



lab



lab title

**Introduction to AWS
V1.10**



Course title

**BackSpace Academy
AWS Certified Associate**



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About the Lab

Please note that not all AWS services are supported in all regions. Please use the US-East-1 (North Virginia) region for this lab.

These lab notes are to support the hands on instructional videos of the Introduction to AWS section of the AWS Certified Associate Course.

Please note that AWS services change on a weekly basis and it is extremely important you check the version number on this document to ensure you have the latest version with any updates or corrections.

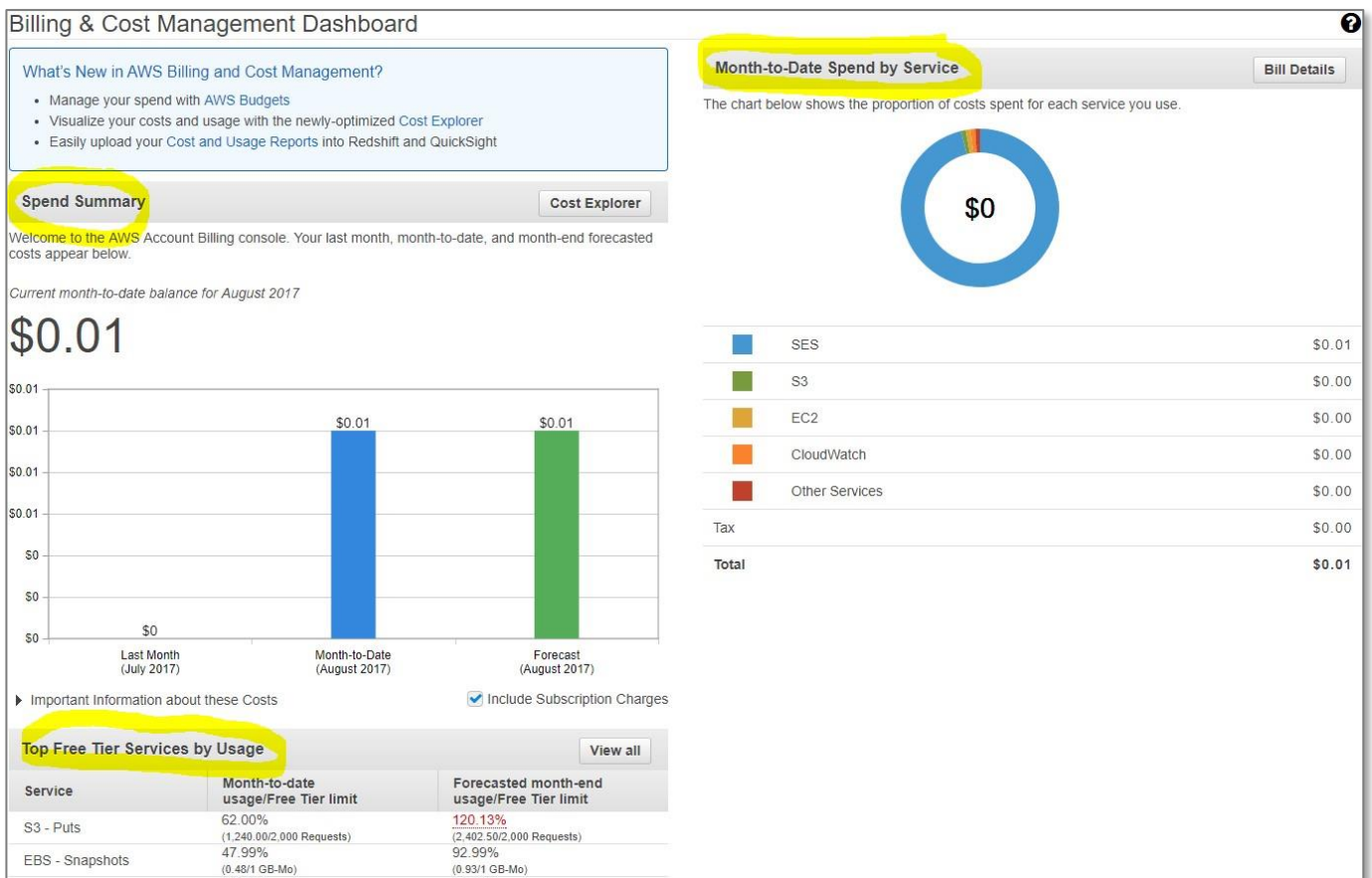
Checking your AWS Usage and Monthly Bill

In this section we will learn how to use the AWS Billing & Cost Management Dashboard to keep track of costs.

From the AWS management console select "My Billing Dashboard" from the account drop down menu.



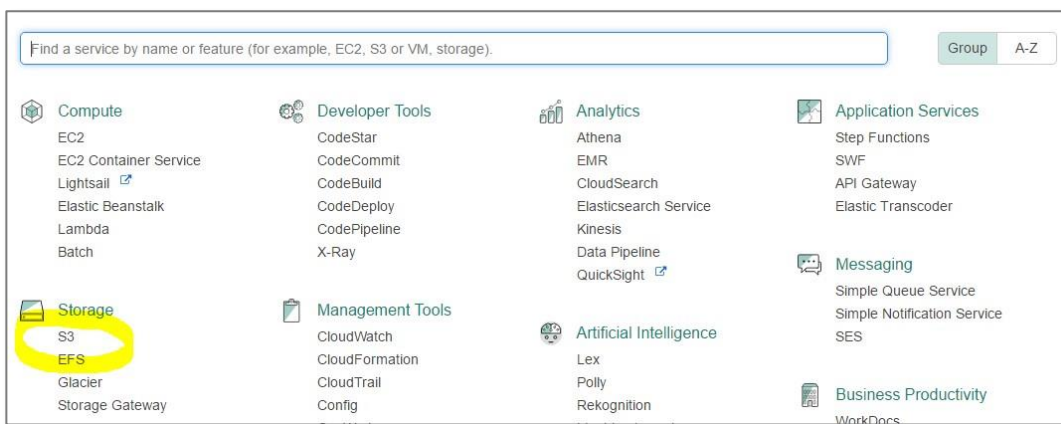
You will now see your total spend summary, spend by service and forecast spend.



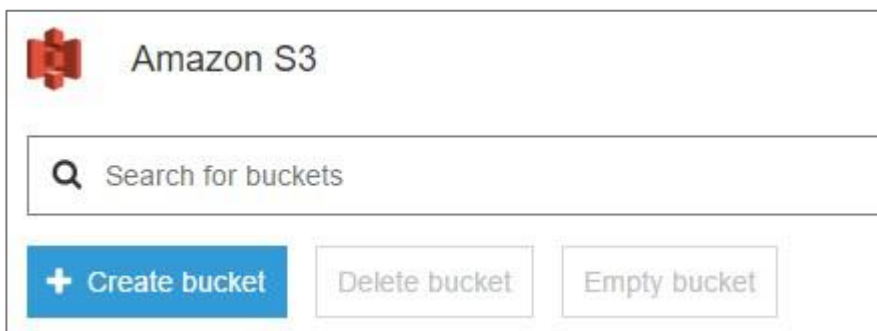
▶ Creating an S3 Bucket and Uploading Files

In this section we will create an S3 bucket, upload files to it and download files from it.

Click on the services menu and select S3.



Click on Create Bucket



The create bucket dialog box will appear.

Enter a unique name for your bucket (it will need to be different from the one below)

Click "Next"

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The title bar is blue with a close button (X). Below the title bar is a progress bar with four steps: 1. Name and region (active), 2. Set properties, 3. Set permissions, and 4. Review. The main content area is dark blue. It has a section 'Name and region' with a 'Bucket name' field containing 'backspace-intro-aws' and a 'Region' dropdown menu set to 'US East (N. Virginia)'. Below this is a section 'Copy settings from an existing bucket' with a 'Select bucket (optional)' dropdown menu showing '2 Buckets'. At the bottom are three buttons: 'Create', 'Cancel', and 'Next'.

Leave as is and click “Next”

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS Management Console, Step 2: Set properties. The progress bar now shows Step 1 as completed (with a checkmark) and Step 2 as active. The main content area is dark blue and contains three white cards: 'Versioning' (Keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket, Disabled), 'Logging' (Set up access log records that provide details about access requests, Disabled), and 'Tags' (Use tags to track your cost against projects or other criteria, 0 Tags). Each card has a 'Learn more' link. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Previous' and 'Next'.

Leave as is and click “Next”

Create bucket

✓ Name and region

✓ Set properties

3 Set permissions

4 Review

Manage users

User ID	Objects	Object permissions	
pcoady(Owner)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	×

Manage public permissions

Do not grant public read access to this bucket (Recommended) ▾

Manage system permissions

Do not grant Amazon S3 Log Delivery group write access to this bucket ▾

Previous

Next

Click “Create Bucket”

Create bucket

✓ Name and region

✓ Set properties

✓ Set permissions

4 Review

Name and region

Edit

Bucket name backspace-intro-aws Region US East (N. Virginia)

Properties

Edit

Versioning	Disabled
Logging	Disabled
Tagging	0 Tags

Permissions

Edit

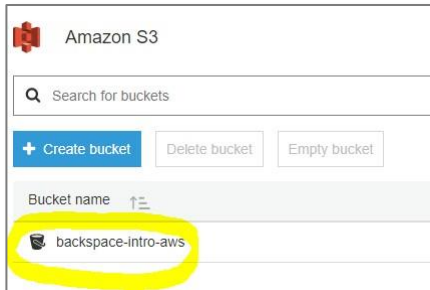
Users	1
Public permissions	Disabled
System permissions	Disabled

Previous

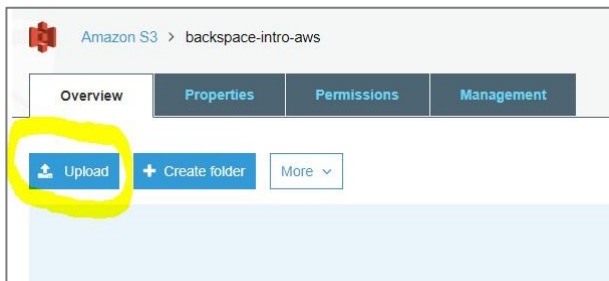
Create bucket

Uploading Files to your Bucket

Click on the link to the bucket

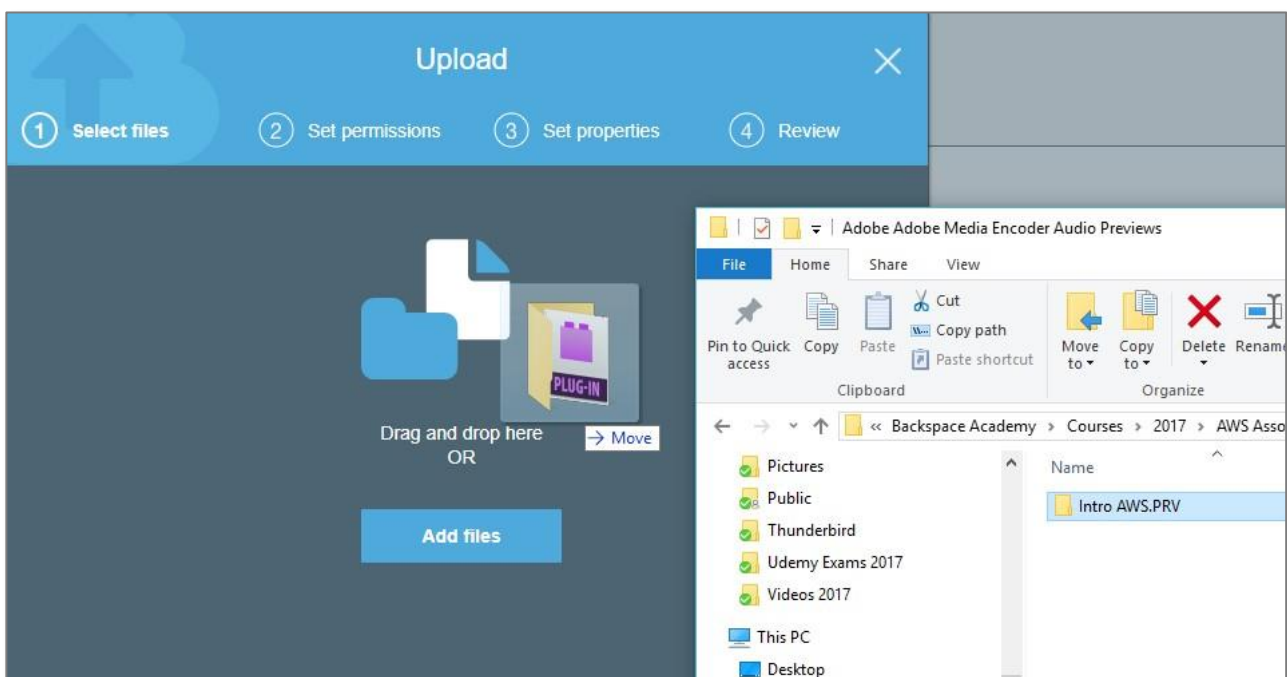


Select "Upload"



Drag a folder with files onto the form.

Click Next



Leave as is and click "Next"

The screenshot shows the 'Upload' console in the AWS S3 console. The progress bar indicates four steps: 1. Select files (completed), 2. Set permissions (current step), 3. Set properties, and 4. Review. The file being uploaded is '1 Files' with a size of '105.0 MB' and a target path of 'backspace-intro-aws'.

Manage users

User ID	Objects	Object permissions
pcoady(Owner)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write

Manage public permissions

Do not grant public read access to this object(s) (Recommended)

Buttons at the bottom: Upload, Previous, Next.

Leave as is and click “Next”

The screenshot shows the 'Upload' console in the AWS S3 console, now at Step 3: Set properties. The progress bar shows: 1. Select files (completed), 2. Set permissions (completed), 3. Set properties (current step), and 4. Review. The file being uploaded is '1 Files' with a size of '105.0 MB' and a target path of 'backspace-intro-aws'.

Storage class

Choose one depending on your use case scenario and performance access requirements.

☒ Standard ☐ Standard-IA ☐ Reduced redundancy

Encryption

Protect data at rest by using Amazon S3 master-key or by using AWS KMS master-key.

☒ None ☐ Amazon S3 master-key ☐ AWS KMS master-key

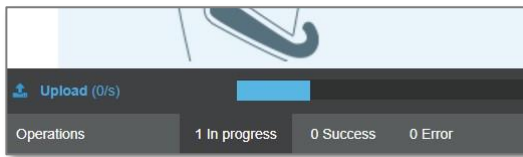
Metadata

Metadata is a set of name-value pairs. You cannot modify object metadata after it is uploaded.

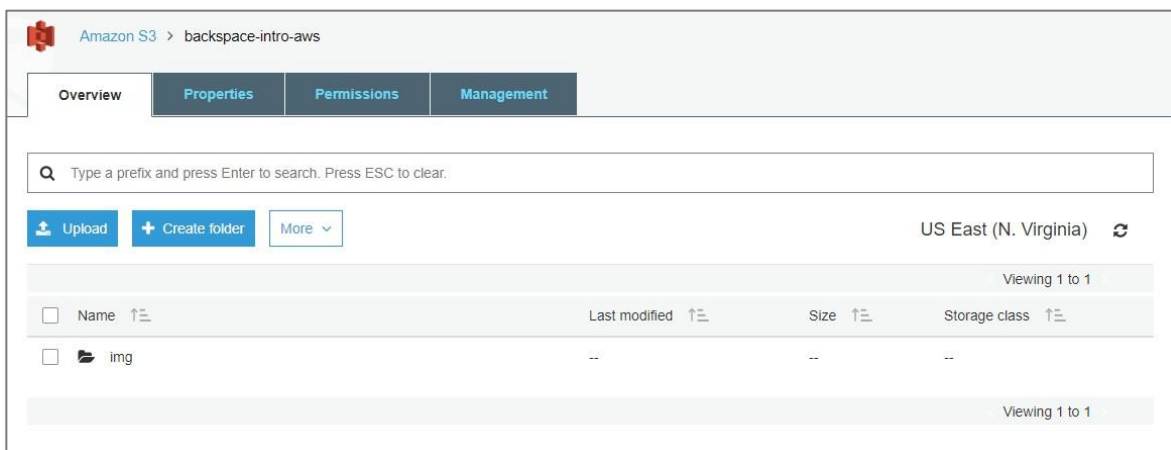
Header	Value
--------	-------

Buttons at the bottom: Upload, Previous, Next.

Click “Upload”

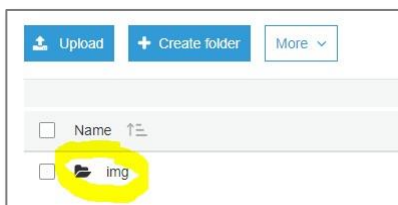


Your upload will eventually complete.



Downloading files from your bucket

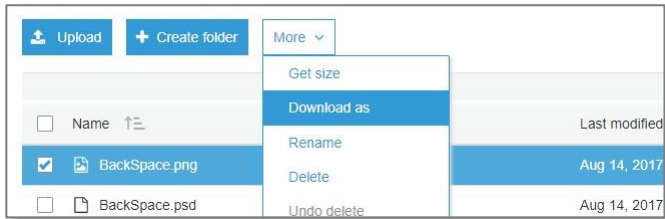
Click the link for your folder



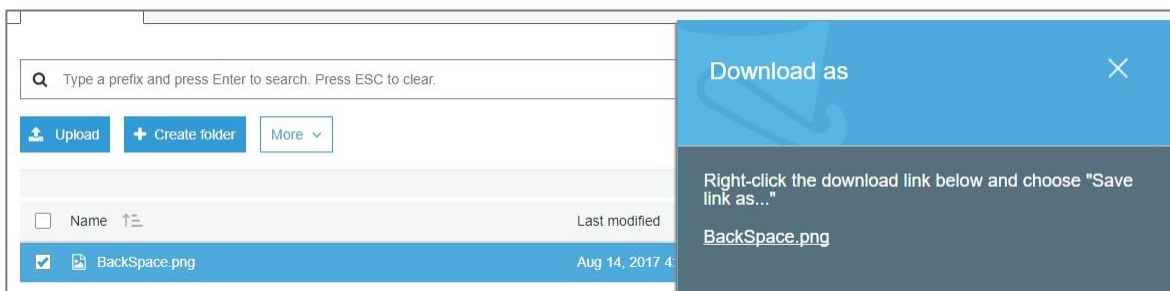
Select a file



Select "More", "Download As"



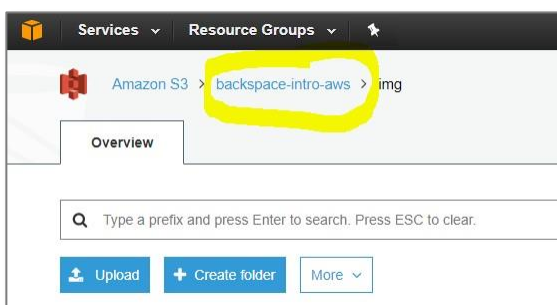
Click the download link to download the file.



Clean Up

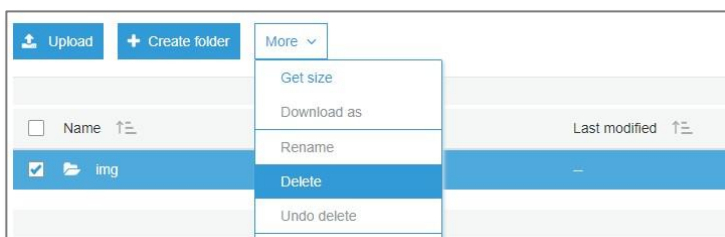
We will now delete the files and bucket so that you will not be billed by AWS.

Go back to your bucket by clicking its link.

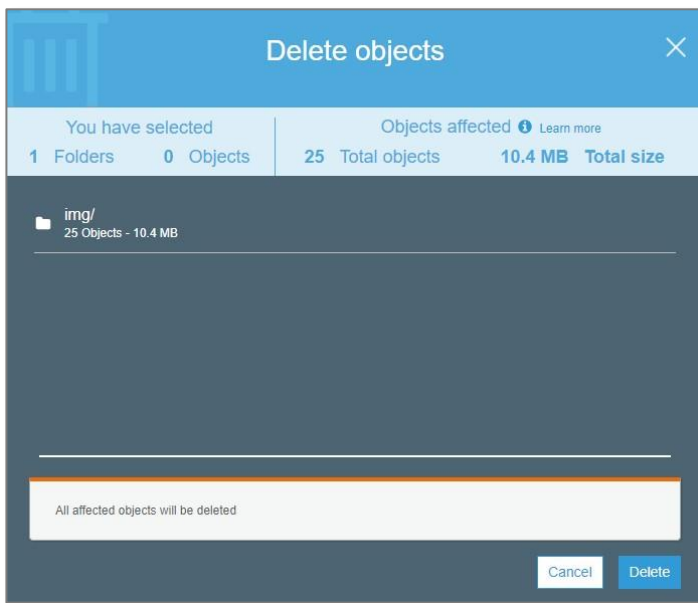


Select the folder

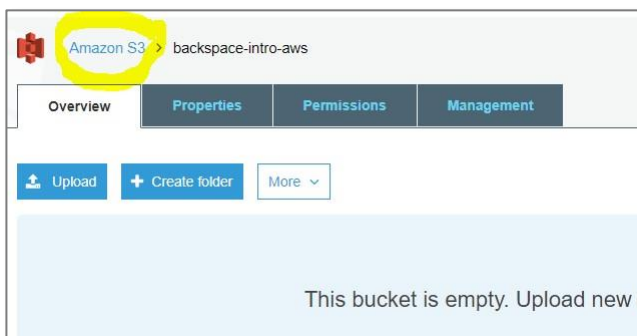
Select "More", "Delete"



Click "Delete"

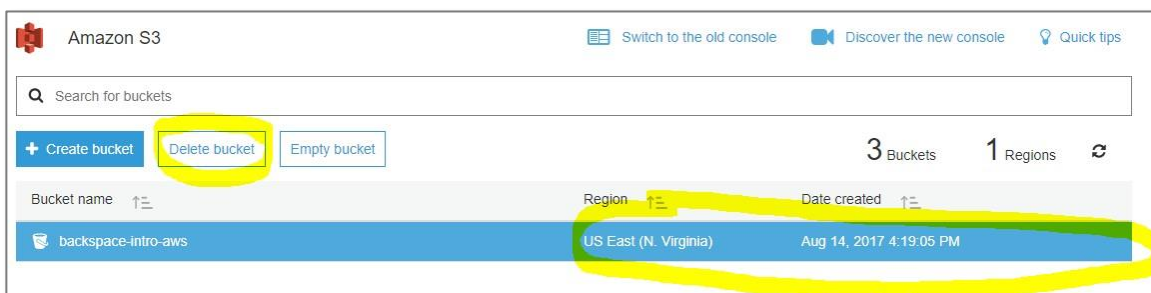


Go back to the S3 dashboard by clicking the link



Click on the bucket line but not on the bucket link to select the bucket.

Click "Delete Bucket"



Confirm the name of the bucket to delete

Delete bucket

×

Are you sure you want to delete the bucket "backspace-intro-aws" ?

Type the name of the bucket to confirm:

backspace-intro-aws

Amazon S3 buckets are unique. If you delete this bucket, you may lose the bucket name to another AWS user.

CancelConfirm

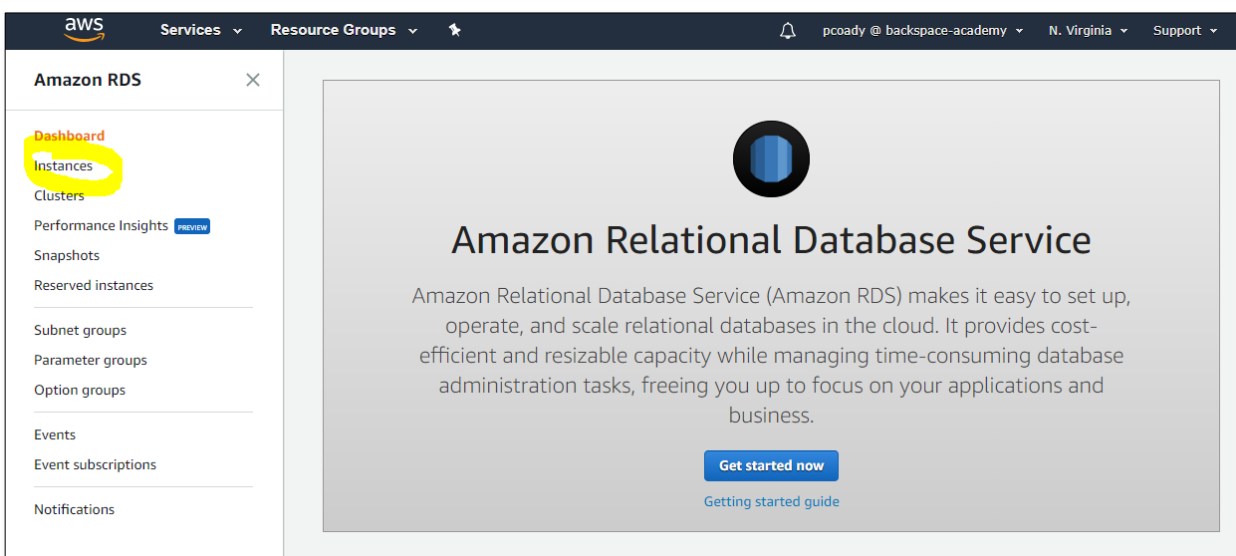
Creating a SQL Database with RDS

In this section, we will use the Relational Database Service to create a database. We will also connect in to the database.

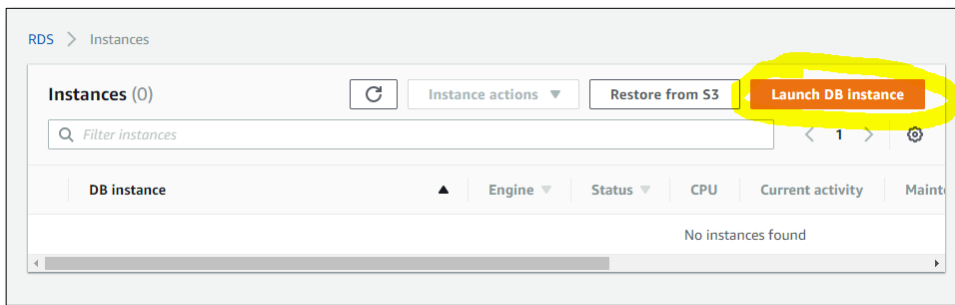
From the AWS console select “RDS” from the Database services.



Select “instances”



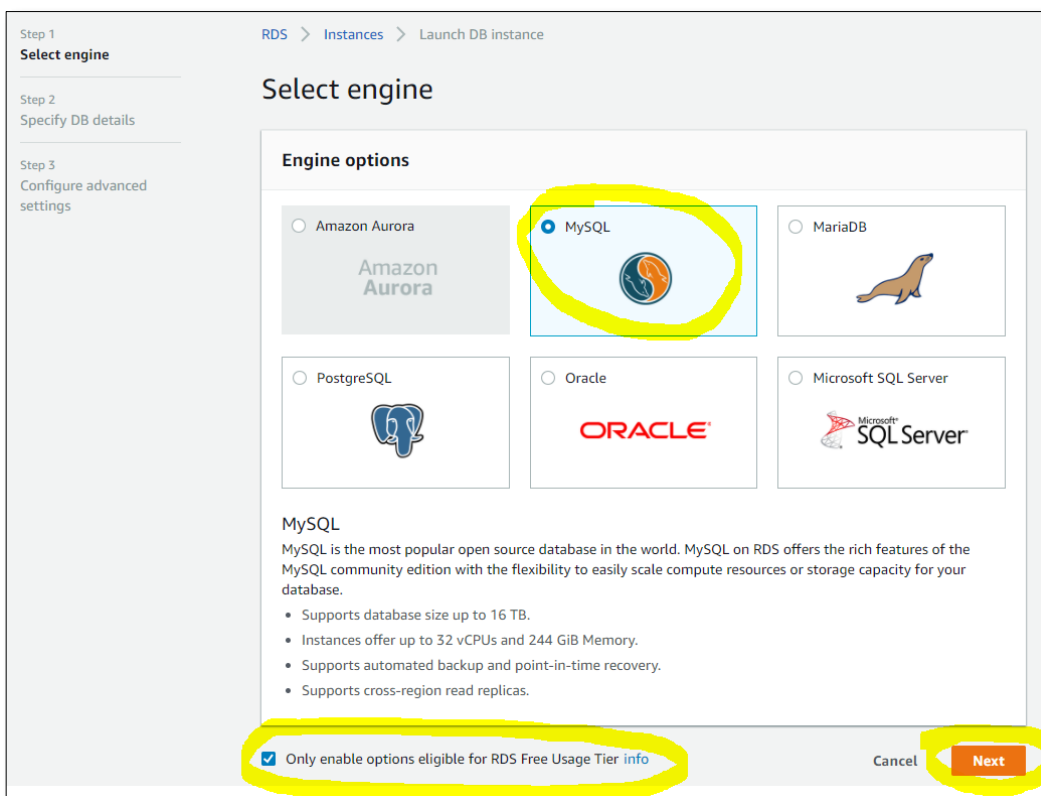
Select “Launch DB Instance”



Select "MySQL"

Select "Only enable options eligible for RDS Free Tier"

Click "Next"



Scroll down to "Settings"

Give your instance a name/identifier.

Fill in a master username and password

Click "Next"

Settings

DB instance identifier [info](#)
Specify a name that is unique for all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current region.

backspace-intro-aws

DB instance identifier is case insensitive, but stored as all lower-case, as in "mydbinstance".
Constraints:

- Must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens (1 to 15 for SQL Server).
- First character must be a letter.
- Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

Master username [info](#)
Specify an alphanumeric string that defines the login ID for the master user.

admin

Master Username must start with a letter. Must contain 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters.

Master password [info](#) **Confirm password** [info](#)

Master Password must be at least eight characters long, as in "mypassword". Can be any printable ASCII character except "/", " ", or "@".

Cancel Previous **Next**

Scroll down to “Database options”

Enter a database name.

Database options

Database name

test

Note: If no database name is specified then no initial MySQL database will be created on the DB Instance.

Database port
TCP/IP port the DB instance will use for application connections.

3306

DB parameter group [info](#)

default:mysql5.6

Option group [info](#)

default:mysql-5-6

☐ Copy tags to snapshots


IAM DB authentication [info](#)

☐ Enable IAM DB authentication
Manage your database user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

☒ Disable


Change “Backup Retention Period” to zero to disable automated backups.

Backup

 Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to detail [here](#).

Backup retention period info
Select the number of days that Amazon RDS should retain automatic backups of this DB instance.

0 days

 A backup retention period of zero days will disable automated backups for this DB Instance.

Backup window info

☐ Select window

☒ No preference

Scroll down and click “Launch DB Instance”

Maintenance

Auto minor version upgrade info


☒ Enable auto minor version upgrade
Enables automatic upgrades to new minor versions as they are released. The automatic upgrades occur during the maintenance window for the DB instance.

☐ Disable auto minor version upgrade

Maintenance window info
Select the period in which you want pending modifications or patches applied to the DB instance by Amazon RDS.

☐ Select window


☒ No preference

 Amazon RDS requires permissions to manage AWS resources on your behalf. By clicking Launch DB Instance, you grant permission for Amazon RDS to create a service-linked role in AWS IAM that contains the required permissions. [Learn more](#).

Cancel Previous **Launch DB instance**

Click “View DB Instance details”

RDS > Instances > Launch DB instance

 **Your DB instance is being created.**
Note: Your instance may take a few minutes to launch.

Connecting to your DB instance

Once Amazon RDS finishes provisioning your DB instance, you can use a SQL client application or utility to connect to the instance.
[Learn about connecting to your DB instance](#)

All DB instances **View DB instance details**

Your instance will show status “creating”.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console for the instance 'backspace-intro-aws'. The 'Summary' section displays the following details:

Engine	DB instance class	DB instance status	Pending maintenance
MySQL 5.6.39	db.t2.micro	creating	none

The 'DB instance status' is circled in yellow. Below the summary, the 'CloudWatch (17)' section shows monitoring options. At the bottom, there are two graphs: 'CPU Utilization (Percent)' and 'DB Connections (Count)', both showing a scale from 0.5 to 1.0.

Connecting to your RDS Instance using the MySQL WorkBench

To connect to your MySQL Database you will need to download and install the MySQL Workbench from <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/>

Check your instance has finished launching and status is “available”

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console for the instance 'backspace-intro-aws'. The 'Instances (1)' table displays the following details:

DB instance	Engine	Status	CPU	Current activity
backspace-intro-aws	MySQL	available		0 Connections

The 'Status' column shows 'available' with a green checkmark icon, which is circled in yellow. The left sidebar shows the 'Instances' link highlighted in yellow.

Select the instance
Copy the database server endpoint

Details		
Configurations	Security and network	Instance and IOPS
ARN arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:950302654420:db:backspace-intro-aws	Availability zone us-east-1e	Instance Class db.t2.micro
Engine MySQL 5.6.39	VPC vpc-72d25a0b	Storage Type General Purpose (SSD)
License Model General Public License	Subnet group default	Storage 20 GB
Created Time Mon Mar 12 01:08:19 GMT+1100 2018	Subnets subnet-227d386a subnet-c0a2279a subnet-4770eb4b subnet-d6455ab3 subnet-a7b38b9b subnet-a9e06d85	Availability and durability
DB Name test	Security groups rds-launch-wizard-4 (sg-8475f0f2) (active)	DB instance status available
Username admin	Publicly accessible Yes	Multi AZ No
Option Group default:mysql-5-6	Endpoint backspace-intro-aws.cnv9gzwmqrrv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Automated backups Disabled
Parameter group default.mysql5.6 (in-sync)		Latest restore time N/A
Copy tags to snapshots No		

Open the MySQL Workbench application click to add a new connection



Give the connection a name.

The Hostname will be the RDS server endpoint with the ":3306" removed from the end.

The port will be 3306.

The Username will be the master username we created in RDS (i.e. admin)

Click OK

Setup New Connection

Connection Name: Backspace Test

Connection Method: Standard (TCP/IP)

Parameters | SSL | Advanced

Hostname: gzwmqrvv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com Port: 3306

Username: admin

Password: Store in Vault ... Clear

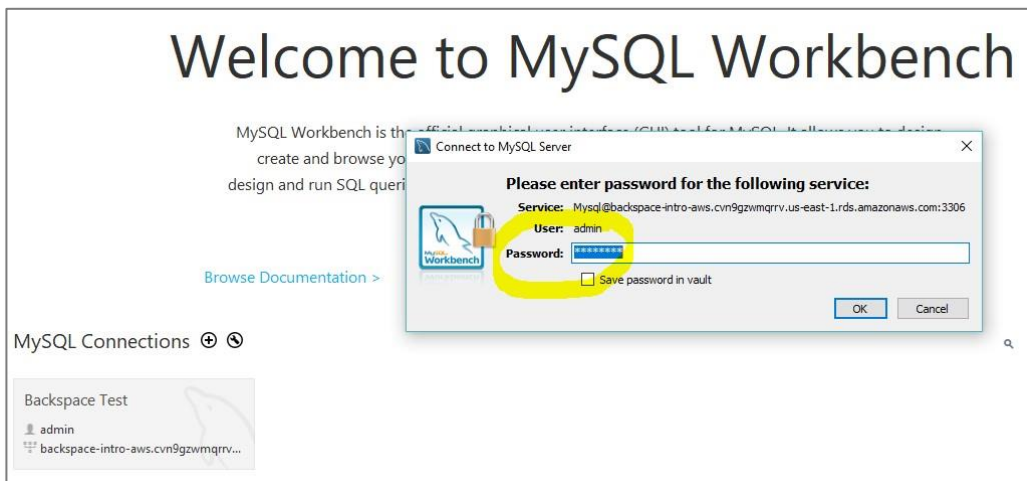
Default Schema:

Test Connection Cancel OK

Click on the Connection

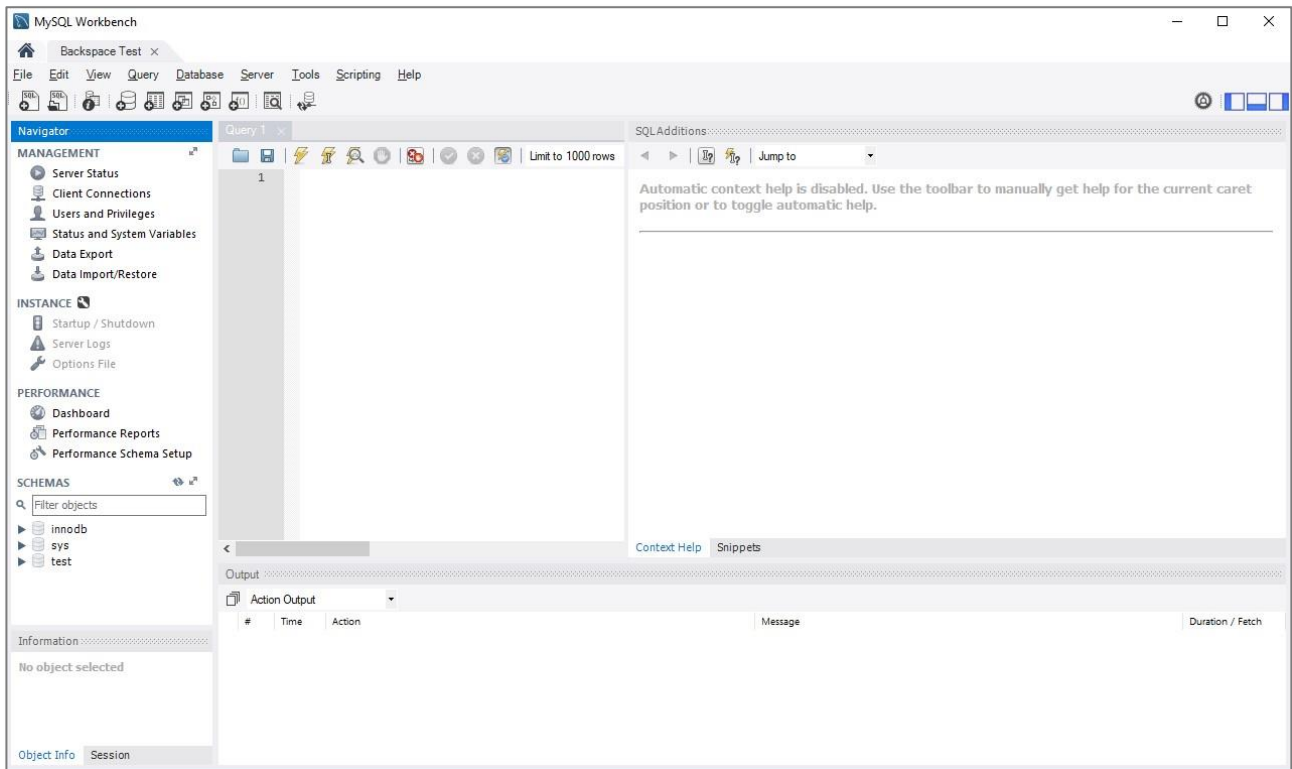


Enter the password you created in RDS for your master username

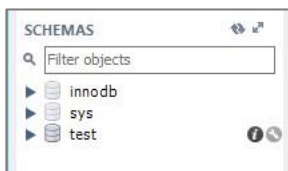


You will soon be connected to your database server.

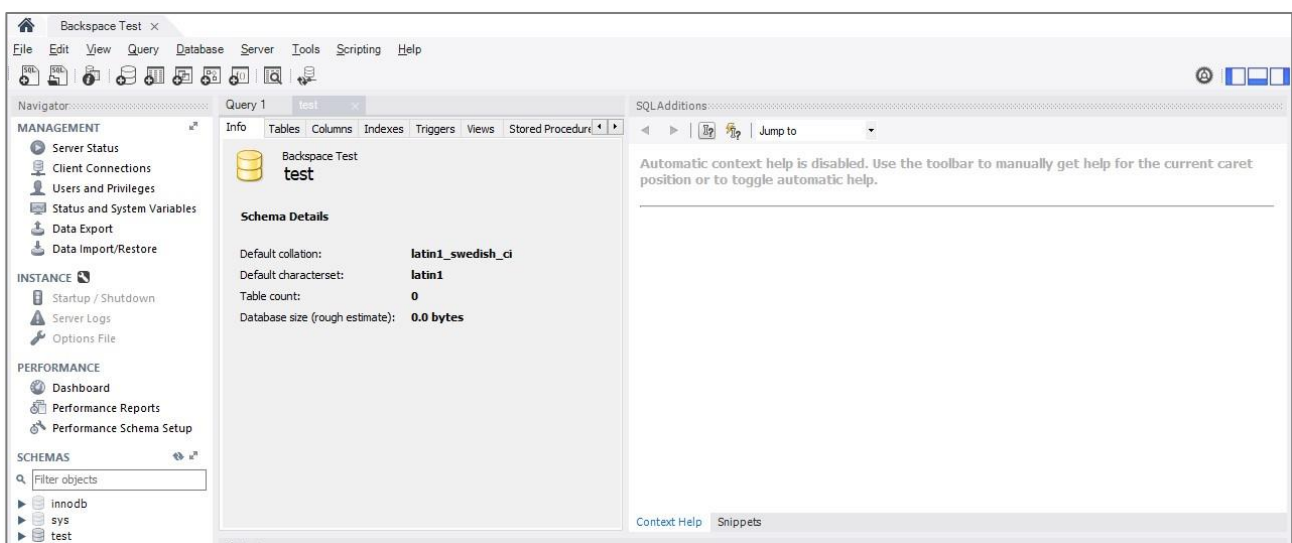
If have any problems connecting go to [Troubleshooting Connection Issues](#) below.



Hover over the “test” database under “SCHEMAS” and click the information icon to get information about the database that was created by us in RDS.



You then get an information screen for the database.



Troubleshooting Connection Issues

If you are getting connection errors then check the following:

Security Group Inbound Rules

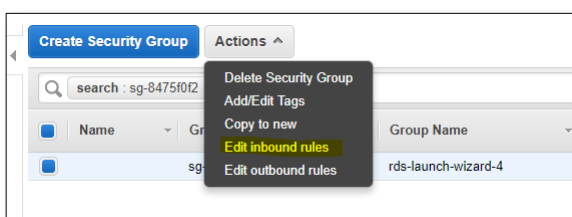
The security group should have an inbound rule for your IP address. If you are using a dynamic IP address or you are connecting from different networks then this will need to be changed to “anywhere” for the lab. Please note this is not recommended in a real situation. In a real situation you would access the database from a server or secure connection.

Scroll down to the details section of the instance.

Click on the security group

Details		
Configurations	Security and network	Instance and IOPS
ARN arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:950302654420:db:backspace-intro-aws	Availability zone us-east-1e	Instance Class db.t2.micro
Engine MySQL 5.6.39	VPC vpc-72d25a0b	Storage Type General Purpose (SSD)
License Model General Public License	Subnet group default	Storage 20 GB
Created Time Mon Mar 12 01:08:19 GMT+1100 2018	Subnets subnet-227d386a subnet-c0a2279a subnet-4770eb4b subnet-d6455ab3 subnet-a7b38b9b subnet-a9e06d85	Availability and durability
DB Name test	Security groups rds-launch-wizard-4 (sg-8475f0f2) (active)	DB instance status available
Username admin	Publicly accessible Yes	Multi AZ No
Option Group default:mysql-5-6	Endpoint backspace-intro-aws.cvsn9gzwmmrrv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Automated backups Disabled
Parameter group default.mysql5.6 (in-sync)		Latest restore time N/A
Copy tags to snapshots No		

Select “Actions” – “Edit inbound rules”



Change the source to “Anywhere”

Edit inbound rules

Type <i>i</i>	Protocol <i>i</i>	Port Range <i>i</i>	Source <i>i</i>	Description
Custom TCP f	TCP	3306	<div> <div>Custom</div> <div>Custom</div> <div>Anywhere</div> <div>My IP</div> </div>	CIDR, IP or Security Group e.g. SSH

Add Rule

NOTE: Any edits made on existing rules will result in the edited rule being deleted and a new rule created with the new details. This will cause the rule to be dropped for a very brief period of time until the new rule can be created.

Database Username and Password

The username and password must be the one created when the RDS instance was created.

Settings

DB Instance Identifier*

backspace-intro-aws

Master Username*

admin

Master Password*

.....

Confirm Password*

.....

your AWS account in the current region. DB instance identifier is case insensitive, but stored as all lower-case, as in "mydbinstance". [Learn More](#).

* Required

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next Step](#)

Hostname

The hostname will be the RDS Instance Connection Endpoint without :3306 on the end.

Connecting to your RDS Instance using the Command Line

To connect to your MySQL Database using the command line you will need to download and install the MySQL Shell from <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/shell/> Download and Unzip the file. (Mac users download the TAR file and double click to extract)

Go to the bin folder and run mysqlsh.exe

This will open the MySQL Shell

```

F:\Backspace Technology\Backspace Academy\Courses\2017\AWS Associate\09 - RDS\mysql-shell-1.0.10-...
MySQL Shell 1.0.10
Copyright (c) 2016, 2017, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type '\help' or '? for help; '\quit' to exit.

Currently in JavaScript mode. Use \sql to switch to SQL mode and execute queries.
mysql-js>

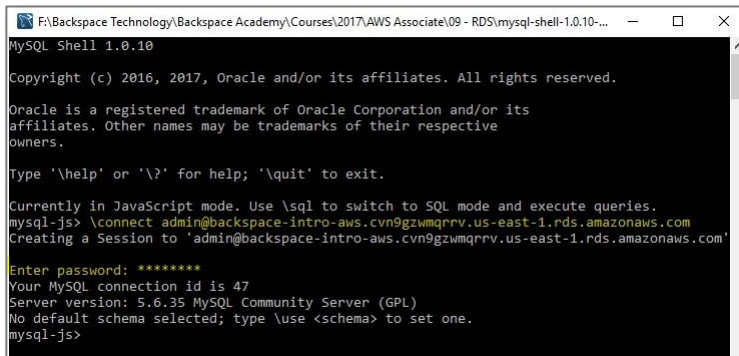
```

Connect your database using the following command (if the username is admin):

```
\connect admin@your-connection-hostname-goes-here
```

Enter your password when requested.

After a while you will be connected to your RDS instance.



```
MySQL Shell 1.0.10
Copyright (c) 2016, 2017, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type '\help' or '? for help; '\quit' to exit.

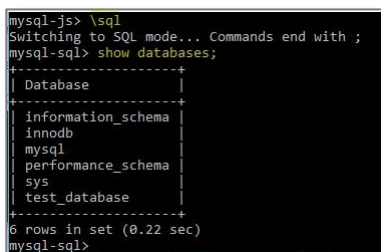
Currently in JavaScript mode. Use \sql to switch to SQL mode and execute queries.
mysql-js> \connect admin@backspace-intro-aws.cvn9gzvmqrrv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
Creating a Session to 'admin@backspace-intro-aws.cvn9gzvmqrrv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com'
Enter password: *****
Your MySQL connection id is 47
Server version: 5.6.35 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
No default schema selected; type \use <schema> to set one.
mysql-js>
```

Enter SQL mode with the following command:

```
\sql
```

Enter the SQL command to list databases (don't forget the ';' on the end):

```
show databases;
```



```
mysql-js> \sql
Switching to SQL mode... Commands end with ;
mysql-sql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| innodb |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
| test_database |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.22 sec)
mysql-sql>
```

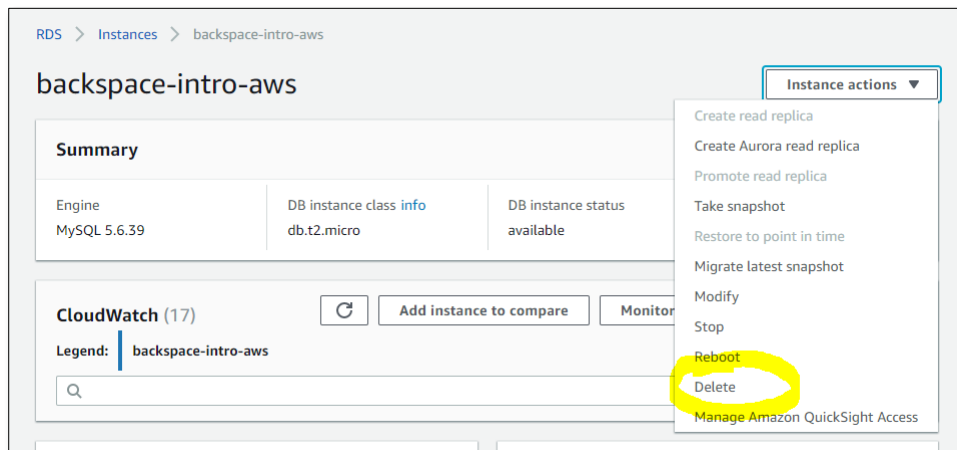
Type \quit to leave the command line

Clean Up

To avoid incurring charges from AWS we will terminate the instance.

Go back to the RDS console.

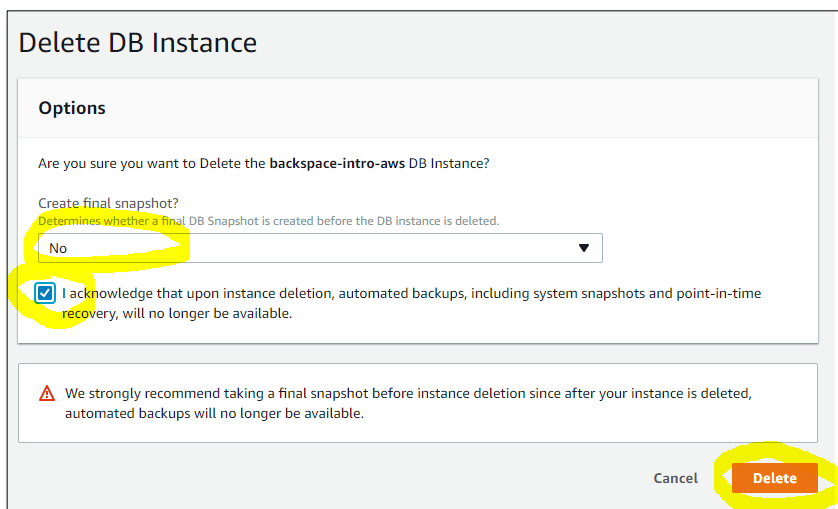
Click "Instance Actions", "Delete" to terminate the instance



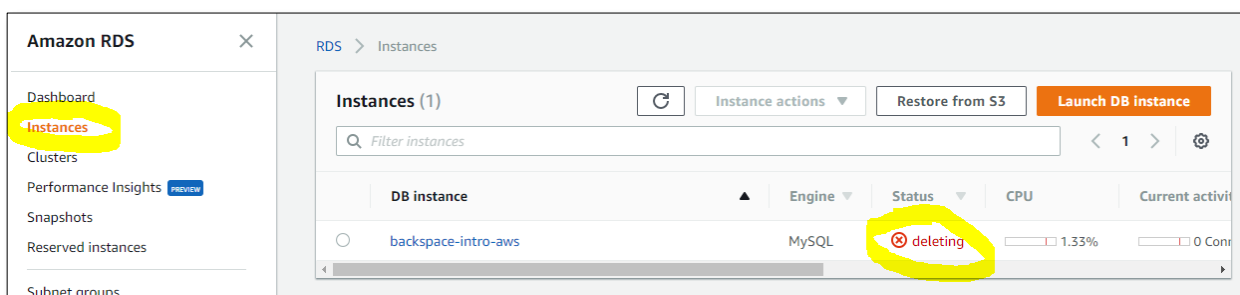
Select "No" for "Create final snapshot"

Check "I acknowledge that upon instance deletion, automated backups, including system snapshots and point-in-time recovery, will no longer be available."

Click "Delete"



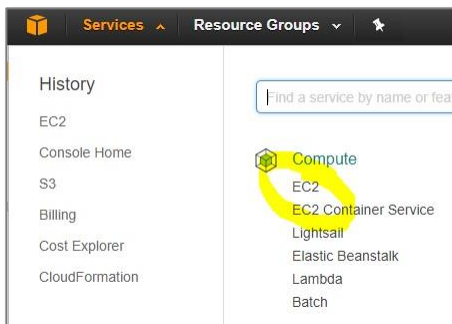
Your instance will now show status "deleting".



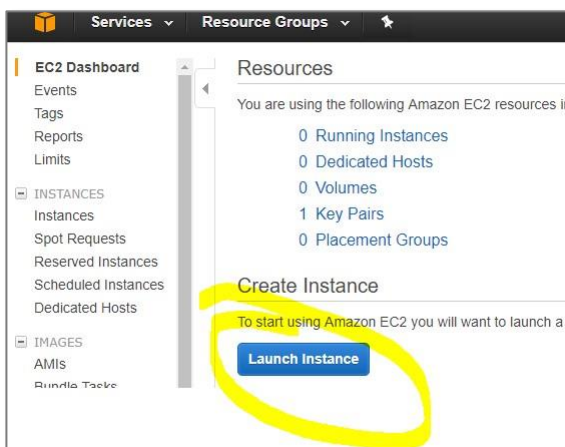
Creating a Web Server with EC2

In this section, we will launch a publicly accessible WordPress application on Amazon EC2.

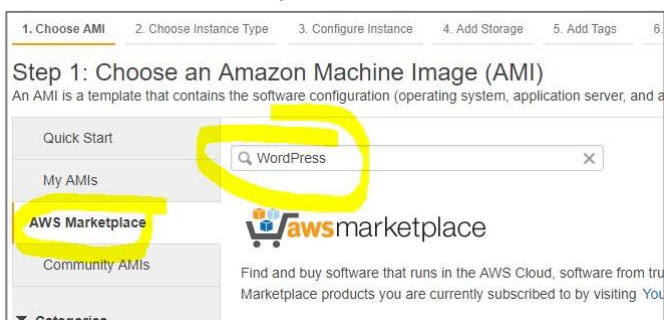
From the AWS console select “EC2” from the Compute services.



Select “Launch Instance”



Select the “AWS Marketplace” and search for WordPress



Select the Bitnami AMI

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Quick Start
My AMIs
AWS Marketplace
Community AMIs
Categories
All Categories

WordPress powered by Bitnami

★★★★★ (18) | 4.8-0 on Ubuntu 14.04
[Previous versions](#) | Sold by [Bitnami](#)

\$0.00/hr for software + AWS usage fees

Linux/Unix, Ubuntu 14.04 | 64-bit Amazon Machine Image (AMI) | Updated: 7/26/17

Bitnami WordPress is a pre-configured, ready to run image for running WordPress on Amazon EC2. WordPress is one of the world's most popular web publishing platforms for building ...

[More info](#)

Select

Scroll to the bottom of the page and click “Continue”

R4 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.266	\$0.266/hr
R4 Double Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.532	\$0.532/hr
R4 Quadruple Extra Large	\$0.00	\$1.064	\$1.064/hr
R4 Eight Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.128	\$2.128/hr
R4 16 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$4.256	\$4.256/hr
High I/O Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.312	\$0.312/hr
High I/O Double Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.624	\$0.624/hr
High I/O Quadruple Extra Large	\$0.00	\$1.248	\$1.248/hr
High I/O Eight Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.496	\$2.496/hr
High I/O Sixteen Extra Large	\$0.00	\$4.992	\$4.992/hr
High I/O Large	\$0.00	\$0.156	\$0.156/hr

EBS General Purpose (SSD) volumes
\$0.10 per GB-month of provisioned storage

You will not be charged until you launch this instance.

[Cancel](#)
[Continue](#)

Choose the t2 Micro instance.

Click “Next: Configure Instance Details”

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

Note: The vendor recommends using a m3.medium instance (or larger) for the best experience with this product.

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#)
[Previous](#)
[Review and Launch](#)
[Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

Select enable for “Auto-assign Public IP”

Click “Review and Launch”

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances ⓘ [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#) ⓘ

Purchasing option ⓘ ☐ Request Spot instances

Network ⓘ [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet ⓘ [Create new subnet](#)

Auto-assign Public IP ⓘ

IAM role ⓘ [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior ⓘ

Enable termination protection ⓘ ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring ⓘ ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

Click “Launch

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.


⚠ Improve your instances' security. Your security group, WordPress powered by Bitnami-4-8-0 on Ubuntu 14-04-AutogenByAWSMP-, is open to the world.

Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.


You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers.

[Edit security groups](#)

▼ **AMI Details** [Edit AMI](#)

 **WordPress powered by Bitnami**

<https://bitnami.com>

 Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

Select “Proceed without a key pair”

Select “I acknowledge that I will not be able to connect to this instance unless I already know the password built into this AMI.”

Click “Launch Instances”

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Proceed without a key pair


☒ I acknowledge that I will not be able to connect to this instance unless I already know the password built into this AMI.

Cancel

Launch Instances

Wait for launch to initiate

Launch Status



Initiating Instance Launches

Please do not close your browser while this is loading

Creating security groups... Successful

Authorizing inbound rules... Successful

Subscribing to Product...

When the launch process has started scroll to the bottom of the page and click “View Instances”

View Instances

[Privacy Policy](#)
[Terms of Use](#)

After a few minutes, the status of the instance will change to running.

EC2 Dashboard

Launch Instance

Connect

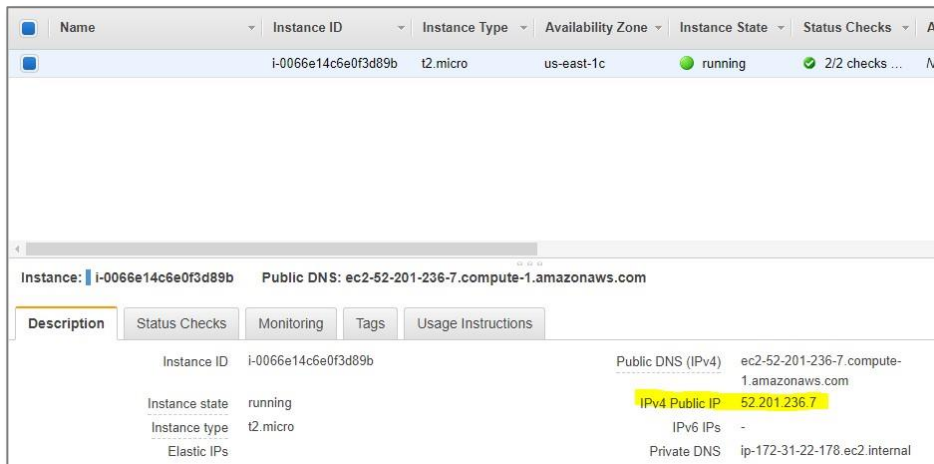
Actions

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

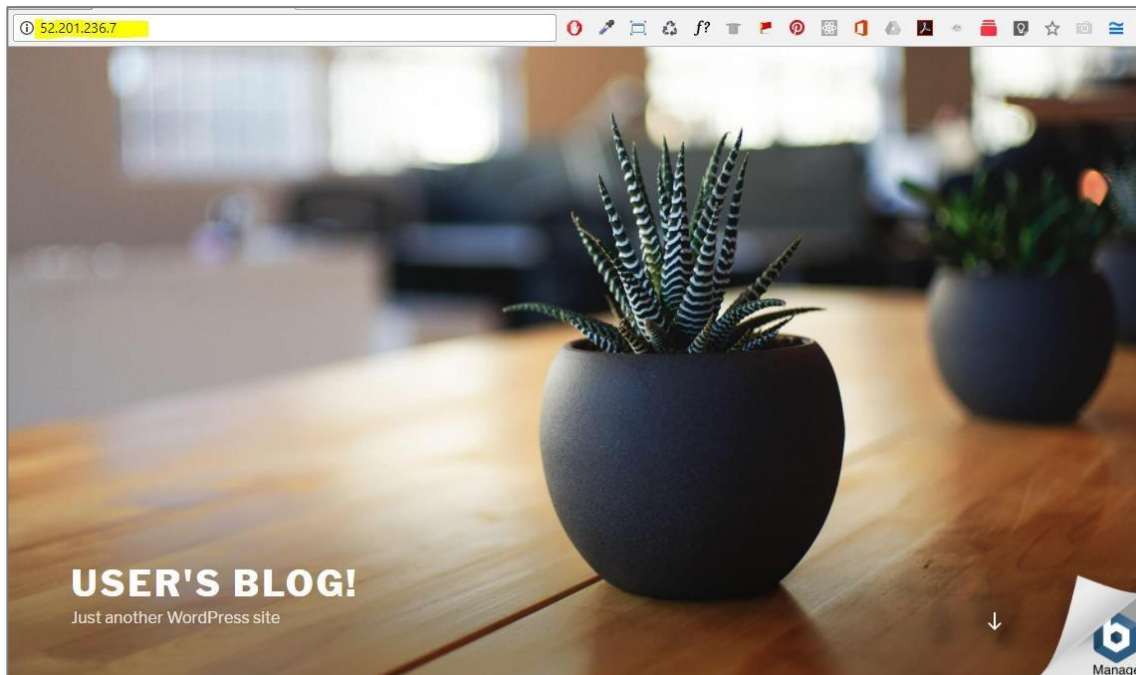
Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
	i-0066e14c6e0f3d89b	t2.micro	us-east-1c	running	2/2 checks ...

Viewing your web server

Copy the public IP address of your web server.

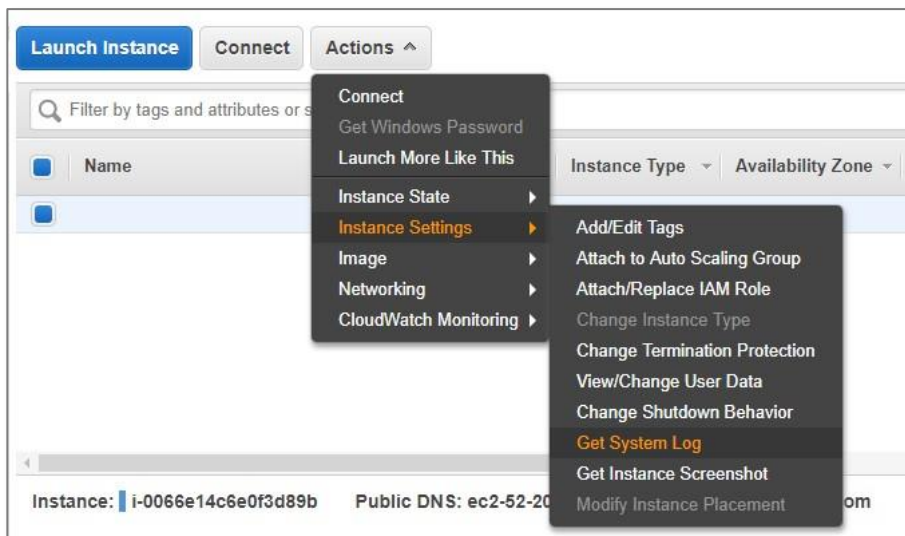


Navigate to the IP address in your browser.

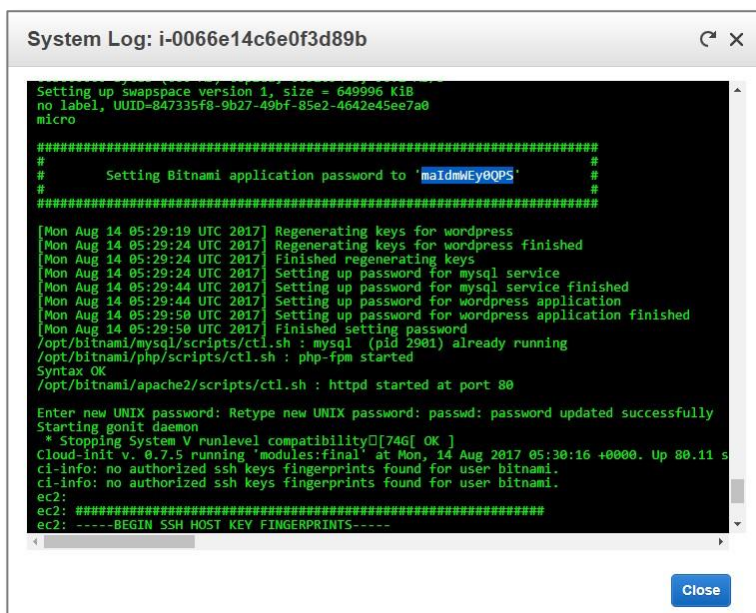


Finding the Username and Password for your WordPress application

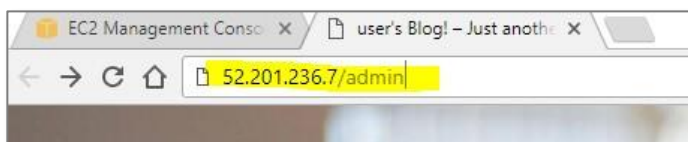
Go back to the EC2 console and select "Instance Settings", "Get System Log".



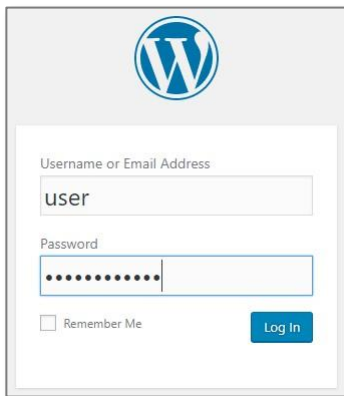
Scroll down until you find the log entry for the application password and copy it.



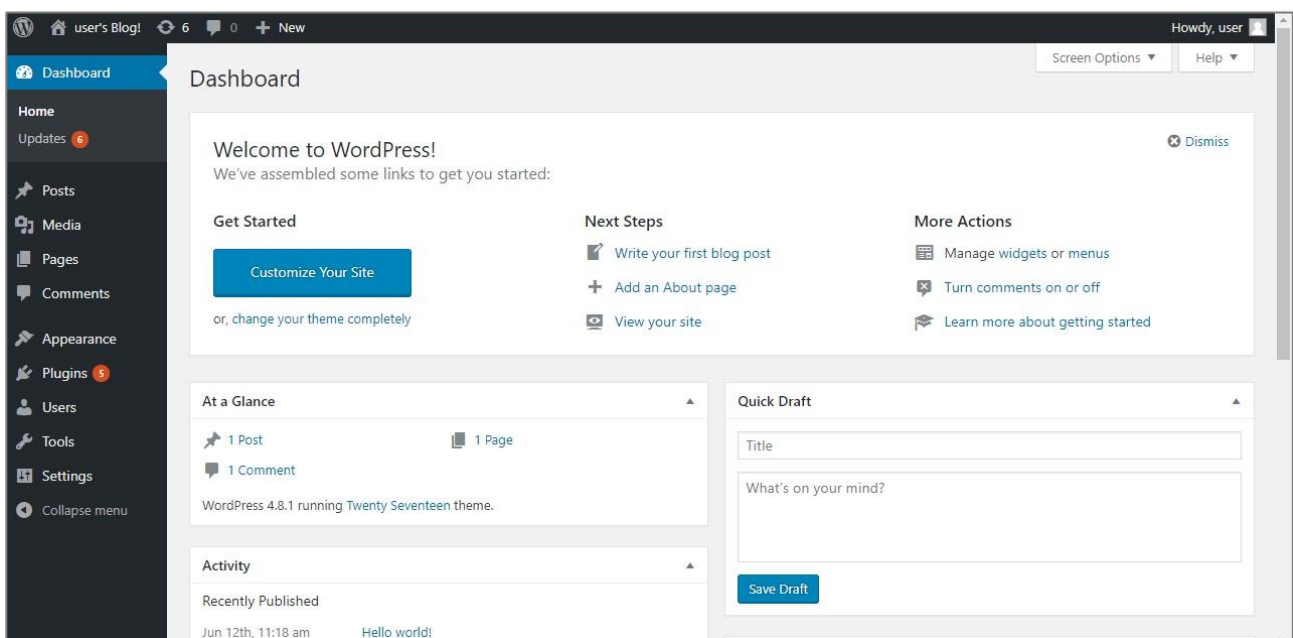
Go to the admin subdirectory of your website in your browser



Enter Username "user" and paste in the password

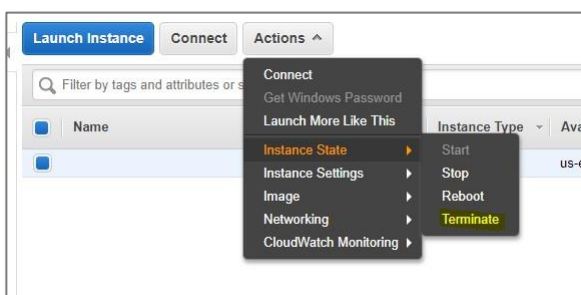


You will now be in the admin section of your WordPress application

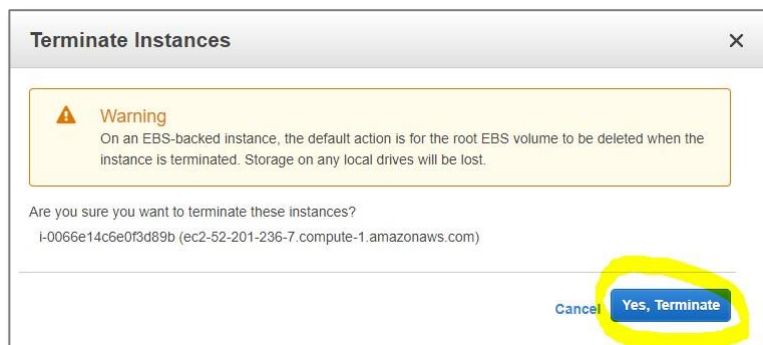


Clean up

Select “Actions”, “Instance State”, “Terminate”.



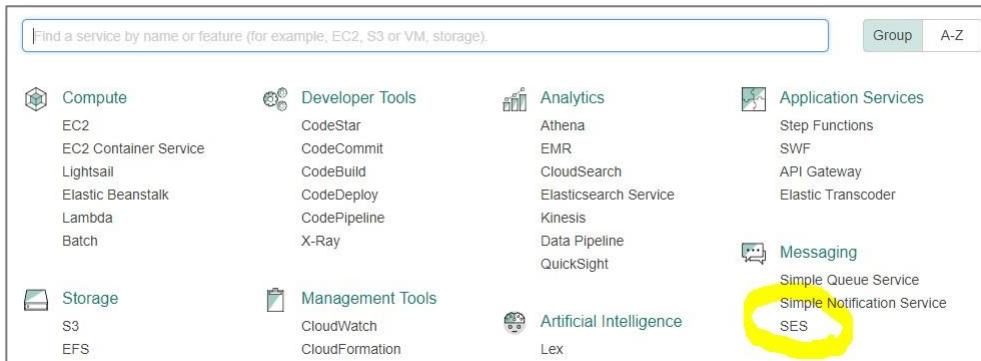
Make sure you terminate the instance so that you are not billed for it any more.



Sending emails with Amazon SES

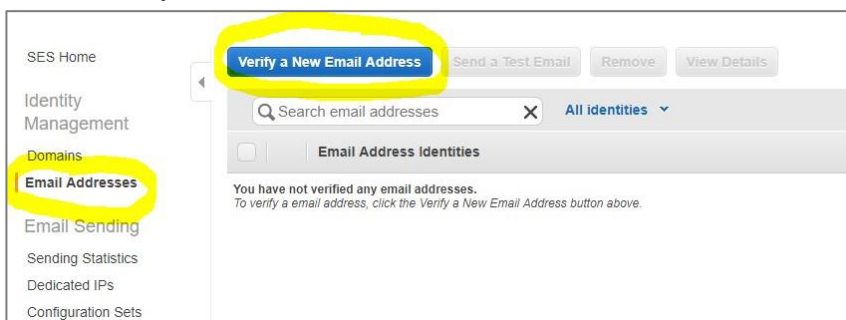
In this section, we will use the Simple Email Service to send an email.

From the AWS console select “SES” from the Messaging services.

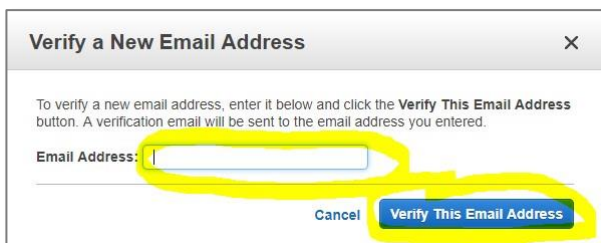


Click on “Email addresses”

Click on “Verify a New Email Address”



Enter your email address and click “Verify this Email Address”



When you receive your verification email click on the supplied link.

You will then receive a success page

Congratulations!

You have successfully verified an email address. You can now start sending email from this address.

For new Amazon SES users—If you have not yet applied for a sending limit increase, then you are still in the [sandbox environment](#), and you can only send email to addresses that have been verified. To verify a new email address or domain, see the **Identity Management** section of the [Amazon SES console](#).

For new Amazon Pinpoint users—If you have not yet applied for a sending limit increase, then you are still in the [sandbox environment](#), and you can only send email to addresses that have been verified. To verify a new email address or domain, see the **Settings > Channels** page on the [Amazon Pinpoint console](#).

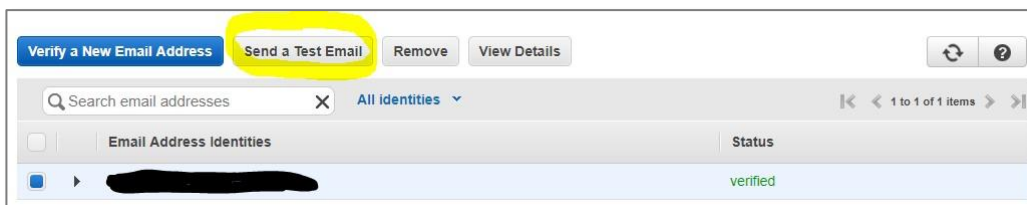
If you have already been approved for a sending limit increase, then you can start sending email to non-verified addresses.

Thank you for using Amazon Web Services!

Go back to the SES console page and refresh the information to see the email has been verified



Click on the email address and select “Send a test email”



Enter the same email address for from and to.

Fill out the email information and click “Send test email”

A screenshot of the 'Send Test Email' dialog box. It contains fields for 'From:', 'To:', 'Subject:', and 'Body:'. The 'From:' and 'To:' fields are redacted. The 'Subject:' field contains 'This is an SES test'. The 'Body:' field contains 'This is an SES test'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Send Test Email' buttons. The 'Send Test Email' button is highlighted with a yellow circle. A note at the bottom left says '* Required'.

Check your email to see if it worked.

Requesting full access to SES

New accounts only have sandbox access but this can be changed by applying to AWS.

Click on “Sending Statistic”

Click on “Request a Sending Limit Increase”

