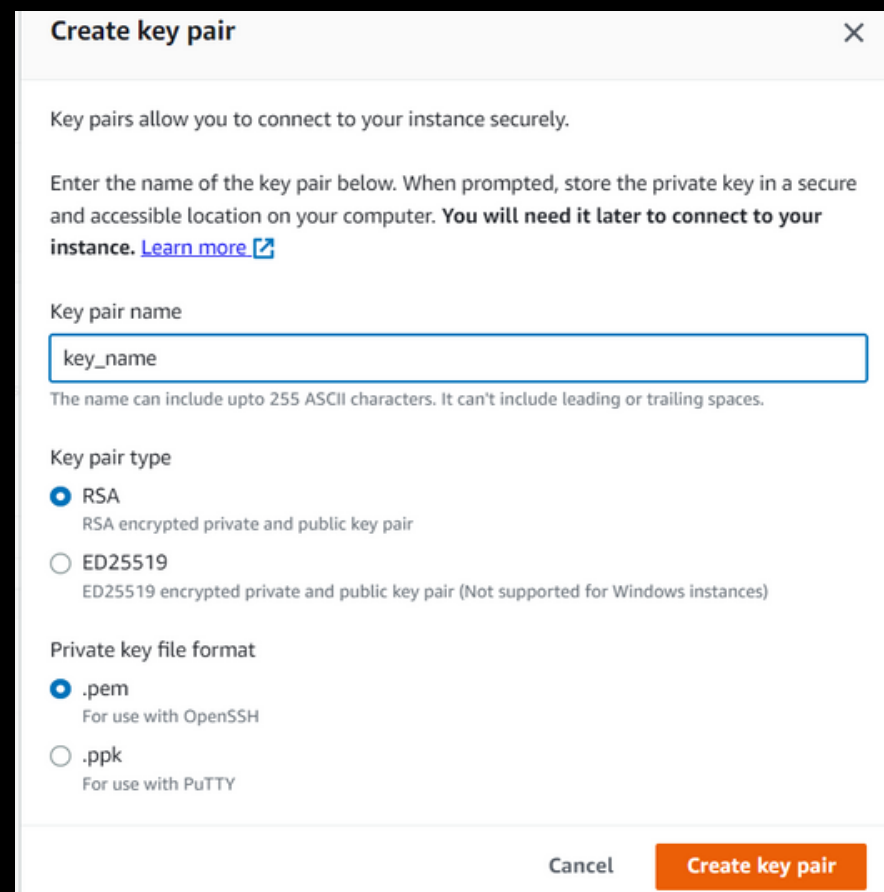
- Launch new instance.



- Fill out the details of the instance one by one carefully as mentioned.



- Name of the instance.
- Select the image (Operating System) of machine you are renting. As a beginner it is preferred to choose "Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS".
- Select Instance type according to your need otherwise use the default selected type.
- Create a new Key pair which is nothing but a key to access your virtual server from your own pc remotely (use .pem format for Openssh otherwise .ppk for Putty). Beginner's keep the default settings.



The screenshot shows the 'Create key pair' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button. The main content area contains instructions: 'Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely. Enter the name of the key pair below. When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)'. Below this is a text input field for 'Key pair name' with the placeholder text 'key_name'. A note below the field states: 'The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.' Under 'Key pair type', there are two radio button options: 'RSA' (selected) with the description 'RSA encrypted private and public key pair', and 'ED25519' with the description 'ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances)'. Under 'Private key file format', there are two radio button options: '.pem' (selected) with the description 'For use with OpenSSH', and '.ppk' with the description 'For use with PuTTY'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create key pair'.



- **Set the security groups settings as follows.**

Type	Protocol	Port	Source	Why??
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	OpenSSH
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	Nginx
Custom TCP	TCP	5000	0.0.0.0/0	Node
Custom TCP	TCP	27017	0.0.0.0/0	Database

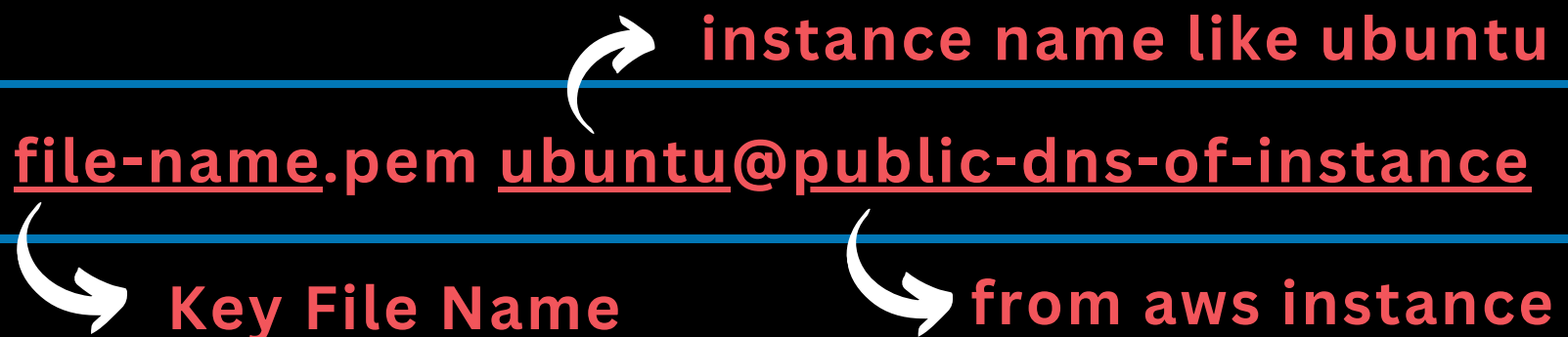
- **Finally Launch the instance, wait for some time while the instance gets started.**



2. ACCESSING THE SERVER REMOTELY FROM YOUR SIDE USING TERMINAL....

- Open terminal in the folder where you had stored the key pair file.
- Run the mentioned commands to access cloud server from your device everytime you want.

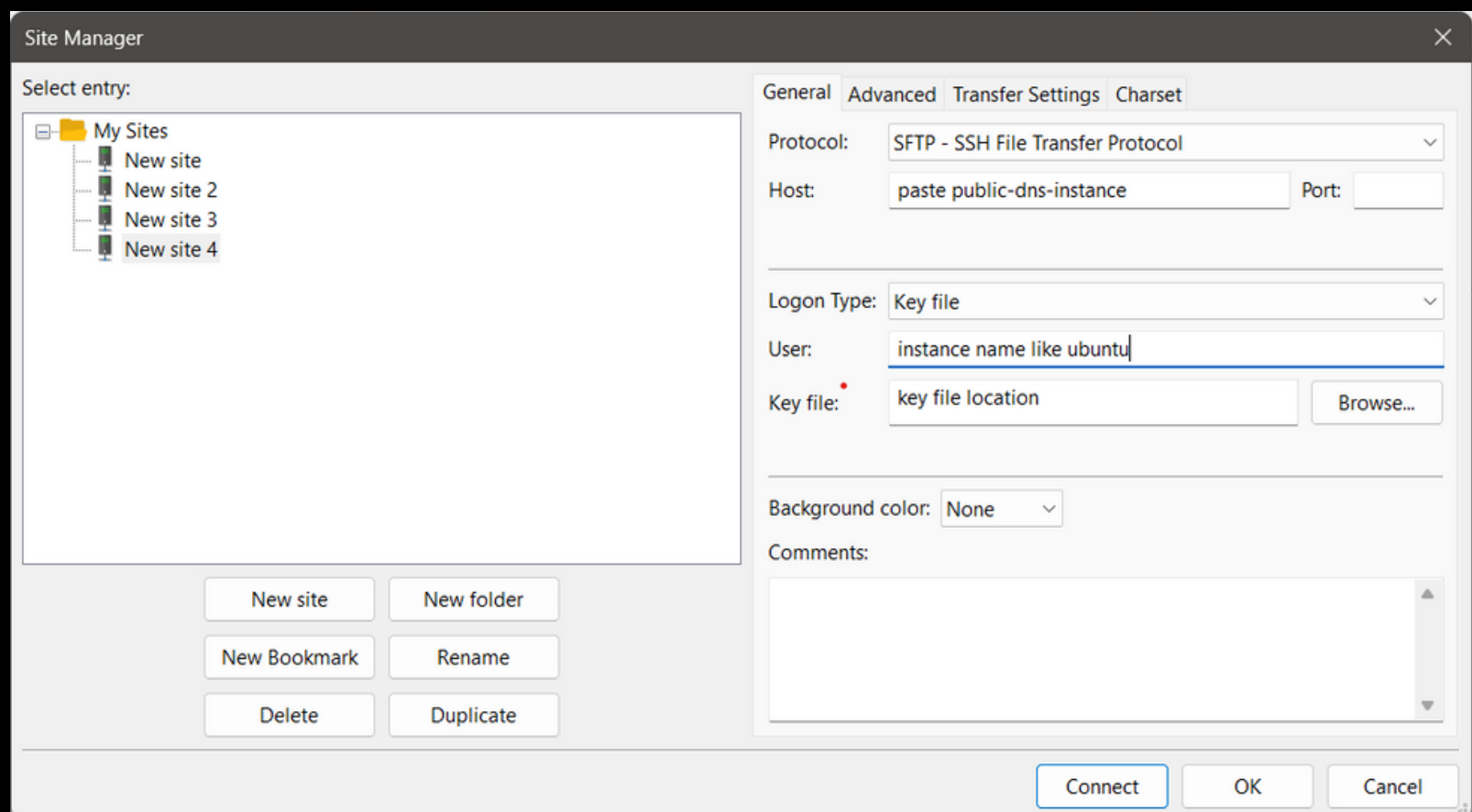
`ssh -i file-name.pem ubuntu@public-dns-of-instance`



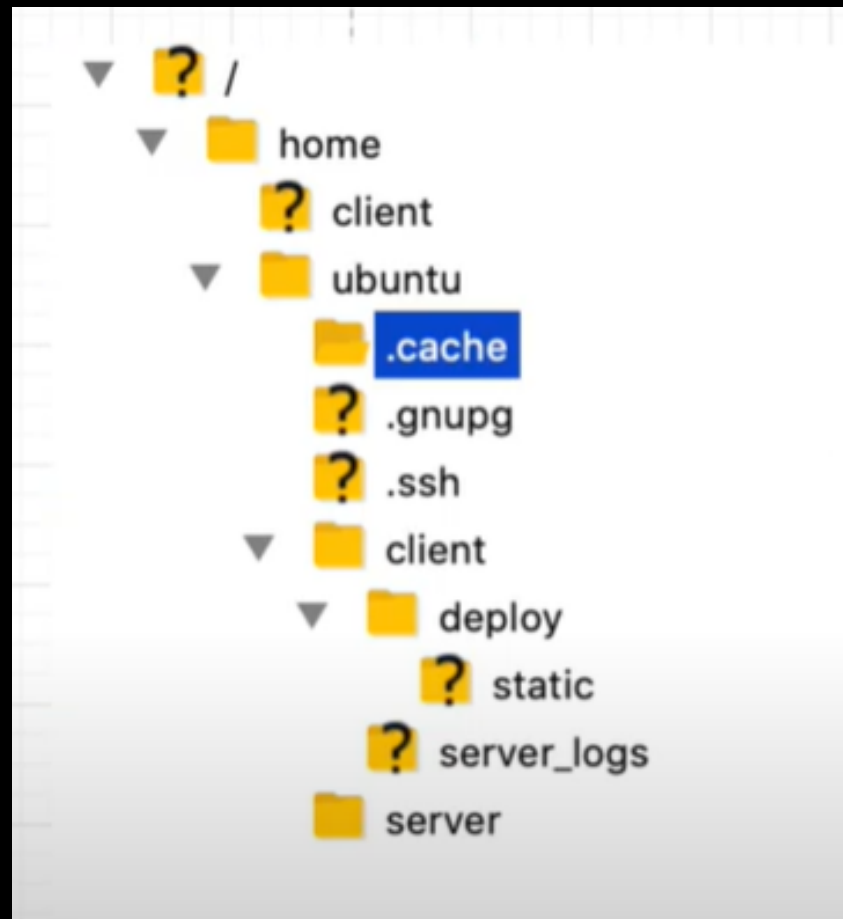
- Confirm to establish fingerprint in your device
- If error occurred like `""permission 0644""` run the command `""chmod 600 ./file-name.pem""`.



- Again repeat the first command every time you want to start the server to access it from your device.
- Run the command to update all the existing system --
"`sudo apt-get update`"
- Now install "file Zilla" in order to access the folder structure of your virtual server.
- Follow the following steps to setup your virtual server in it :-
 - Create a new host in file zilla (click top left side site manager icon).
 - Fill out the following details of your server and connect.



- Create the following folder structure in the virtual machine using file Zilla once you access your server on it . Note that some of the folders would be present already and some need to be created.



- Here the client/deploy folder will contain the production build files of the frontend and the server folder will contain the server files.



3. SETTING THE CONFIGURATION FOR NGINX....

- In order to use nginx as a frontend server and node js as your backend server you need to set some configuration settings.
- Run the following commands / steps on the terminal:-
 - `sudo apt-get install nodejs.`
 - `sudo apt-get install nginx.`
 - `sudo service nginx start` (To start the frontend server)
 - `cd /etc/nginx`
 - `sudo vi nginx.conf` (To chnage the config. of nginx server)
 - press "d" till every pre written line is deleted



- Write the following configuration in it.

```
user ubuntu;
worker_processes 1;

error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

    sendfile on;
    #tcp_nopush on;

    client_body_buffer_size 100k;
    client_header_buffer_size 1k;
    client_max_body_size 100k;
    large_client_header_buffers 2 1k;
    client_body_timeout 10;
    client_header_timeout 10;
    keepalive_timeout 5 5;
    send_timeout 10;
    server_tokens off;
    #gzip on; on;

    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
}
```

- Press "esc" + ":wq" + "enter"
- cd conf.d/
- sudo touch default.conf



- **sudo vi default.conf (open default.conf)**
- **Write the following configuration in it.**

```
server {
    #listen      80;
    listen 80 default_server;
    listen [::]:80 default_server;
    server_name  yourdomain.com;

    access_log /home/ubuntu/client/server_logs/host.access.log main;

    location / {
        root    /home/ubuntu/client/deploy;
        index   index.html index.htm;
        try_files $uri /index.html;
        add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
        add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
        add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
        add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains;";
    }

    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
        root    /usr/share/nginx/html;
    }

    server_tokens off;

    location ~ /\.ht {
        deny    all;
    }
}
```

- **Replace the word yourdomain with the domain if you have it.**
- **Press "esc" + ":wq" + "enter"**
- **sudo service nginx restart (restart the frontend with new changes)**



4. CONNECTING SERVER TO DATABASE(MONGODB)....

- Database Connection could be done by using two ways :-
 - a. By installing mongo on the virtual server and running the database continuously on the server at port 27017.
 - b. By using MongoDB cluster which is nothing but a database running on a virtual server & mostly for free.
- Use the database connection string accordingly in the backend code.



5. UPLOADING FILES AND FINALLY RUNNING THE SERVER....

- As told earlier , drag and drop the contents of the production build folder into the deploy folder of the folder structure using file Zilla
- Then for applying the new frontend features run the command -
- "sudo service nginx restart"
- Drag and drop the server(backend) files (except the node modules folder) into the server folder of the virtual server using file Zilla.
- Run command - "cd /home/ubuntu/server/.. (path to backend)"
- Run - "npm install" (to install all the packages)
- Run - "node index.js" (to start the backend server) also you can install forever module to run the backend server continuously.
- Finally the server has started on the IP address of the server .



**FOLLOW FOR
MORE SUCH
CONTENTS
RELATED TO WEB
DEV AND
PROGRAMMING**



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