

Ass# 2: Create a How-To document guide based on the AWS Tutorial video for Beginners Guide.

1. What AWS Is and Its Key Benefits

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the largest cloud platform in the world. Instead of buying expensive hardware and maintaining your own servers, AWS lets you rent IT infrastructure and services on demand.

Key Benefits:

- Cost efficiency – No need for upfront investments. Pay only for what you use.
- Scalability – If your website traffic grows from 100 to 100,000 users, AWS automatically adjusts capacity.
- Flexibility – Choose from 200+ services (compute, storage, databases, AI, IoT).
- Security – AWS complies with global security standards (ISO, GDPR, HIPAA).
- Global infrastructure – Data centers in over 30 regions worldwide for fast performance.

Think of AWS like electricity: instead of building your own power plant, you simply plug in and pay for what you consume.

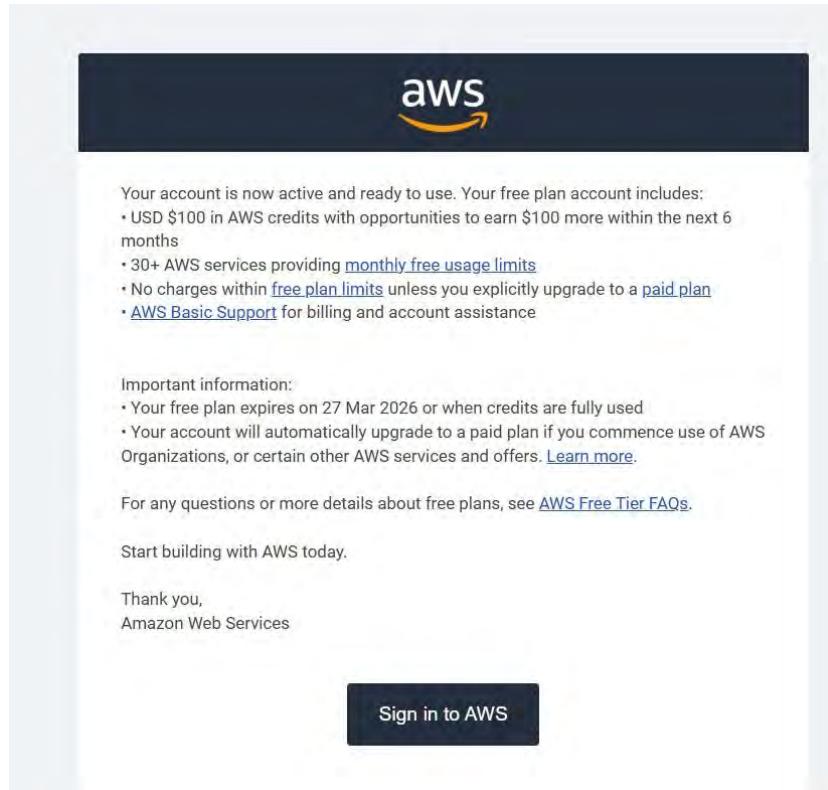
2. Signing Up for AWS for Free

AWS provides a Free Tier account so you can explore without risk.

Steps:

1. Visit <https://aws.amazon.com/free/>
2. Click Create an AWS Account.
3. Fill in your personal details (name, email, password).
4. (Optional) Add a payment method for verification. AWS requires this to prevent misuse, but you won't be charged if you stay within Free Tier limits.
5. Choose a support plan – select Basic (Free).
6. Confirm and sign in to your AWS Management Console.

Note: Billing setup is optional. If you don't want to continue with full registration, you can still simulate the steps during class.



3. Setting a Goal: Hosting a Website on AWS

Our hands-on project goal is to deploy a simple website on AWS.

Objective:

- Use EC2 for virtual server hosting.
- Use S3 for storing images and static files.
- Use RDS for database functionality.

This mirrors what real companies do: host websites, apps, and databases on AWS.

4. Exploring the AWS Management Console

The AWS Console is the dashboard where you control everything.

Features:

- Search bar – quickly find any service by name.
- Service categories: Compute, Storage, Databases, Networking & Security.
- Resource Groups – organize related services.

- Account Menu – manage billing, IAM users, and security.

5. EC2 – Launching a Virtual Server

Amazon EC2 lets you launch servers (instances) in the cloud.

Steps:

1. Open EC2 from the AWS Console.
2. Click Launch Instance.
3. Choose Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Free Tier eligible).
4. Select t3.micro instance
5. Configure security group – allow HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22).
6. Launch → download your .pem key pair.
7. Your EC2 is now your personal cloud server.

Create database [Info](#)

Master username [Info](#)
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

Credentials management
You can use AWS Secrets Manager or manage your master user credentials:

- Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - most secure
RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout its lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.
- Self managed
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.
- Auto generate password
Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

You can view your credentials after you create your database. Click the 'View credential details' in the database creation banner to view the password.

Set up EC2 connection - optional
You can also set up a connection to an EC2 instance after creating the database. Go to the database list page or the database details page, choose Actions, and then choose Set up to EC2 connection.

Compute resource
Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.

- Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource
Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.
- Connect to an EC2 compute resource
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

EC2 instance [Info](#)
Choose the EC2 instance to add as the compute resource for this database. A VPC security group is added to this EC2 instance. A VPC security group is also added to the database with an inbound rule that allows the EC2 instance to access the database.

MSIazon Web Server

Some VPC settings can't be changed when a compute resource is added
Adding an EC2 compute resource automatically selects the VPC, DB subnet group, and public access settings for this database. To allow the EC2 instance to access the database, a VPC security group rds-ec2-X is added to the database and another called ec2-rds-X to the EC2 instance. You can remove the new security group for the database only by removing the compute resource.

View default settings for Easy create
Easy create sets the following configurations to their default values, some of which can be changed later. If you want to change any of these settings now, use Standard create.

You are responsible for ensuring that you have all of the necessary rights for any third-party products or services that you use with AWS services.

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

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Create database [Info](#)

Free plan has access to limited features and resources
The free plan limits the features and resources that are available for RDS and Aurora databases. Upgrade your account plan to remove all limitations. [Learn more](#)

Choose a database creation method

- Standard create
You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.
- Easy create
Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

Configuration

Engine type [Info](#)

- Aurora (MySQL-Compatible)
- Aurora (PostgreSQL-Compatible)
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- MariaDB
- Oracle
- Microsoft SQL Server

Edition
 MySQL Community

DB instance size

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Production Memory: 4 GiB vCPUs: 2 RAM: 4 GiB IOPS: 2,203 IOPS/hour | Dev/Test Memory: 3 GiB vCPUs: 2 RAM: 3 GiB IOPS: 1,325 IOPS/hour | Free tier db.t4g.micro 2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM 20 GiB 0.029 USD/hour |
|---|---|--|

Use Case: Host apps, run backend services, or even experiments like Python scripts.

6. S3 – Configuring File Storage

Amazon S3 is AWS's "infinite hard drive."

Steps:

1. Open S3 → Create a bucket (name must be unique).
2. Choose region (closer = faster).
3. Upload files (HTML, CSS, JS, images).
4. Enable Static Website Hosting in bucket properties.
5. Copy the generated URL – your files are live.

Use Case: Store website assets, backups, or host a static site.

7. RDS – Creating a Database Instance

Amazon RDS lets you run databases without manual setup.

Steps:

1. Open RDS → Create database.
2. Choose MySQL (Free Tier eligible).
3. Select instance.
4. Set master username/password.
5. Allow EC2 to connect via security group.
6. Launch database.

The screenshot shows the 'Creating database msiazon-web' step of the RDS creation wizard. A progress bar indicates the process is 50.29% complete. A note states: 'Your database might take a few minutes to launch. The only way to view your master password is to choose View credential details during database creation. You can modify your DB instance to create a new password at any time. You can use settings from msiazon-web to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you.' A 'View connection details' button is visible.

Databases (1)

Create database

msiazon-web

Status: Creating

The screenshot shows the 'msiazon-web' database instance details page. The 'Summary' section shows the DB identifier as 'msiazon-web', status as 'Configuring-enhanced-monitoring', and class as 'db.t4g.micro'. The 'Connectivity & security' tab is selected, showing the endpoint as 'msiazon-web.ch86g8yccsjz.ap-southeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com' and port as '3306'. The 'Networking' section shows the availability zone as 'ap-southeast-1a', VPC as 'vpc-0f30b414104cae468', subnet group as 'rds-ec2-db-subnet-group-1', and subnets as 'subnet-0240315b55bb644d9', 'subnet-0b9223cef09f59fb5', and 'subnet-01f0621381e508ebc'. The 'Network type' dropdown is set to 'Public'. Navigation links include 'Feedback', 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

msiazon-web

Summary

DB identifier: msiazon-web

Status: Configuring-enhanced-monitoring

CPU: 50.29%

Role: Instance

Current activity

Recommendations

Connectivity & security

Endpoint: msiazon-web.ch86g8yccsjz.ap-southeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com

Port: 3306

Networking

Availability Zone: ap-southeast-1a

VPC: vpc-0f30b414104cae468

Subnet group: rds-ec2-db-subnet-group-1

Subnets: subnet-0240315b55bb644d9, subnet-0b9223cef09f59fb5, subnet-01f0621381e508ebc

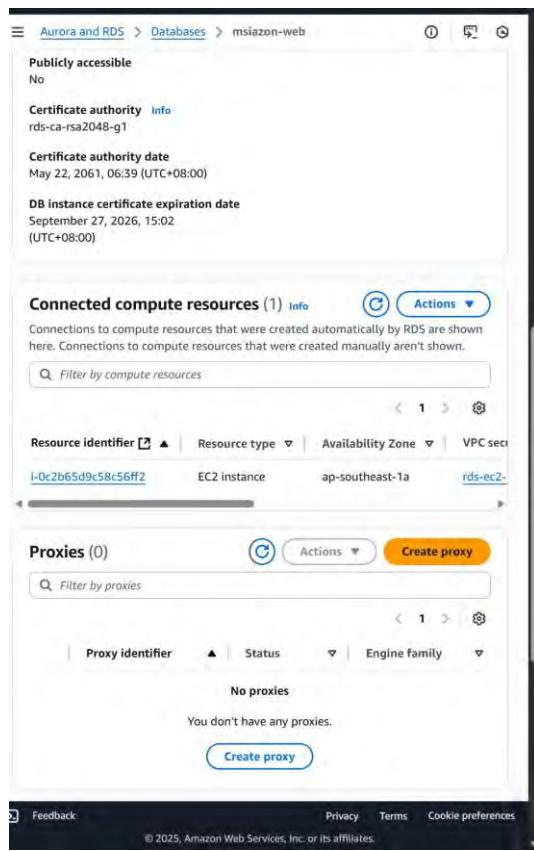
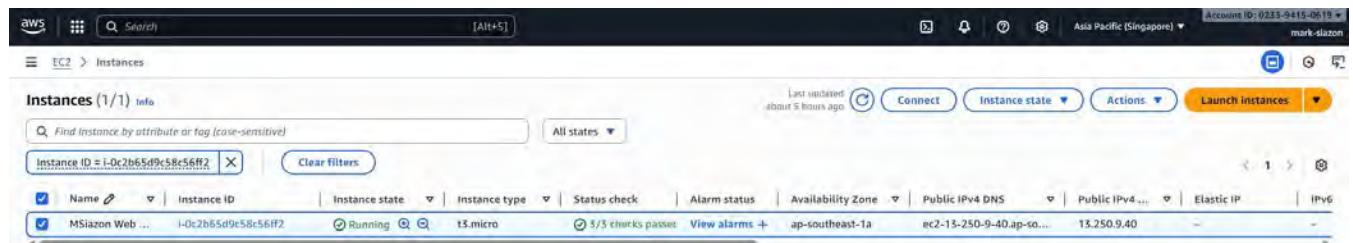
Network type: Public

Use Case: Store user data, product lists, or structured app information.

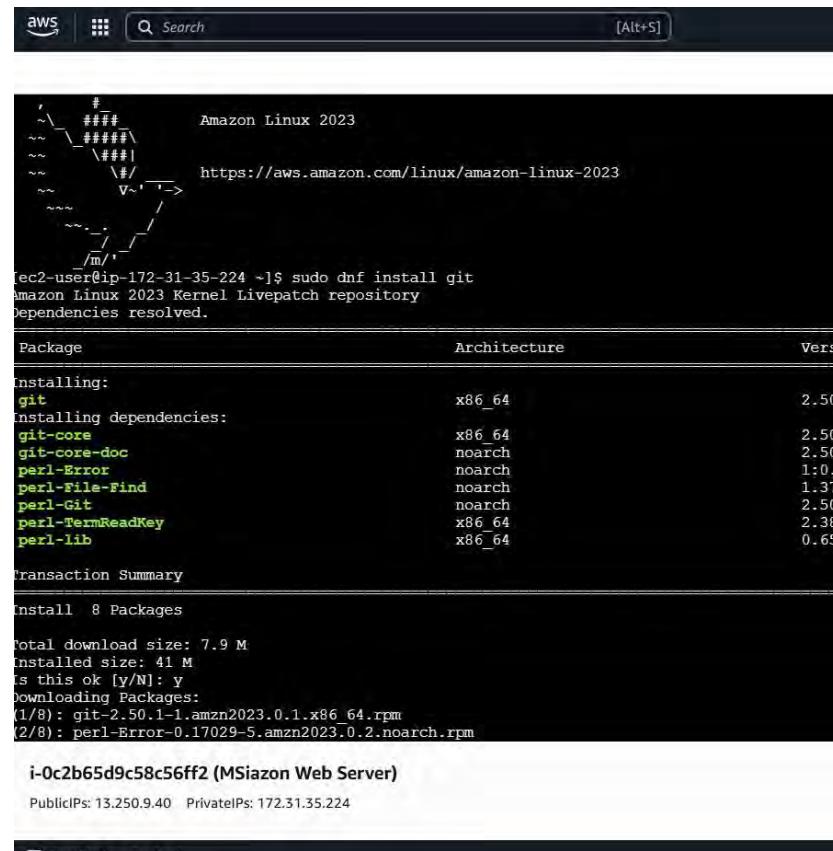
8. Connecting to an EC2 Instance and Running Commands

Steps:

1. Open terminal (Linux/macOS) or PuTTY (Windows).
2. Run:
`ssh -i "your-key.pem" ec2-user@<Public-IP>`
3. Inside EC2, run:
`sudo yum update -y`
`sudo yum install httpd -y`
`sudo systemctl start httpd`
`sudo systemctl enable httpd`
4. Copy HTML files into `/var/www/html/`
5. Visit `http://<EC2-Public-IP>` – your website is live.



This screenshot shows the AWS RDS console for a MySQL database named 'msiazon-web'. The database is publicly accessible and uses a certificate authority named 'rds-ca-rsa2048-g1'. The DB instance certificate expiration date is May 22, 2026, at 15:02 UTC+08:00. There is one connected compute resource, an EC2 instance with ID i-0c2b65d9c58c56ff2, which is an t3.micro type in the ap-southeast-1a availability zone. No proxies are currently configured.



```
# Amazon Linux 2023
# https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-35-224 ~]$ sudo dnf install git
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository
Dependencies resolved.

Transaction Summary

  Package          Architecture      Version
  git              x86_64           2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm
  git-core         x86_64           2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  git-core-doc    noarch           2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  perl-Error      noarch           1.00-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  perl-File-Find  noarch           1.37-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  perl-Git        noarch           2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  perl-TermReadKey x86_64           2.38-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  perl-lib        x86_64           0.65-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64

Transaction Summary

Install  8 Packages

Total download size: 7.9 M
Installed size: 41 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
downloading Packages:
(1/8): git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm
(2/8): perl-Error-0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch.rpm

i-0c2b65d9c58c56ff2 (MSiazon Web Server)
PublicIPs: 13.250.9.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.35.224
```

```

added 281 packages, and audited 282 packages in 5s
48 packages are looking for funding
  run 'npm fund' for details

found 0 vulnerabilities
Use --update-env to update environment variables
[PM2] Applying action restartProcessId on app [backend] (ids: [ 0 ])
[PM2] [backend] (0) ✓


| id | name    | namespace | version | mode | pid    | uptime | ø  | status | cpu | mem    | user     | watching |
|----|---------|-----------|---------|------|--------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| 0  | backend | default   | 1.0.0   | fork | 103938 | 0s     | 30 | online | 0%  | 11.9mb | ec2-user | disabled |



| id | name    | namespace | version | mode | pid    | uptime | ø  | status | cpu | mem    | user     | watching |
|----|---------|-----------|---------|------|--------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| 0  | backend | default   | 1.0.0   | fork | 103938 | 0s     | 30 | online | 0%  | 56.4mb | ec2-user | disabled |



| id | name     | namespace | version | mode | pid    | uptime | ø | status | cpu | mem    | user | watching |
|----|----------|-----------|---------|------|--------|--------|---|--------|-----|--------|------|----------|
| 0  | frontend | default   | 6.0.13  | fork | 103282 | 6m     | 0 | online | 0%  | 52.9mb | root | disabled |


Use --update-env to update environment variables
[PM2] Applying action restartProcessId on app [frontend] (ids: [ 0 ])
[PM2] [frontend] (0) ✓


| id | name     | namespace | version | mode | pid    | uptime | ø | status | cpu | mem    | user | watching |
|----|----------|-----------|---------|------|--------|--------|---|--------|-----|--------|------|----------|
| 0  | frontend | default   | 6.0.13  | fork | 103977 | 0s     | 1 | online | 0%  | 15.6mb | root | disabled |


[PM2] Starting /usr/lib/nodejs18/lib/node_modules/pm2/lib/API/Serve.js in fork_mode (1 instance)
[PM2] Done.
[PM2] Serving /home/ec2-user/MSiazon-MarketWebsite/frontend on port 80

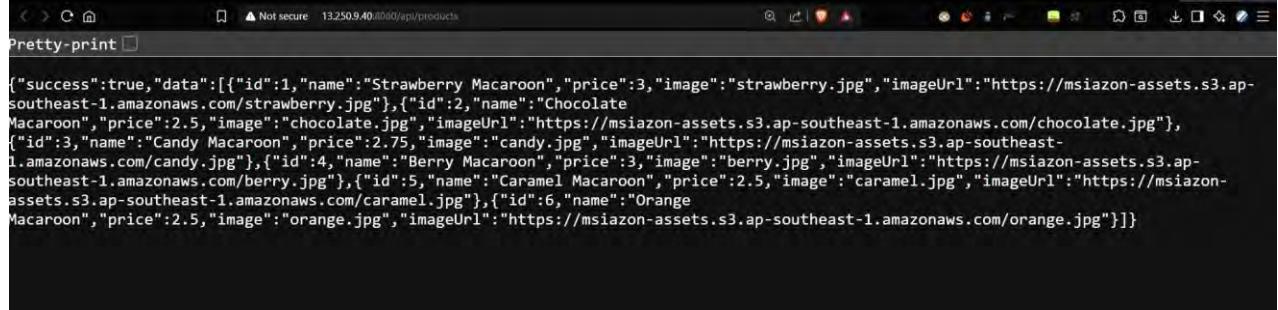

| id | name     | namespace | version | mode | pid    | uptime | ø  | status | cpu | mem    | user     | watching |
|----|----------|-----------|---------|------|--------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| 0  | backend  | default   | 1.0.0   | fork | 103938 | 1s     | 30 | online | 0%  | 74.3mb | ec2-user | disabled |
| 1  | frontend | default   | 6.0.13  | fork | 103995 | 0s     | 0  | online | 0%  | 15.1mb | ec2-user | disabled |



| id | name | namespace | version | mode | pid | uptime | ø | status | cpu | mem | user | watching |
|----|------|-----------|---------|------|-----|--------|---|--------|-----|-----|------|----------|
|----|------|-----------|---------|------|-----|--------|---|--------|-----|-----|------|----------|


: ~~~~~~

```

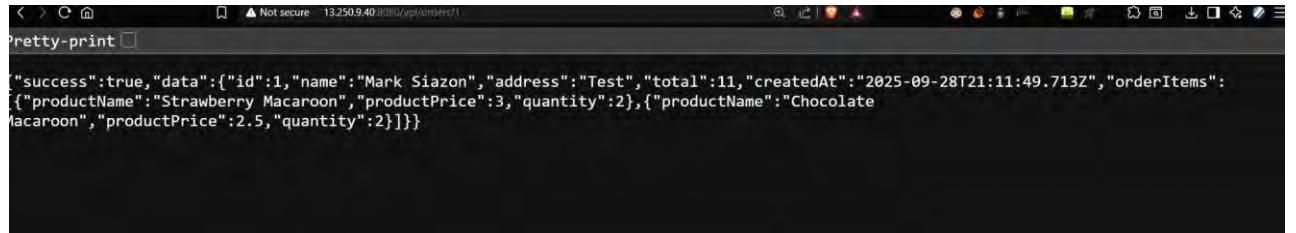


```

Pretty-print □

{
  "success": true,
  "data": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "name": "Strawberry Macaroon",
      "price": 3,
      "image": "strawberry.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/strawberry.jpg"
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "name": "Chocolate Macaroon",
      "price": 2.5,
      "image": "chocolate.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/chocolate.jpg"
    },
    {
      "id": 3,
      "name": "Candy Macaroon",
      "price": 2.75,
      "image": "candy.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/candy.jpg"
    },
    {
      "id": 4,
      "name": "Berry Macaroon",
      "price": 3,
      "image": "berry.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/berry.jpg"
    },
    {
      "id": 5,
      "name": "Caramel Macaroon",
      "price": 2.5,
      "image": "caramel.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/caramel.jpg"
    },
    {
      "id": 6,
      "name": "Orange Macaroon",
      "price": 2.5,
      "image": "orange.jpg",
      "imageUrl": "https://msiazon-assets.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/orange.jpg"
    }
  ]
}

```



```

Pretty-print □

{
  "success": true,
  "data": {
    "id": 1,
    "name": "Mark Siazon",
    "address": "Test",
    "total": 11,
    "createdAt": "2025-09-28T21:11:49.713Z",
    "orderItems": [
      {
        "productName": "Strawberry Macaroon",
        "productPrice": 3,
        "quantity": 2
      },
      {
        "productName": "Chocolate Macaroon",
        "productPrice": 2.5,
        "quantity": 2
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

9. Tips for Cost Savings on AWS

- Stick to Free Tier services (t3.micro, 5GB S3, 750hrs RDS/month).
- Stop or terminate unused instances.
- Use AWS Budgets to set alerts if spending > \$0.

- Delete unused S3 buckets or RDS instances.
- Avoid enabling premium support/services you don't need.

10. Continuing Your AWS Journey

Next steps:

- AI & Machine Learning – explore SageMaker for ML.
- Serverless computing – AWS Lambda for code execution without servers.
- Certifications – start with Cloud Practitioner, then Solutions Architect or Developer.

These paths open careers in cloud, AI, and DevOps.

Reference

AWS Free Account Guide: <https://aws.amazon.com/free/>

Diagram: AWS Website Hosting Flow

