24-03-2024

Launch Linux EC2

Connect Linux EC2

Create a Custom user in Linux EC2

Create a Additional Volume in LInux EC2

Connect Linux machine from the windows EC2

( This Week Topic 30th and 31st March 2024 )

Backup strategy of EC2

SNapshots

AMI Backup

COnnect from Public Subnet EC2 to Private Subnet EC2

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These all steps we have in last sessions

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We are going to do the same for Linux EC2 Instance Via CLI ( Command Line interface which is black screen )

Install Mobexter( Have some colorful linux Machines ) ( Installation done )

A computer error message

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This looks like this

A screenshot of a computer

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Now go to your region

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Click on lauch instance.

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Select RED hat AMI  
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A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedChoose t2.micro as its free

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Edit your network setting.

Use your custom VPC and public subnet   
Disable the public IP

Lets Assume I forgot to assign the public IP to be assigned .

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Forgot to enable the public IP

And go to Elastic IP

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Check Aavilbility zone of EC2 Instacne

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Select AZ in Elastic IP

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Now Click on allocate

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Now Click on Associate Elastic IP to EC2 Instance

[65.1.104.160](https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#ElasticIpDetails:AllocationId=eipalloc-0d2a2090d058d4f38)

Don keep this Elastic IP free for long term it will charge you .

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Check your EC2 Insatcne ID and private IP

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And click on reassociation

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedand then click on Associate

A screenshot of a computer

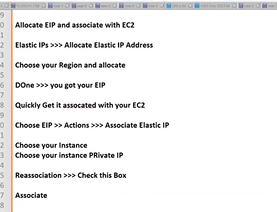
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Elastic IP associated to EC2 Instacne

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Why Buy one get one ( we need to associate with EC2 )



Now I can see the public IP

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Elastic IP and Public IP both are coming from AWS open pool

One is permanent ( Public IP ) and one is non permanent( elastic IP ).

Login to the EC2 RED hat machine

Check user name

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Use Mobaxterm to login to the Linux REDHAT Machine

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Now click on OK EC2 instacne is logged in and password is taken by keypair.  
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User name and server name shown

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Login to root user use the command sudo su

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This user is not a (admin)root user , u need to login by sudo su command

Successful Login to EC2 Redhat Machine in Custom VPC

If we not enable the public IP

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Attach to one by one to all the server elastic IP , no need to purchase the 4 Elastic IPA screenshot of a computer

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**Now Change the root user password for the EC2 Instance ( redhat )**

Go to Admin user by typing

Sudo su

Passwd ec2-user

Enter the new password India@123

Reenter the password India@123

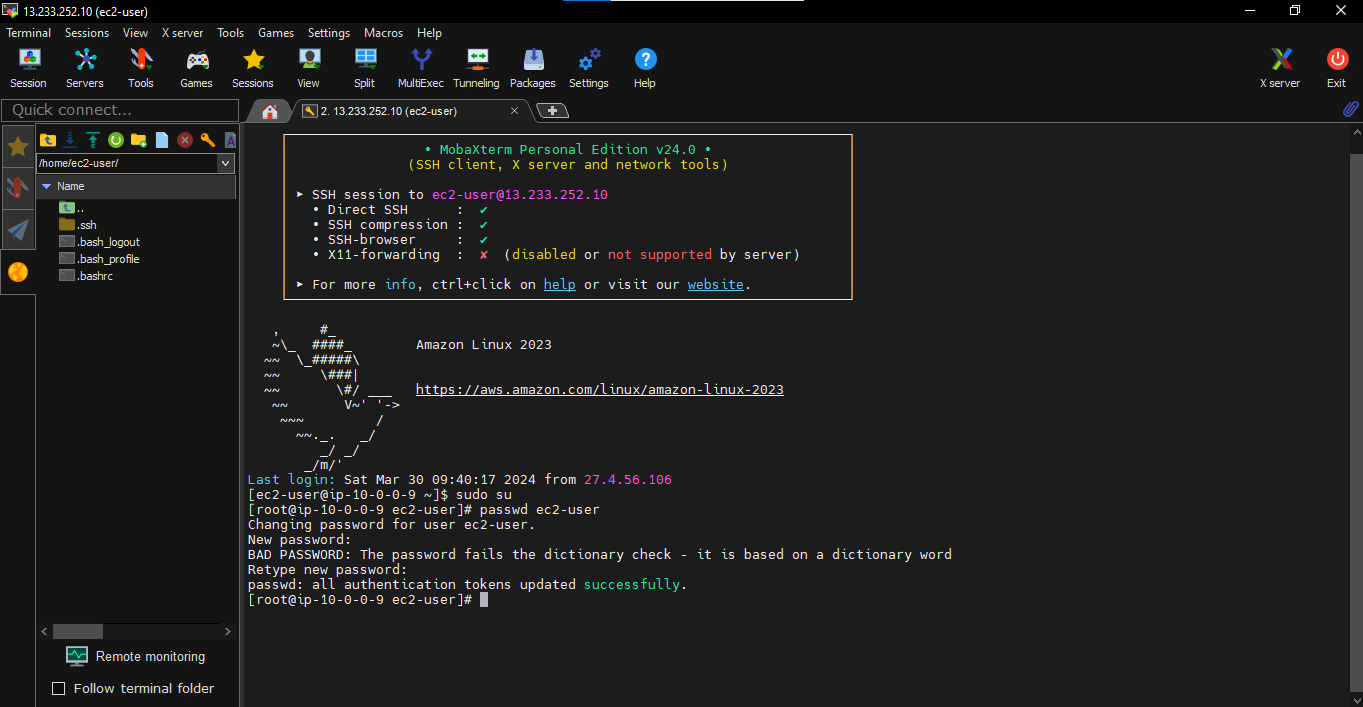
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By default EC2 instance asking for the keypair we need to disable the keypair .

You to modify sshd file

Type the command vi /etc/ssh/sshd.config



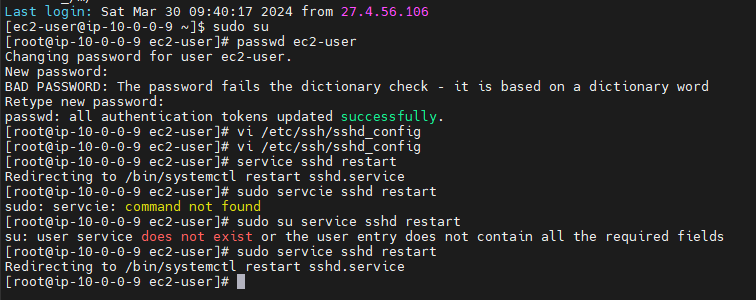
Run the command

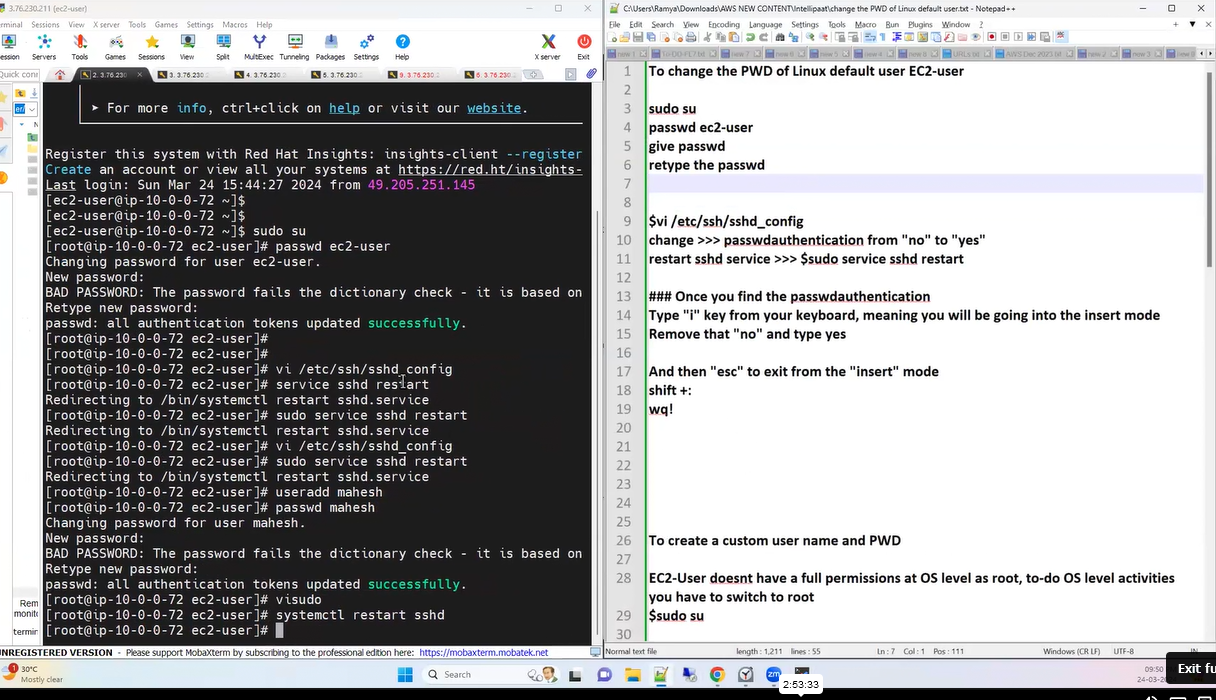
A screen shot of a computer

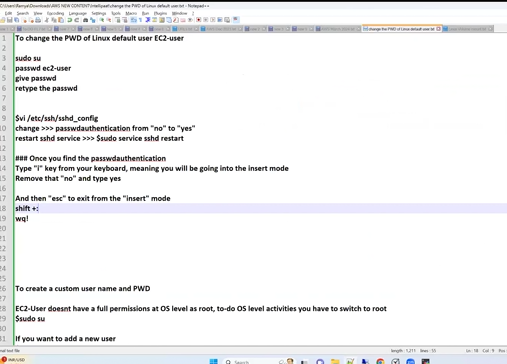
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Password authentication make yes to no and save the file ( Pres ESC + :wq!)

Service sshd restart







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Without key I am able to access the server

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My password Togglr@123

Now default password is changed ( private key removed )

Amazon AMI machine working fine .

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Now run the command df -h to upgrade the volume

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Go to the volume to add a volume

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Change 100 Gib to 1 Gib.

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Check EC2 Region

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Attach volume

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Run the command one more time

df -h

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I want to list the block devices

## To check the disk space

df -h

## To list available block devices

lsblk

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## To check if the newly attached volume is having any data

sudo file -s /dev/xvdb

This step is for only verification

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If result says “/dev/xvdf: data“, it means your volume is empty.

Pls cross verify it xvdb

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## To format the volume to the ext4 filesystem

sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdb

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OR (Either ext4 or xfs)\*\*\*

## To format the volume to the xfs filesystem

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## Create a directory and name it as you desire towards mounting your volume

sudo mkdir /myfirstvolume

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## To mount the volume to above directory

sudo mount /dev/xvdb /myfirstvolume/

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## To check the mounted volume

lsblk

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A screen shot of a computer

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This is successfully done

Type the command to check df -h

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But if you restart your machine - this volume will be automatically unmount (detach)

To make it automount even after reboot, follow these steps

## Take the backup of the /etc/fstab file

sudo cp /etc/fstab /etc/fstab.bak

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## To open /etc/fstab

vi /etc/fstab

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## add below entry

/dev/xvdf /myfirstvolume ext4 defaults,nofail 0 0

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##Actual Format ???

<device\_name> <mount\_point> <file\_system\_type> <fs\_mntops> <fs\_freq> <fs\_passno>

## Final run to check if there are any errors

sudo mount -a

If no errors - you have successfully done

Restart your machine and cross verify

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-109 ~]$ history

1 df-h

2 df -h

3 clear

4 lsblk

5 sudo file -s /dev/xvdf

6 sudo file -s /dev/xvdb

7 sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdb

8 sudo mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdb

9 sudo mkdir /myfirstvolume

10 sudo mount /dev/xvdb /myfirstvolume/

11 lsblk

12 df -h

13 history

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/managing-users.html

https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html