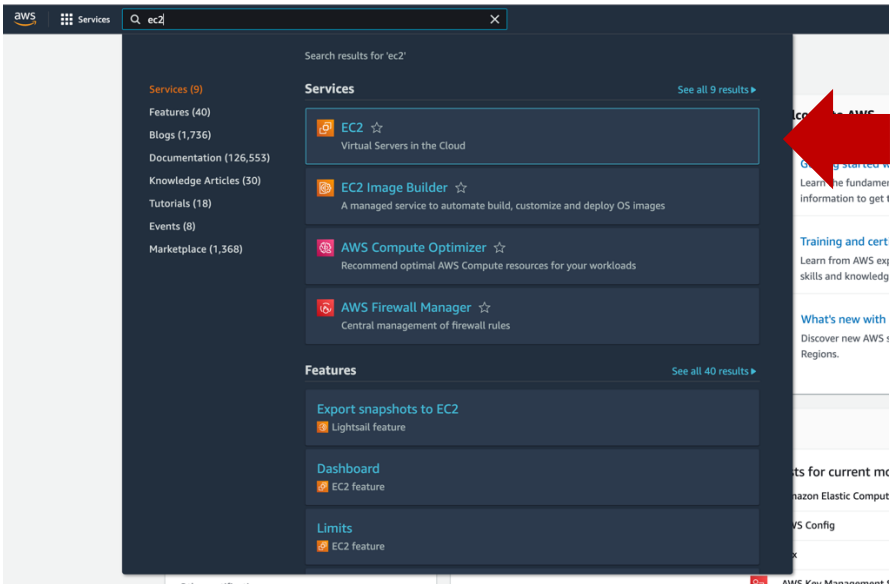
2 – Criando uma instância Linux EC2

Os objetivos dessa prática são:

- Fazer você se familiarizar com a interface do Console do EC2;
- Criar uma instância Linux EC2;
- Acessar a linha de comando do sistema operacional;
- Validar que o servidor está em execução.

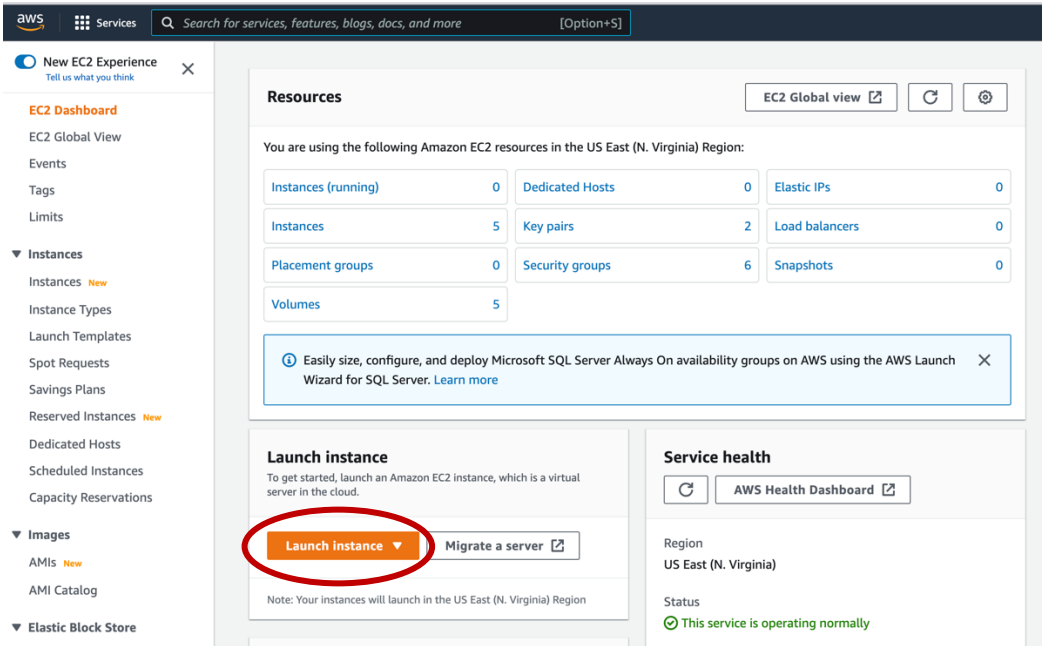
Passo a Passo

1) Acesse a console de gerenciamento da AWS e no campo de pesquisa digite EC2:

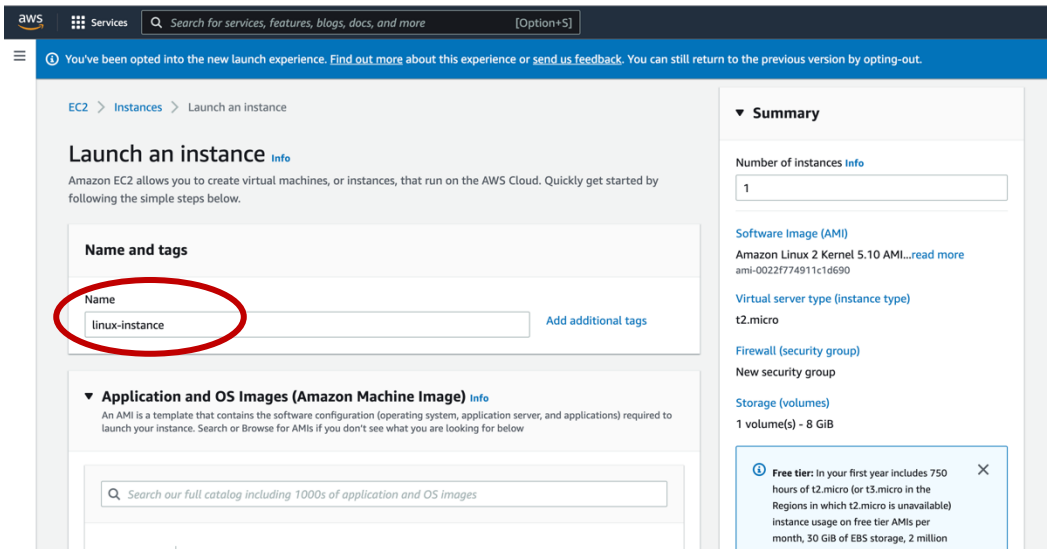


2) Clique em EC2 (Virtual Servers in the Cloud).

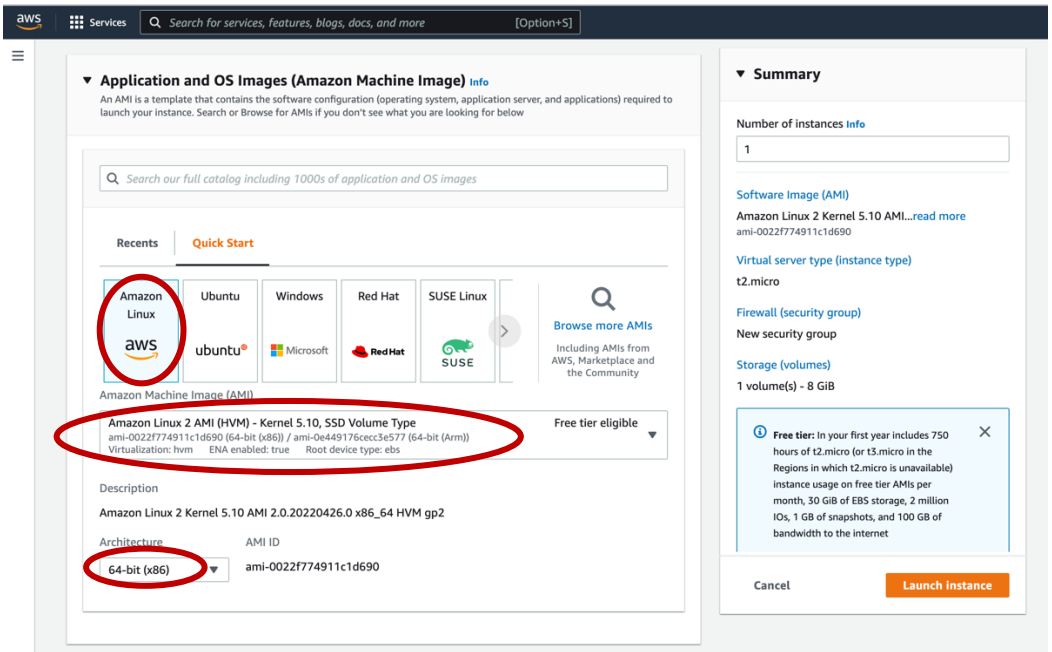
3) Na tela de Console do ECS, clique em “Launch instance”:



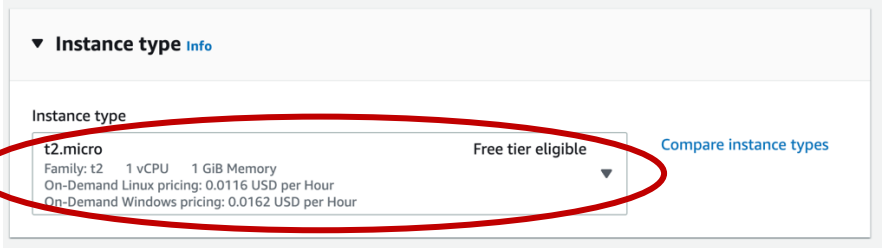
4) Na tela “Launch an instance”, preencher o campo “Name” com “linux-instance”:



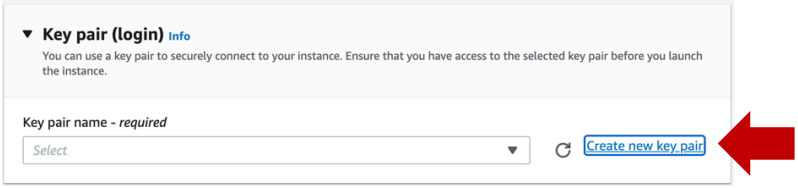
5) Role a tela para a seção “Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) e selecione as opções:
   a. Amazon Linux AWS
   b. Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) – Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type
   c. 64-bit (x86)



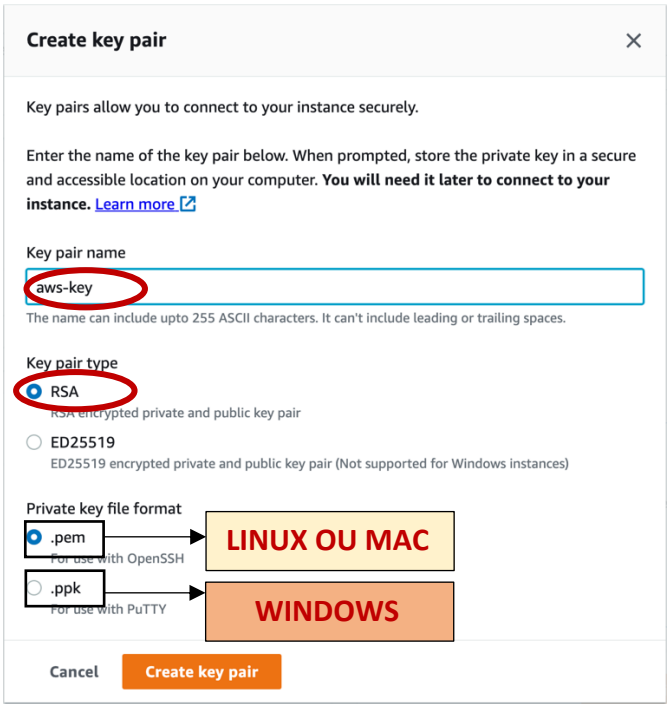
6) Role a tela para a seção “Instance Type” e selecione “t2.micro”:



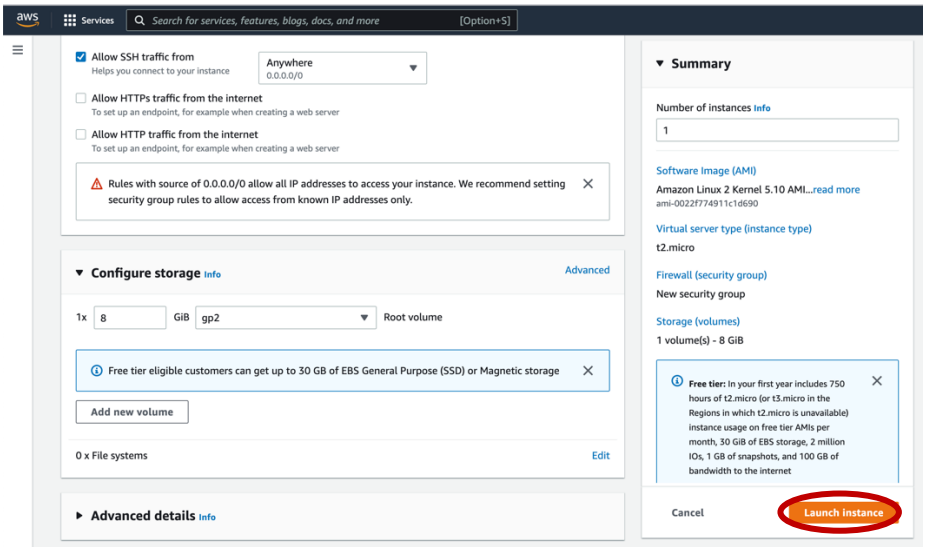
7) Role a tela para a seção “Key pair (login)” e selecione “Create new key pair”:



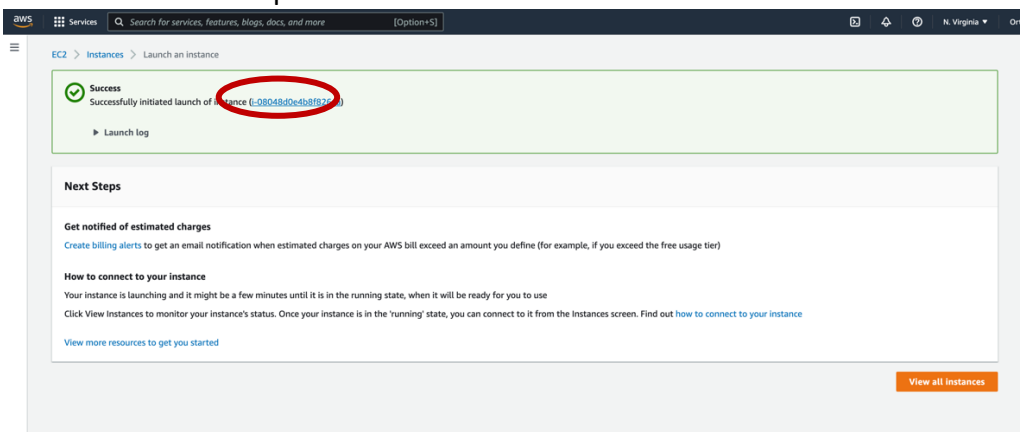
8) Na tela “Create key pair” preencha o campo “Key pair name” com “aws-key”, selecione “RSA” na seção “Key pair type” e na seção “Private key file format” selecione “.pem” se seu computador for Linux ou Mac **OU** “.ppk” se seu computador for Windows. Clique em “Create key pair”. **(ATENÇÃO: VAMOS UTILIZAR ESSA CHAVE PARA CONECTAR NO SERVIDOR, SEM ELA NÃO É POSSÍVEL ESTABELECER A CONEXÃO, GUARDE O ARQUIVO EM UM LUGAR SEGURO).**



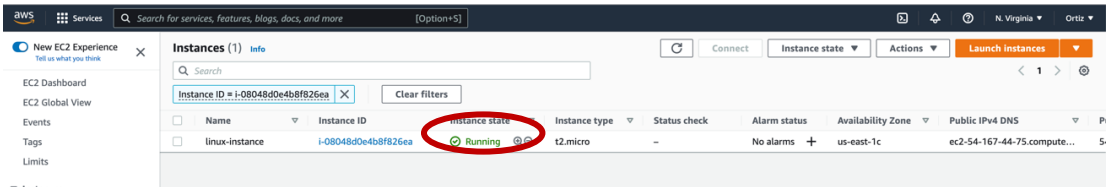
9) Clicar no botão “Launch instance”:



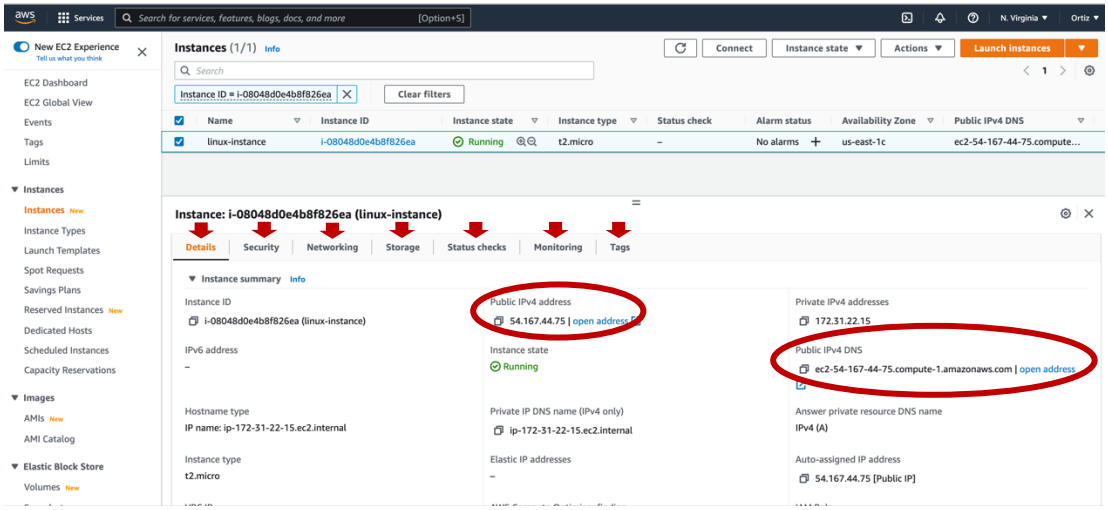
10) Na tela “Success” clique no id da instância:



11) Na console do EC2, aguarde até que o “Instance status” fique “running”:



12) Clique no combo da instância, anote qual é o IP Público (Public IPv4 address) e o DNS Público (Public IPv4 DNS). Também navegue pelos painéis “Details”, “Security”, “Networking”, “Storage”, “Status Checks”, “Monitoring”e “Tags”:

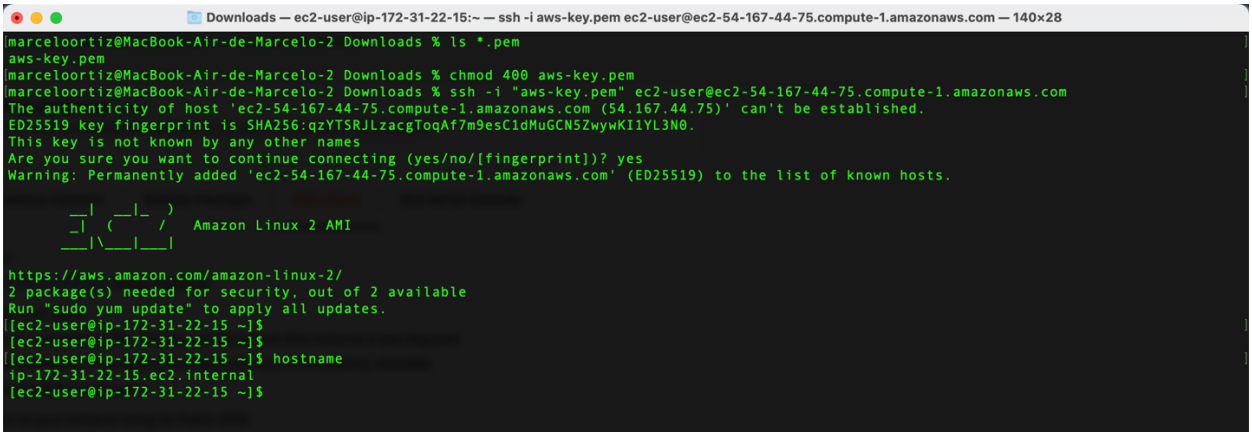


13) Pronto!!! Sua instância já está em execução!!! Agora vamos acessar a linha de comando do sistema operacional.

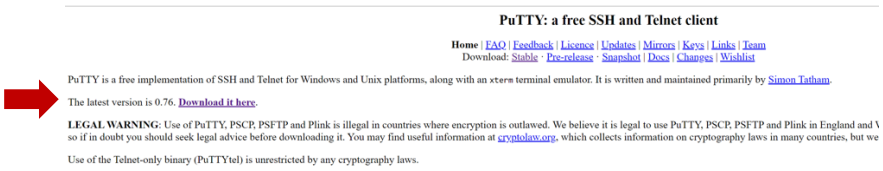
14) Esse passo deve ser seguido apenas para as pessoas que possuem computador com o sistema operacional **Linux ou Mac OS**.

   a. Abra um terminal local e vá até o local onde está armazenado a sua chave de acesso (o arquivo .pem que você fez o download no passo 8);
   b. Altere a permissão do arquivo .pem (chmod 400 aws-key.pem);

c. Conecte na instância utilizando o DNS Público (ssh -i “aws-key.pem” ec2-54-167-44-75.compute-1.amazonaws.com);
d. Digite o comando “hostname” para verificar qual é o nome do servidor que você está conectado.



15) Esse passo deve ser seguido apenas para as pessoas que possuem computador com o sistema operacional **Microsoft Windows**.
a. Vamos utilizar o Putty para acessar o sistema operacional do servidor da AWS;
b. Para isso, faça o download do Putty (https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/):


PuTTY: a free SSH and Telnet client

Home | FAQ | Feedback | Licence | Updates | Mirrors | Keys | Links | Team
Download: Stable · Pre-release · Snapshot | Docs | Changes | Wishlist

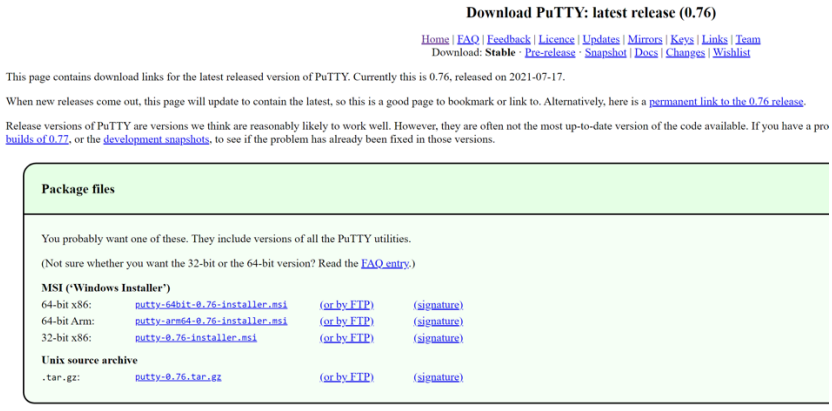
PuTTY is a free implementation of SSH and Telnet for Windows and Unix platforms, along with an xterm terminal emulator. It is written and maintained primarily by Simon Tatham.

The latest version is 0.76. Download it here.

LEGAL WARNING: Use of PuTTY, PSCP, PSFTP and Plink is illegal in countries where encryption is outlawed. We believe it is legal to use PuTTY, PSCP, PSFTP and Plink in England and \
so if in doubt you should seek legal advice before downloading it. You may find useful information at cryptolaw.org, which collects information on cryptography laws in many countries, but we

Use of the Telnet-only binary (PuTTYtel) is unrestricted by any cryptography laws.

c. Baixe o pacote de acordo com a arquitetura do seu processador (normalmente 64-bit x86):


Download PuTTY: latest release (0.76)

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This page contains download links for the latest released version of PuTTY. Currently this is 0.76, released on 2021-07-17.

When new releases come out, this page will update to contain the latest, so this is a good page to bookmark or link to. Alternatively, here is a permanent link to the 0.76 release.

Release versions of PuTTY are versions we think are reasonably likely to work well. However, they are often not the most up-to-date version of the code available. If you have a pro
builds of 0.77, or the development snapshots, to see if the problem has already been fixed in those versions.

Package files

You probably want one of these. They include versions of all the PuTTY utilities.

(Not sure whether you want the 32-bit or the 64-bit version? Read the FAQ entry.)

MSI ('Windows Installer')

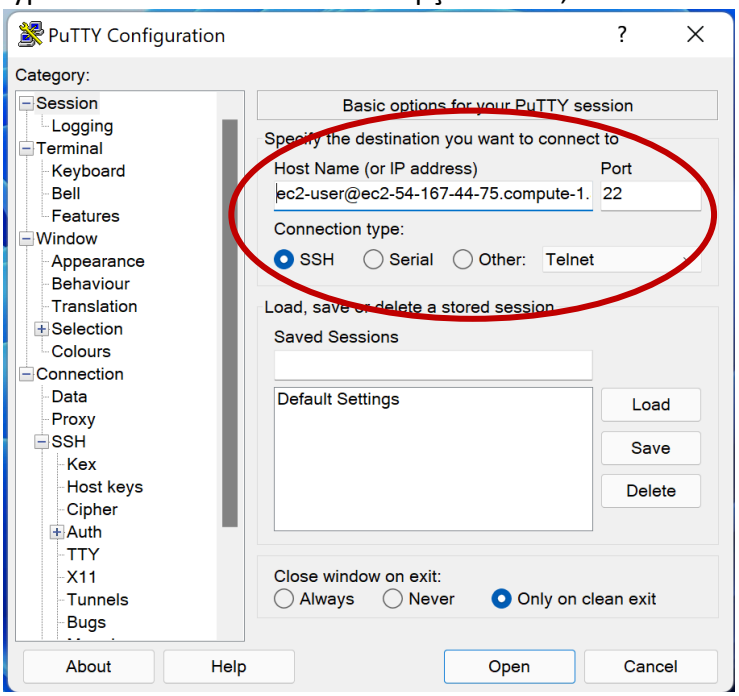
64-bit x86:	putty-64bit-0.76-installer.msi	(or by FTP)	(signature)
64-bit Arm:	putty-arm64-0.76-installer.msi	(or by FTP)	(signature)
32-bit x86:	putty-0.76-installer.msi	(or by FTP)	(signature)

Unix source archive

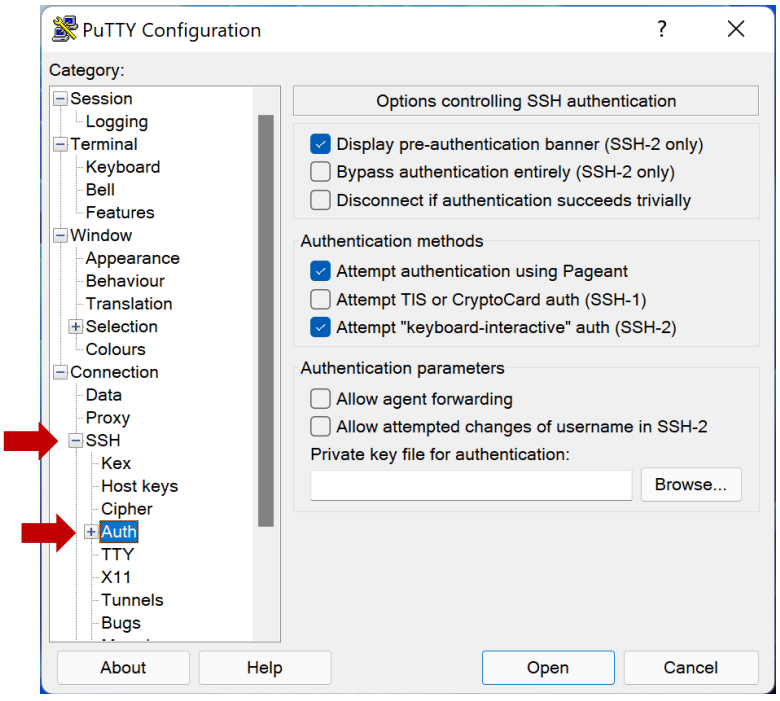
.tar.gz:	putty-0.76.tar.gz	(or by FTP)	(signature)

d. Abra o instalador e faça a instalação.
e. Ao abrir o Putty, preencha o campo “Host Name (or IP address)” com a string de conexão para o seu servidor (ec2-user@DNS_PUBLICO),

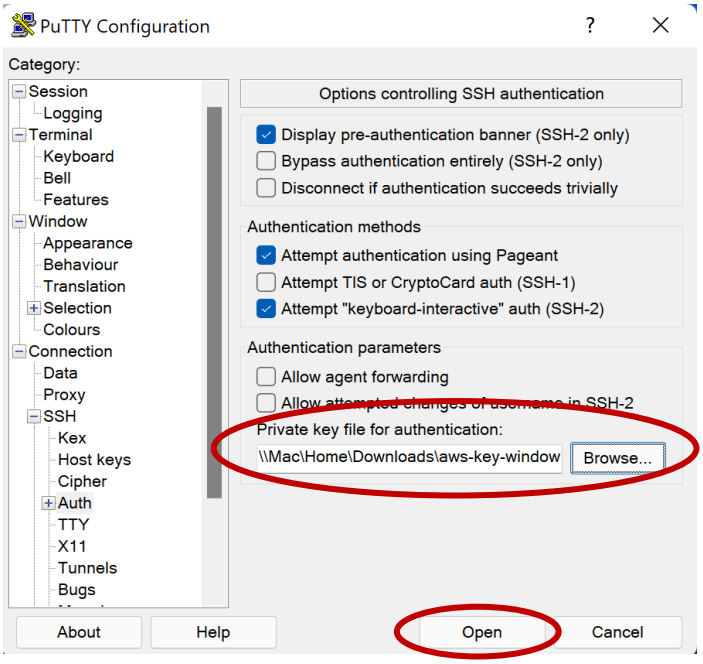
mantenha o valor 22 no campo “Port”e SSH no campo “Connection type”mantenha selecionado a opção “SSH”, como no exemplo abaixo:



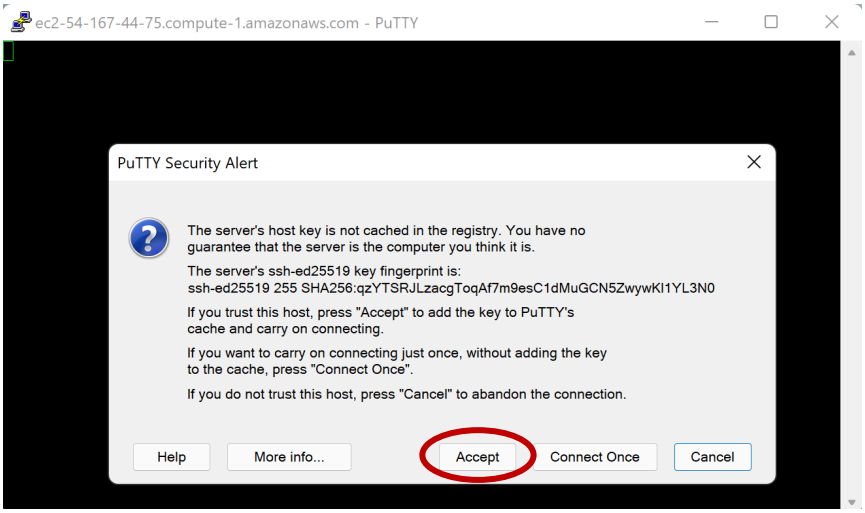
f. No menu “Category”, abra a opção “SSH” e clique em “Auth”:



g. Em “Authentication parameters, clique em “Browse”, aponte para a chave “.ppk” que você criou no passo 8 e clique em “Open”:



h. Na janela “Putty Security Alert” clique em “Accept”:



i. Caso solicite o login, digite “ec2-user” e voila... você está conectado no servidor da AWS.

j. Digite o comando “hostname” e veja qual é o nome do seu servidor: