

Launch and Manage an Amazon EC2 Instance Using AWS CLI

1. Introduction

In this lab assignment, I explored Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) using AWS Command Line Interface. EC2 allows us to create and manage virtual servers in the cloud. Instead of using the AWS web console, I used CLI commands which are more suitable for automation and real-world DevOps scenarios.

2. What This Lab Covers

I learned how to:

- Configure AWS CLI securely
- Verify AWS identity access
- Create key pairs and security groups
- Find Free Tier-eligible AMIs
- Launch an EC2 instance using CLI
- Connect to EC2 via SSH
- Monitor Free Tier usage
- Clean up resources to avoid billing

3. Why Use AWS CLI Instead of Console?

Reason	Explanation
Automation	Repeat deployments using scripts
Speed	Faster than clicking through UI
DevOps Ready	Required for CI/CD pipelines
Accuracy	Less human error in large setups
Industry Standard	Used in real cloud projects

4. Prerequisites

Before starting, ensure:

- Active AWS account with **Free Tier**

- IAM user with:
 - Programmatic access
 - AmazonEC2FullAccess
- Local machine with:
 - Linux / macOS / Windows (WSL recommended)
 - Internet access

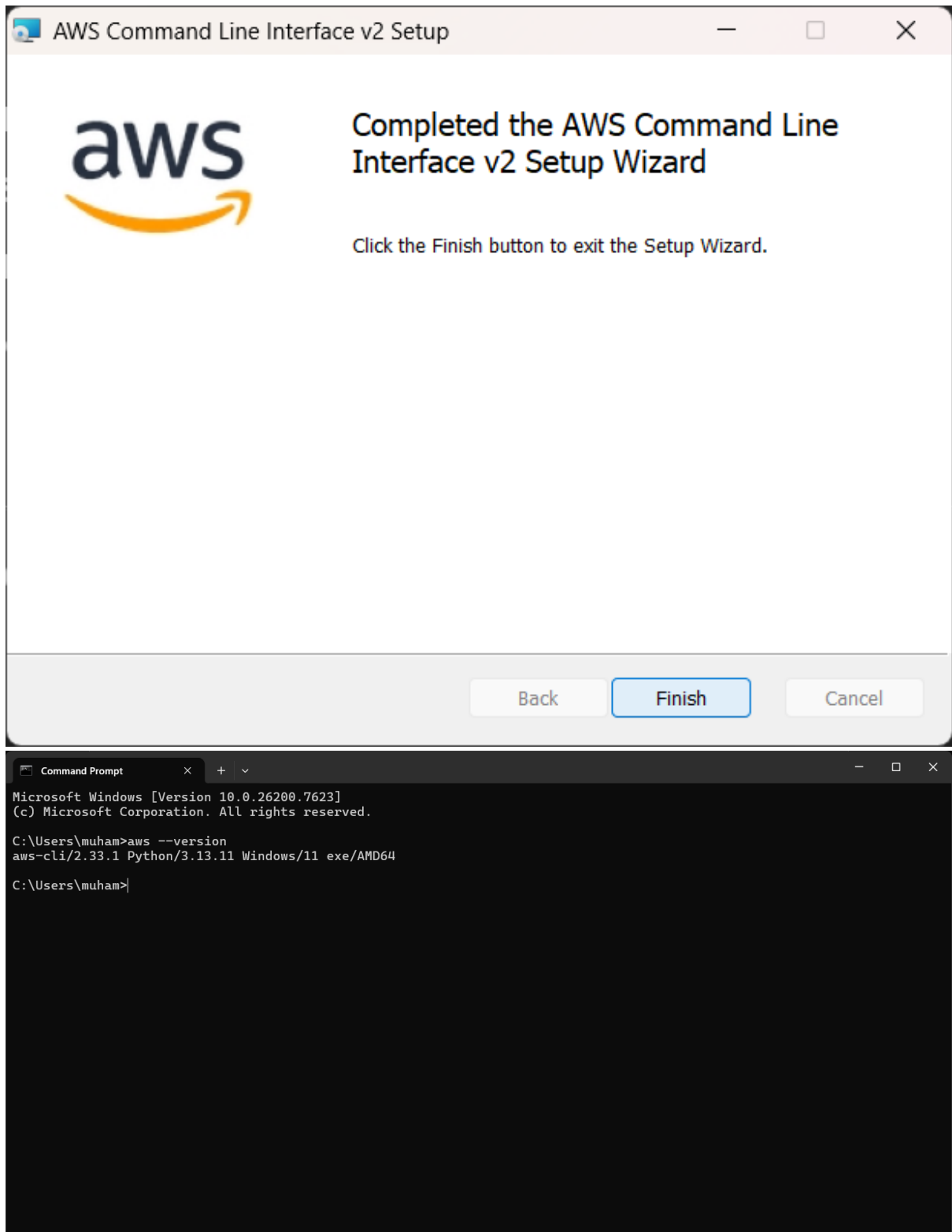
5. Step 1 – Prepare the Environment

5.1 Install AWS CLI

Install AWS CLI v2 from the official AWS documentation (OS-specific).

Verify installation:

```
aws --version
```



5.2 Configure AWS CLI

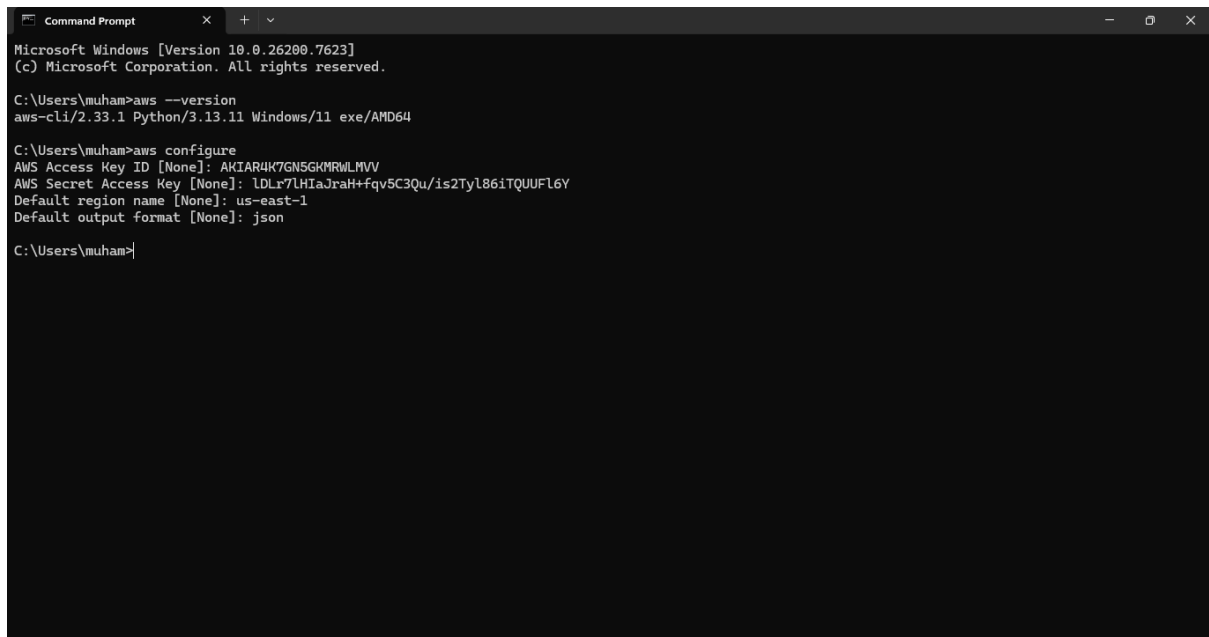
Run:

`aws configure`

Provide:

- **AWS Access Key ID**
- **AWS Secret Access Key**
- **Default region** (example: us-east-1)
- **Output format:** json

This securely stores credentials in ~/.aws/credentials.



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\muham>aws --version
aws-cli/2.33.1 Python/3.13.11 Windows/11 exe/AMD64

C:\Users\muham>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAR4K7GN5GKMRWLMVV
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]: json

C:\Users\muham>
```

6. Step 2 – Verify AWS CLI Access

Confirm connectivity and identity:

aws sts get-caller-identity

Expected Output:

- Account ID
- IAM User ARN

Successful output confirms valid credentials and permissions.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\muham>aws --version
aws-cli/2.33.1 Python/3.13.11 Windows/11 exe/AMD64

C:\Users\muham>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAR4K7GN5GKMRMLMVV
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]: json

C:\Users\muham>aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "AIDAR4K7GN5GL5D2ZHOM3",
  "Account": "129585540940",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::129585540940:user/Anshad"
}

C:\Users\muham>
```

7. Step 3 – Create a Key Pair (SSH Access)

7.1 Create Key Pair

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair \
```

```
--key-name my-free-tier-key \
```

```
--query 'KeyMaterial' \
```

```
--output text > my-free-tier-key.pem
```

7.2 Secure Key Permissions

```
chmod 400 my-free-tier-key.pem
```

Why this is required:

SSH refuses insecure private key permissions.

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name my-free-tier-key --query 'KeyMaterial' --output text > my-free-tier-key.pem

C:\Users\muham>dir
Volume in drive C is OS
Volume Serial Number is 1494-2AE0

Directory of C:\Users\muham

16-01-2026 10:33 <DIR> .
18-12-2025 20:59 <DIR> ..
15-03-2025 22:08 6,579 -1.14-windows.xml
22-10-2025 06:03 <DIR> .aithk
11-12-2025 20:35 <DIR> .antigravity
16-01-2026 10:31 <DIR> .aws
18-10-2025 18:56 <DIR> .azcopy
12-10-2025 21:41 <DIR> .azure
08-10-2025 13:00 <DIR> .azuredatstudio
13-11-2025 15:48 361 .bash_history
02-04-2025 21:23 <DIR> .bit0
31-10-2025 16:12 <DIR> .claude
01-01-2026 11:05 839 .claude.json
01-01-2026 11:05 803 .claude.json.backup
15-01-2026 19:02 <DIR> .codeium
13-11-2025 12:18 <DIR> .codex
10-11-2025 18:57 <DIR> .dbus-keyrings
17-10-2025 10:19 <DIR> .docker
25-03-2025 11:14 16 .emulator_console_auth_token
11-12-2025 20:36 <DIR> .gemini
23-10-2025 05:06 324 .gitconfig
29-03-2025 15:02 <DIR> .gradle
19-12-2025 13:02 <DIR> .junie
04-10-2025 15:59 <DIR> .ld9VirtualBox
03-04-2025 11:22 20 .lessht
15-03-2025 15:52 1,180 .lmsrc.xml

Command Prompt
15-03-2025 20:16 <DIR> .ms-ad
01-07-2025 02:25 55 .node_repl_history
08-09-2025 12:12 <DIR> .nuget
27-03-2025 20:08 524 .packettracer
29-03-2025 14:18 <DIR> .skiko
14-01-2026 18:47 <DIR> .ssh
19-03-2025 23:11 <DIR> .thumbnails
05-12-2025 16:17 <DIR> .VirtualBox
09-11-2025 20:23 <DIR> .vscode
31-10-2025 14:43 <DIR> .zenmap
15-03-2025 15:37 <DIR> .ansel
23-10-2025 11:12 290,040 battery-report.html
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Contacts
15-01-2026 15:24 <DIR> Desktop
15-01-2026 08:25 <DIR> Documents
16-01-2026 10:30 <DIR> Downloads
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Favorites
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Links
15-03-2025 16:48 <DIR> Muse Hub
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Music
16-01-2026 10:45 13 my-free-tier-key.pem
26-10-2025 06:47 10,968 New document 1.2025_10_26_06_47_49.0.svg
02-01-2026 11:45 <DIR> OneDrive
01-11-2025 12:08 <DIR> Packages
04-10-2025 16:26 <DIR> Pictures
19-06-2025 05:28 <DIR> Poliigon
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Saved Games
23-10-2025 10:46 <DIR> Searches
04-04-2025 15:43 <DIR> Synfig
31-10-2025 15:49 <DIR> Videos
04-12-2025 10:18 <DIR> VirtualBox VMs
13 File(s) 311,722 bytes
45 Dir(s) 114,163,703,808 bytes free

C:\Users\muham>
```

8. Step 4 – Create a Security Group

8.1 Create Security Group

```
aws ec2 create-security-group \
```

```
--group-name free-tier-sg \
```

```
--description "Security group for Free Tier EC2"
```

Security Groups act as **virtual firewalls**.

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name free-tier-sg --description "Security group for free tier EC2"
{
  "GroupId": "sg-01e5657502335b671",
  "SecurityGroupArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:129585540940:security-group/sg-01e5657502335b671"
}

C:\Users\muham>
```

8.2 Allow SSH Access (Port 22)

aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \

--group-name free-tier-sg \

--protocol tcp \

--port 22 \

--cidr 0.0.0.0/0

Open to all IPs for learning purposes only.

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-name free-tier-sg --protocol tcp --port 22 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
{
  "Return": true,
  "SecurityGroupRules": [
    {
      "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-029ed5f8799738f20",
      "GroupId": "sg-01e5657502335b671",
      "GroupOwnerId": "129585540940",
      "IsEgress": false,
      "IpProtocol": "tcp",
      "FromPort": 22,
      "ToPort": 22,
      "CidrIpv4": "0.0.0.0/0",
      "SecurityGroupRuleArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:129585540940:security-group-rule/sgr-029ed5f8799738f20"
    }
  ]
}

C:\Users\muham>
```

8.3 (Optional) Allow HTTP Access

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
```

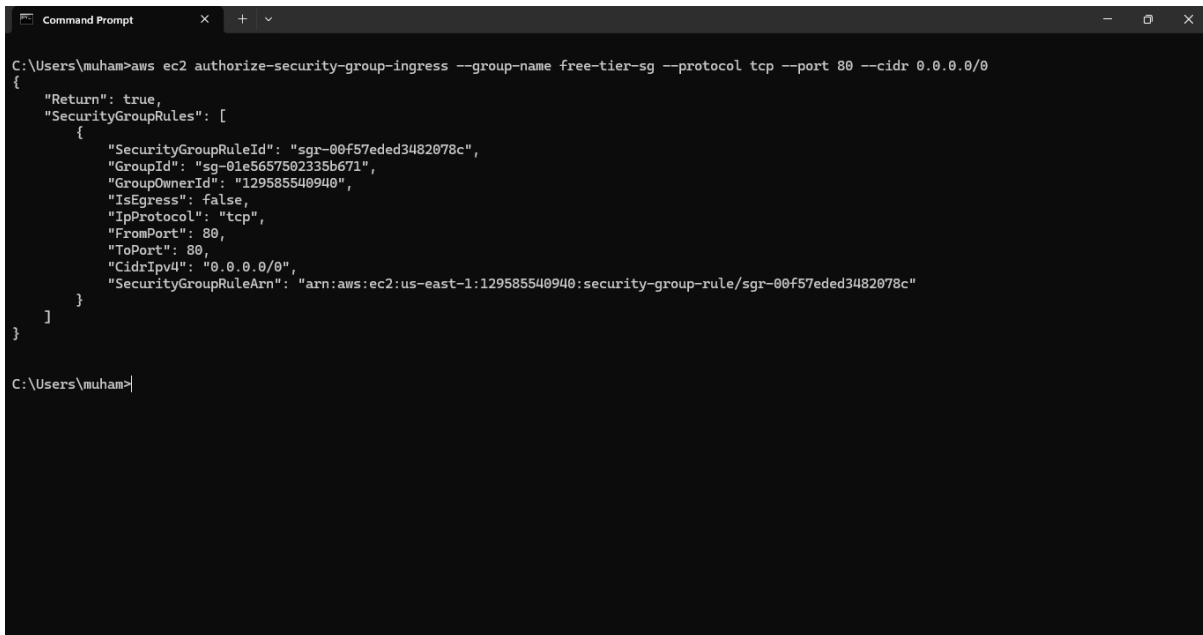
```
--group-name free-tier-sg \
```

```
--protocol tcp \
```

```
--port 80 \
```

```
--cidr 0.0.0.0/0
```

Used for web servers.



```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-name free-tier-sg --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
{
  "Return": true,
  "SecurityGroupRules": [
    {
      "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-00f57eded3482078c",
      "GroupId": "sg-01e5657502335b671",
      "GroupOwnerId": "129585540940",
      "IsEgress": false,
      "IpProtocol": "tcp",
      "FromPort": 80,
      "ToPort": 80,
      "CidrIpv4": "0.0.0.0/0",
      "SecurityGroupRuleArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:129585540940:security-group-rule/sgr-00f57eded3482078c"
    }
  ]
}
```

9. Step 5 – Find a Free Tier Eligible AMI

List Amazon Linux 2 AMIs:

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
```

```
--owners amazon \
```

```
--filters "Name=name,Values=amzn2-ami-hvm-*x86_64-gp2" \
```

```
--query 'Images[*].[ImageId,CreationDate]' \
```

```
--output table
```

Note the **latest AMI ID** (newest creation date).


```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 describe-images --owners amazon --filters "Name=name,Values=amzn2-ami-hvm-*x86_64-gp2" --query "Images[*].[ImageId,CreationDate]" --output table
```

DescribeImages	
ami-0156001f0548e90b1	2025-11-21T08:38:04.000Z
ami-03f9680ef0c07a3d1	2025-12-03T22:53:36.000Z
ami-0601422bf6afa8ac3	2025-10-24T17:55:29.000Z
ami-06124b567f8beefbd	2025-11-08T19:20:10.000Z
ami-06dd5c911c0d8dcdc	2025-11-04T21:26:43.000Z
ami-0771b6766e1e61632	2026-01-09T22:09:24.000Z
ami-0fcb14c72c80bdef2	2026-01-02T18:47:06.000Z

```
C:\Users\muham>
```

10. Step 6 – Launch a Free Tier EC2 Instance

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
```

```
--image-id ami-xxxxxxx \
```

```
--instance-type t2.micro \
```

```
--key-name my-free-tier-key \
```

```
--security-groups free-tier-sg \
```

```
--count 1 \
```

```
--tag-specifications
```

```
'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyFreeTierEC2}]'
```

Why t2.micro?

- Free Tier eligible
- 1 vCPU, 1 GB RAM
- Ideal for learning and testing

```
Command Prompt - aws ec2 x + v

C:\Users\muham>aws configure get region
us-east-1

C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters "Name=free-tier-eligible,Values=true" --query "InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]" --output table

|DescribeInstanceTypes|
+-----+
|c7i-flex.large|
|t4g.small|
|t3.micro|
|t4g.micro|
|m7i-flex.large|
|t3.small|
+-----+

C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-0fcb14c72c80bdef2 --instance-type t3.micro --key-name my-free-tier-key --security-groups free-tier-sg --count 1 --tag-specifications "ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyFreeTierEC2}]"
{
  "ReservationId": "r-058ela4ca6f9b85a5",
  "OwnerId": "129585540940",
  "Groups": [],
  "Instances": [
    {
      "Architecture": "x86_64",
      "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
      "ClientToken": "e88539ae-c789-454a-b8b4-dc34772221fb",
      "EbsOptimized": false,
      "EnaSupport": true,
      "Hypervisor": "xen",
      "NetworkInterfaces": [
        {
          "Attachment": {
            "AttachTime": "2026-01-16T05:44:35+00:00",
            "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-07f4a1ca86519ea5a",
            "DeleteOnTermination": true,
            "DeviceIndex": 0,
            "Status": "attaching",
            "NetworkCardIndex": 0
          },
          "Description": "",
          "Groups": [
            {
              "GroupId": "sg-01e5657502335b671",
              "GroupName": "free-tier-sg"
            }
          ],
          "Ipv6Addresses": [],
          "MacAddress": "0a:ff:df:ae:c0:a7",
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0fe91ef906afd77d6",
          "OwnerId": "129585540940",
          "PrivateDnsName": "ip-172-31-30-193.ec2.internal",

```

11. Step 7 – Verify Instance Creation

aws ec2 describe-instances \

--query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId,State.Name,PublicIpAddress]' \

--output table

Confirm:

- State = running
- Public IP assigned

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 describe-instances --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId,InstanceType,State.Name,PublicIpAddress]" --output table

-----
|                               DescribeInstances                               |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| i-0e7163842f837817e | t3.micro | running | 54.164.8.4 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

C:\Users\muham>
```

12. Step 8 – Access the EC2 Instance (Optional)

```
ssh -i my-free-tier-key.pem ec2-user@<public-ip>
```

Successful login confirms:

- Key pair works
- Security group rules are correct
- Instance is operational

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-20-100:~$ aws ec2 describe-instances --filters "Name=instance-state-name,Values=running" --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId,State.Name,PublicIpAddress,InstanceType]" --output table

-----
|                               DescribeInstances                               |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| i-042b7fd77a62ec1ff | running | 98.93.99.7 | t3.micro |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

C:\Users\muham>ssh -i my-free-tier-key.pem ec2-user@98.93.99.7
The authenticity of host '98.93.99.7 (98.93.99.7)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:M0mzZ1Gg03B3ySU1cuDzQ57VnmwZT3gknMqwkkgzZ9w.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '98.93.99.7' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

#
#####
#         Amazon Linux 2
#####
#         AL2 End of Life is 2026-06-30.
#####
#         A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!
#####
#         Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
#         https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

No packages needed for security; 6 packages available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-20-100 ~]$
```

13. Step 9 – Monitor Free Tier Usage

Free Tier Limits:

- **750 hours/month**
- Instance type: t3.micro
- OS: Amazon Linux 2

Exceeding limits may cause billing.

14. Step 10 – Clean Up Resources (Very Important)

14.1 Terminate EC2 Instance

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids <instance-id>
```

Verify:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids <instance-id>
```

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids <instance-id>
The syntax of the command is incorrect.

C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 describe-instances --filters "Name=instance-state-name,Values=running,stopped,stoping" --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].InstanceId,State.Name,Tags[?Key=='Name'].Value|[0]" --output table
+-----+-----+-----+
| DescribeInstances |
+-----+-----+-----+
| i-042b7fd77a62ec1ff | running | MyFreeTierEC2 |
+-----+-----+-----+

C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids i-042b7fd77a62ec1ff
{
  "TerminatingInstances": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-042b7fd77a62ec1ff",
      "CurrentState": {
        "Code": 32,
        "Name": "shutting-down"
      },
      "PreviousState": {
        "Code": 16,
        "Name": "running"
      }
    }
  ]
}

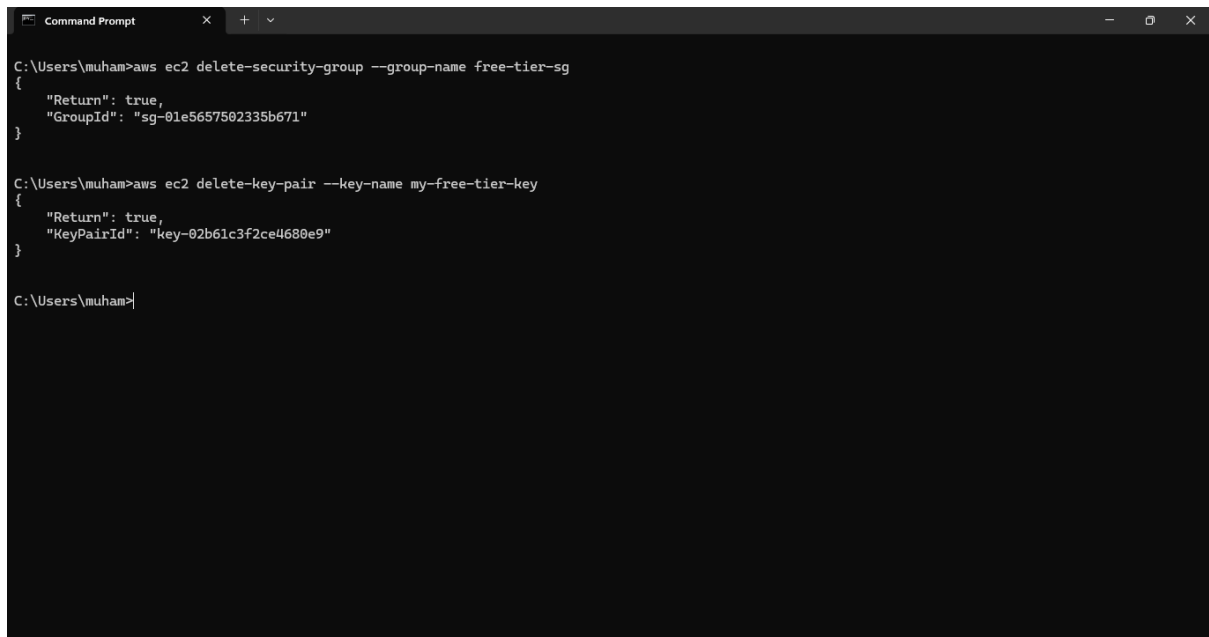
C:\Users\muham>

Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids i-042b7fd77a62ec1ff
{
  "Reservations": [
    {
      "ReservationId": "r-00dd19604821ddc14",
      "OwnerId": "129585540940",
      "Groups": [],
      "Instances": [
        {
          "Architecture": "x86_64",
          "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
          "ClientToken": "788624e8-3182-4a3a-8016-2defe7f2fe73",
          "EbsOptimized": false,
          "EnaSupport": true,
          "Hypervisor": "xen",
          "NetworkInterfaces": [],
          "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
          "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
          "SecurityGroups": [],
          "StateReason": {
            "Code": "Client.UserInitiatedShutdown",
            "Message": "Client.UserInitiatedShutdown: User initiated shutdown"
          },
          "Tags": [
            {
              "Key": "Name",
              "Value": "MyFreeTierEC2"
            }
          ],
          "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
          "CpuOptions": {
            "CoreCount": 1,
            "ThreadsPerCore": 2
          },
          "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
```

14.2 (Optional) Delete Security Group & Key Pair

aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-name free-tier-sg

aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name my-free-tier-key



```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-name free-tier-sg
{
  "Return": true,
  "GroupId": "sg-01e5657502335b671"
}

C:\Users\muham>aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name my-free-tier-key
{
  "Return": true,
  "KeyPairId": "key-02b61c3f2ce4680e9"
}

C:\Users\muham>
```

15. Challenges Faced and Solutions

Challenge 1: SSH Permission Denied Error

- Issue: Could not connect to EC2 instance after recreating key pair
- Root Cause: Old key was still configured on the running instance
- Solution: Terminated the instance and launched a fresh one with new key pair

Challenge 2: Free Tier Instance Type Error

- Issue: t2.micro showed "not eligible for Free Tier" error
- Solution: Used t3.micro instead, which is Free Tier eligible in us-east-1

Challenge 3: Security Group Configuration

- Issue: Initially forgot to allow SSH access (port 22)
- Solution: Added ingress rule using `authorize-security-group-ingress` command

16. Outcome

I'm successfully:

- Launched an EC2 instance using AWS CLI

- Created and managed security groups and key pairs
- Practiced real-world infrastructure provisioning
- Understood Free Tier cost control
- Followed DevOps-style cloud workflows

17. Conclusion

This hands-on lab gave me practical experience with AWS CLI and EC2 instance management. I learned how automation through command-line tools is more efficient than using the web console, especially when managing multiple resources. The main takeaway was understanding the complete lifecycle of an EC2 instance - from creation to termination - and the importance of proper cleanup to avoid unexpected charges.

The most valuable lesson was troubleshooting the SSH connection issues, which taught me about key pair management and the relationship between AWS resources. This experience will be helpful for future cloud projects and DevOps workflows.