| Lab 225

Introduction to Amazon Linux AMI

Student: Mane Zakarian
Bootcamp: Forge AWS re/Start UYMON5
Date: 2023

Introduction to an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

This lab is designed to reinforce your knowledge of the basic command line interface functionality and provide a solid foundation from which you can continue to learn about new commands and capabilities within the Linux shell.

Scenario

In this lab, you use Secure Shell (SSH) to access an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) within Vocareum labs. Next, you use the man command to access the man pages.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Use SSH to access an Amazon Linux AMI within Vocareum labs
- Understand the purpose of the man command
- Demonstrate the search feature of the man pages
- Examine man page headers

The following components are created for you as a part of the lab environment:

- Amazon EC2 - Command Host (in the public subnet): You log in to this instance to use the commands listed within this lab.

The following are other components in this lab. You examine these components later during this course.

- Public subnet
- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)

Accessing the AWS Management Console

1. At the top of these instructions, choose Start Lab to launch your lab. A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

   Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

2. Wait until you see the message *Lab status: ready*, then close the **Start Lab** panel by choosing the **X**.
3. At the top of these instructions, choose AWS. This opens the AWS Management Console in a new browser tab. The system will automatically log you in.

   Tip: If a new browser tab does not open, a banner or icon is usually at the top of your browser with a message that your browser is preventing the site from opening pop-up windows. Choose the banner or icon and then choose **Allow pop ups**.

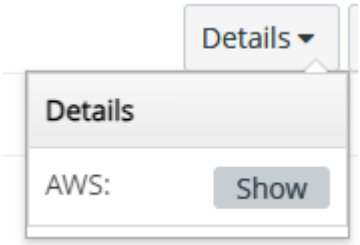
4. Arrange the AWS Management Console tab so that it displays alongside these instructions. Ideally, you will be able to see both browser tabs at the same time so that you can follow the lab steps more easily.

Task 1: Use SSH to connect to an Amazon Linux EC2 instance

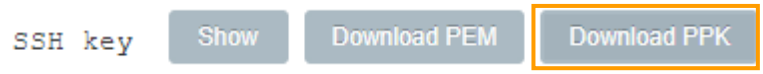
In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations.

Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

1. Select the Details drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select Show. A Credentials window will be presented.



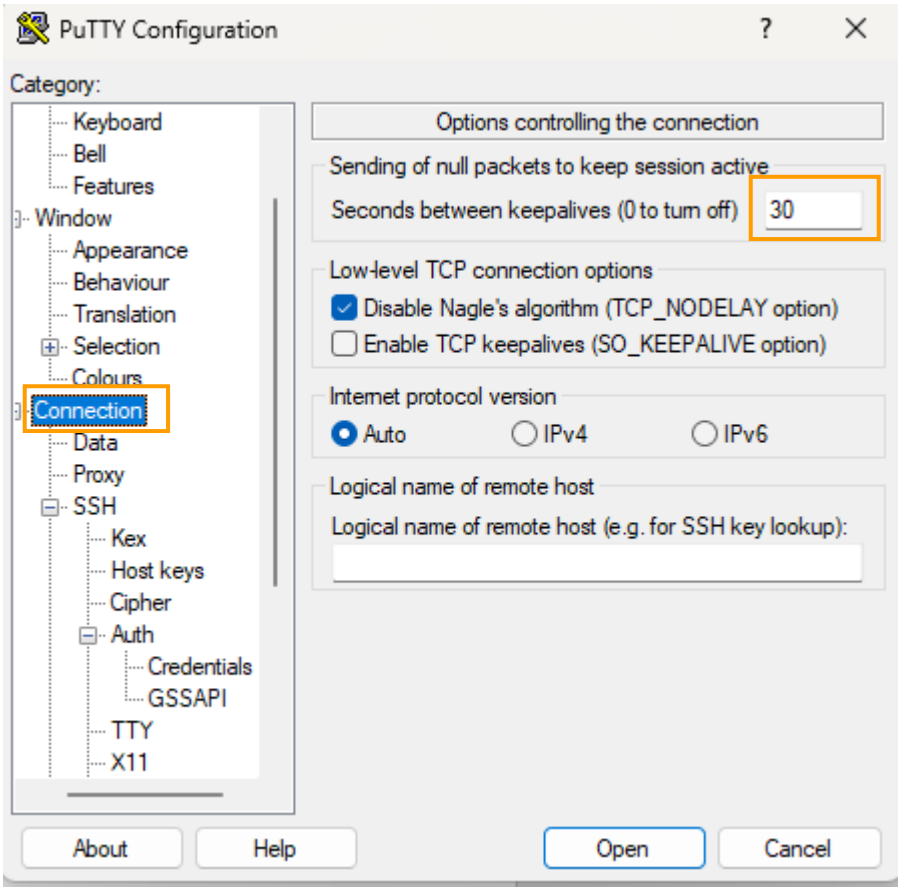
2. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.



3. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.

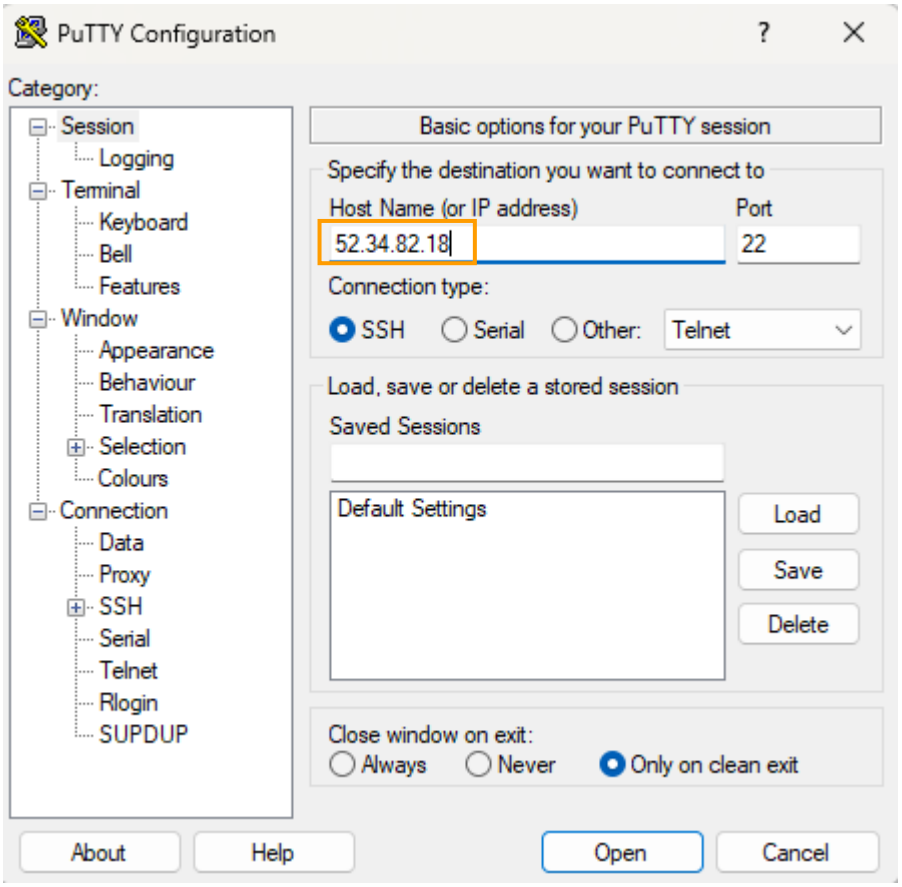
4. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
5. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance. If you do not have PuTTY installed on your computer.
6. Open **putty.exe**
7. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session open for a longer period of time.:

- Select **Connection**
- Set **Seconds between keepalives** to `30`

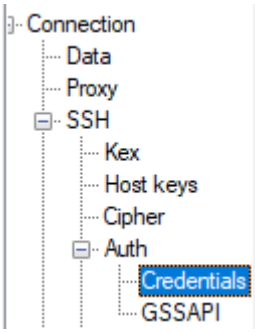


8. Configure your PuTTY session:
   - Select **Session**

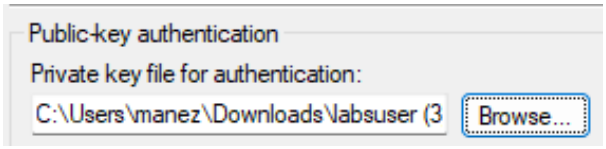
- **Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **Public DNS or IPv4 address** of the instance you made a note of earlier. Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and select **Instances**. Check the box next to the instance you want to connect to and in the *Description* tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value



- Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand **SSH** and select **Auth** *(don't expand it)*

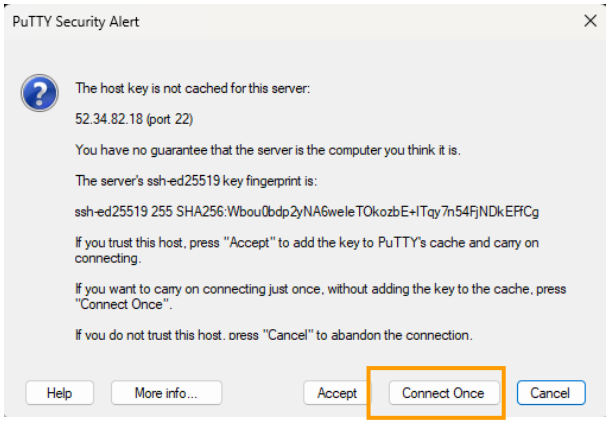


- Select **Browse** and select the lab#.ppk file that you downloaded

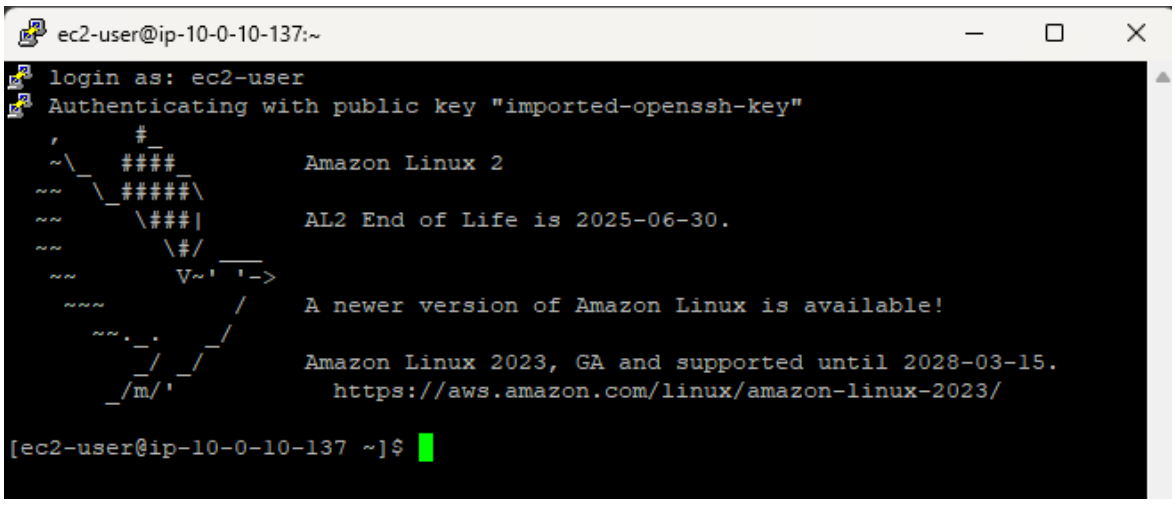


- Select **Open** to select it and then select **Open** again.

9. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.



10. When prompted **login as**, enter: `ec2-user` This will connect you to the EC2 instance.

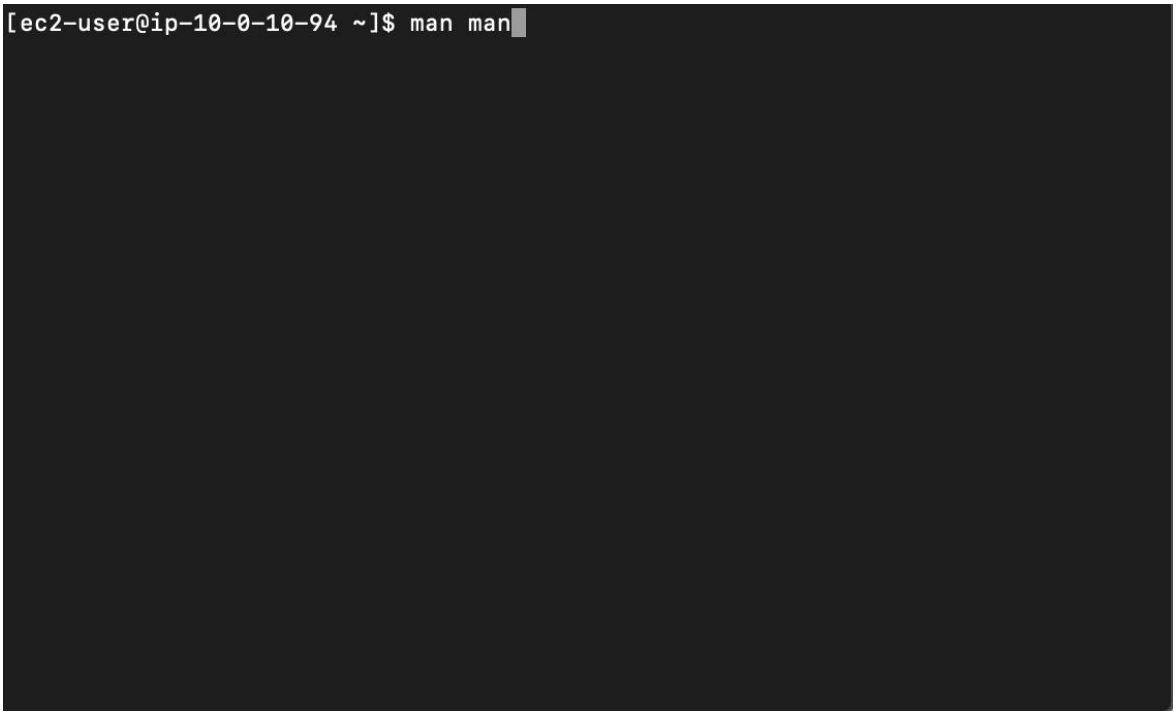


Task 2: Exercise - Explore the Linux man pages

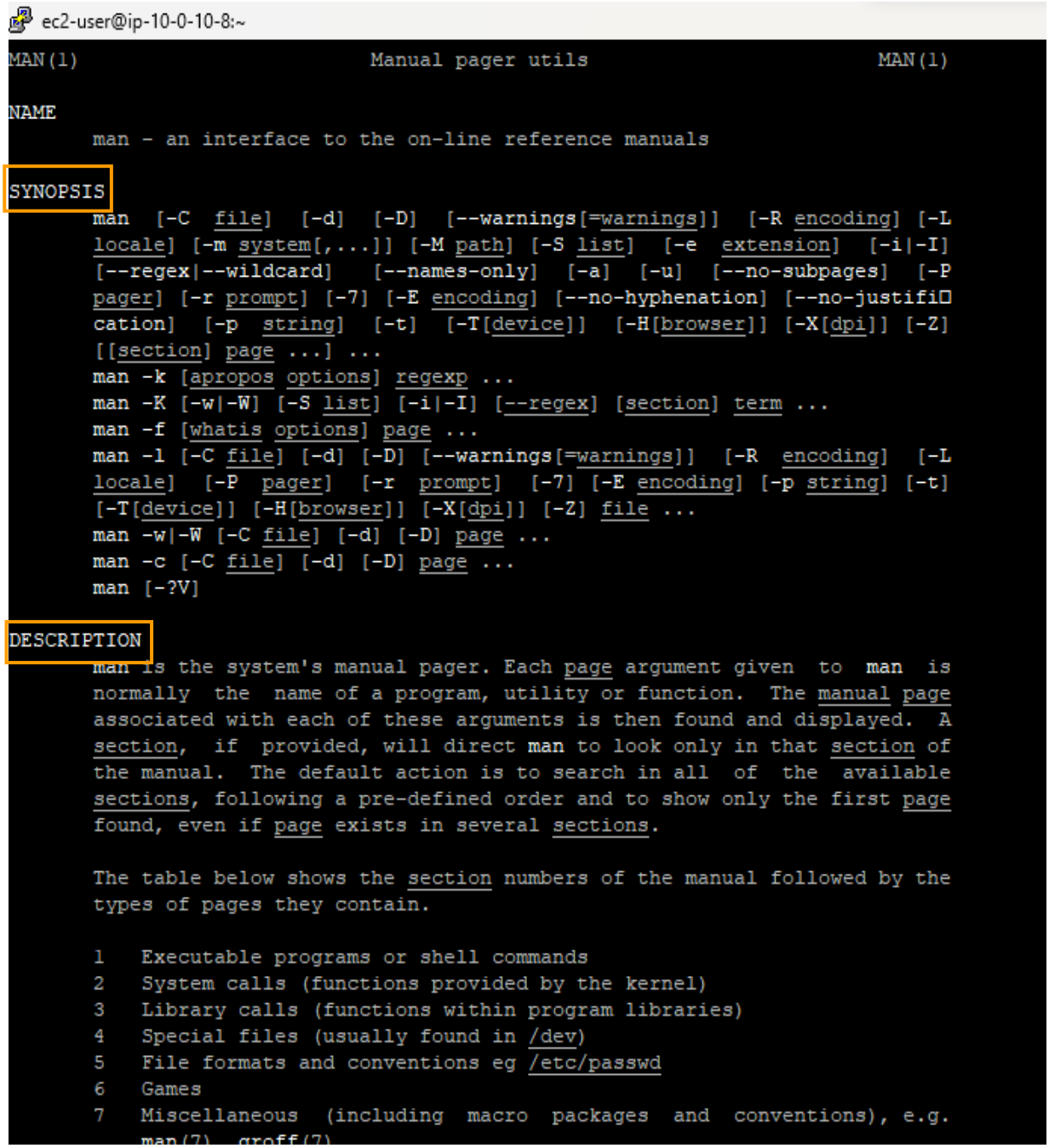
In this exercise, you use a bash terminal to view the Linux standard help system. This system is generally referred to as the manual pages (or man pages).

24. To open the manual pages for the man program, enter the following command in the PuTTY terminal window, and press Enter:

```
man man
```



So once you press Enter, the following information will show up:



25. To identify the major sections of the man pages, look for the headers in the terminal (as the following figure shows).

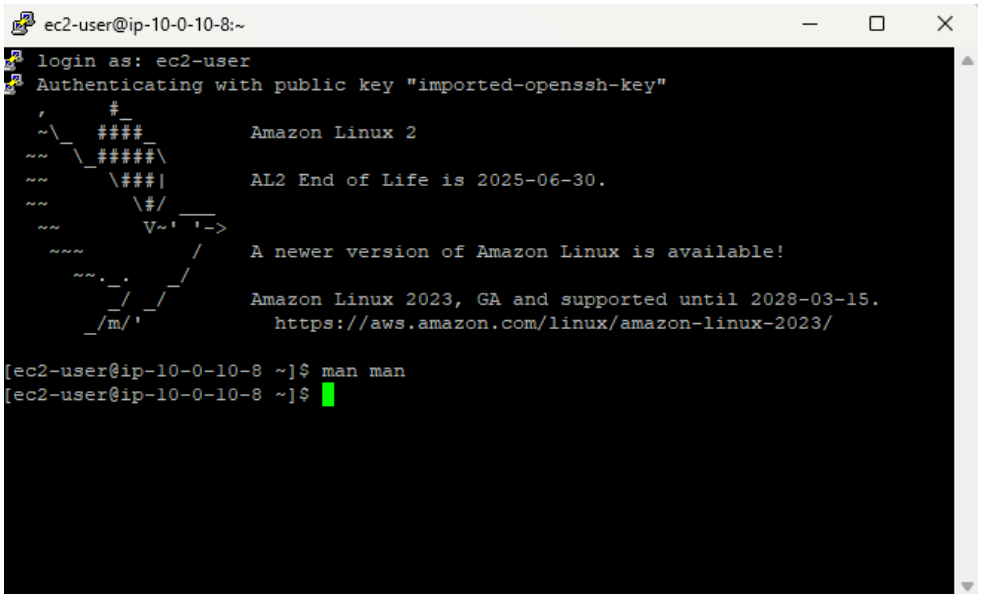
    Note: You can move in the man pages by pressing the up and down arrow keys.

26. The following are a few important man page headers. (This list is not all inclusive.):
    - NAME
    - SYNOPSIS
    - DESCRIPTION
    - OVERVIEW
    - EXAMPLES
    - FILES
    - OPTIONS
    - SEE ALSO

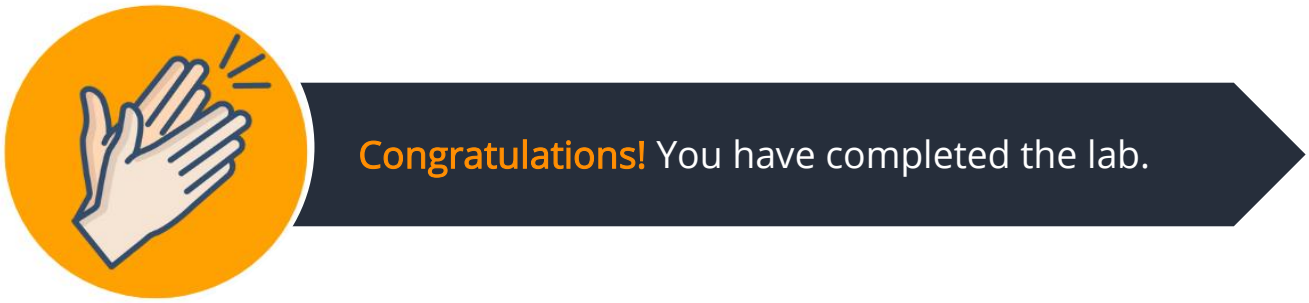
Figure: The man page displays important information about a command.

27. Take note of the **DESCRIPTION** header, particularly the section numbers.
    The DESCRIPTION header provides an overview of a command.

To exit the man pages, enter `q`. It will show up as on the following Figure:



Lab Complete



28. Select End Lab at the top of this page and then select Yes to confirm that you want to end the lab. A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
29. Select the X in the top right corner to close the panel.

Commands Used:

On this lab we used the command "man man". The man command in Linux is used to display the manual pages for other commands and topics. It provides detailed documentation and information about how to use a specific command, file format, or any other topic that has a manual page available.

Command	Description
man man	Display the manual page for the man command.