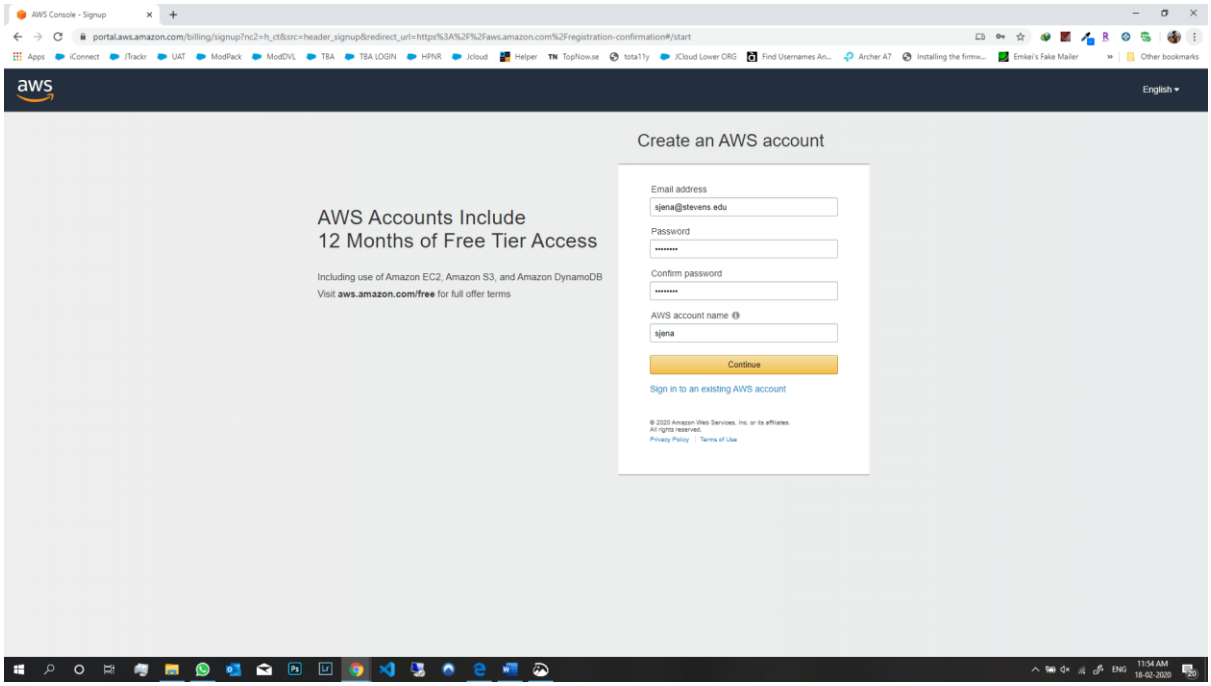
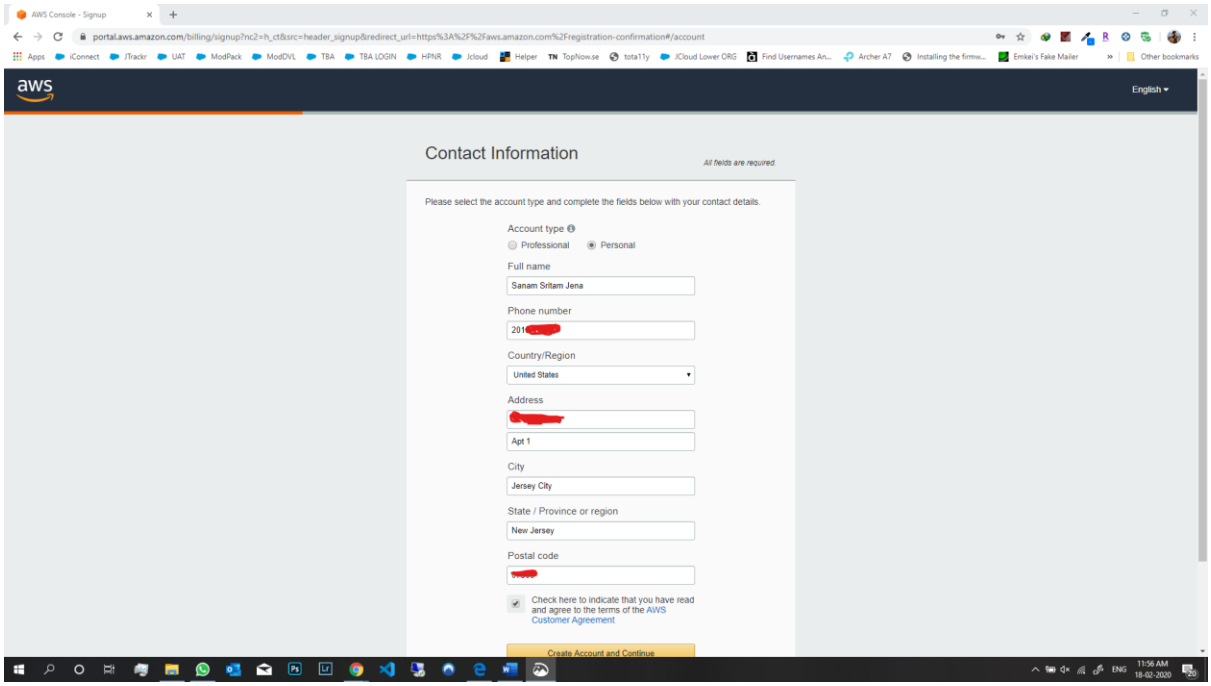
Steps to create an Account in AWS

1. Provide Primary Account Details

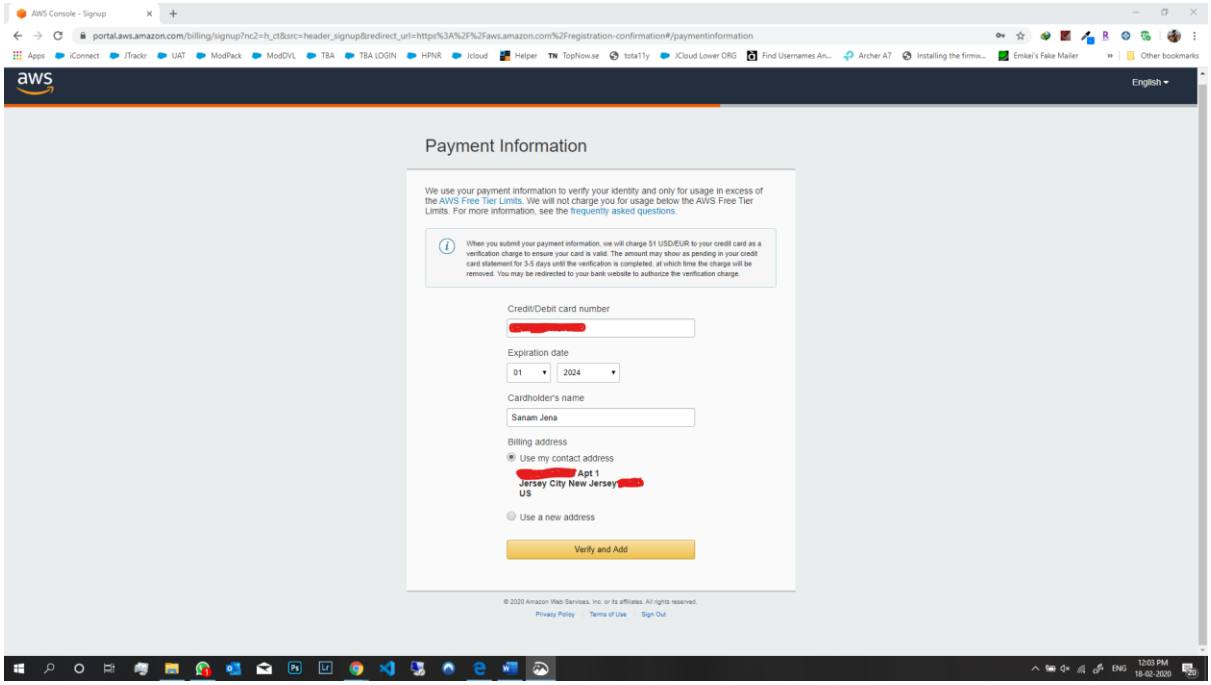
https://portal.aws.amazon.com/billing/signup?nc2=h_ct&src=header_signup&redirect_url=https%3A%2F%2Faws.amazon.com%2Fregistration-confirmation#/start



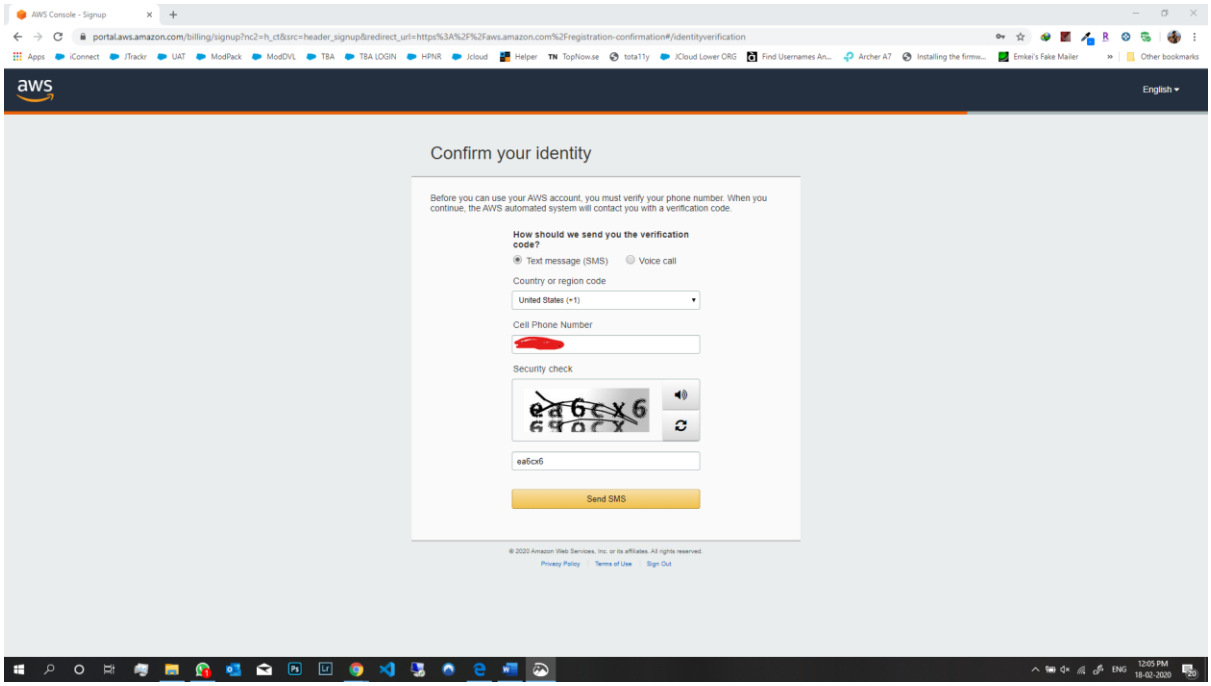
2. Provide personal details (make sure to select personal in account type)



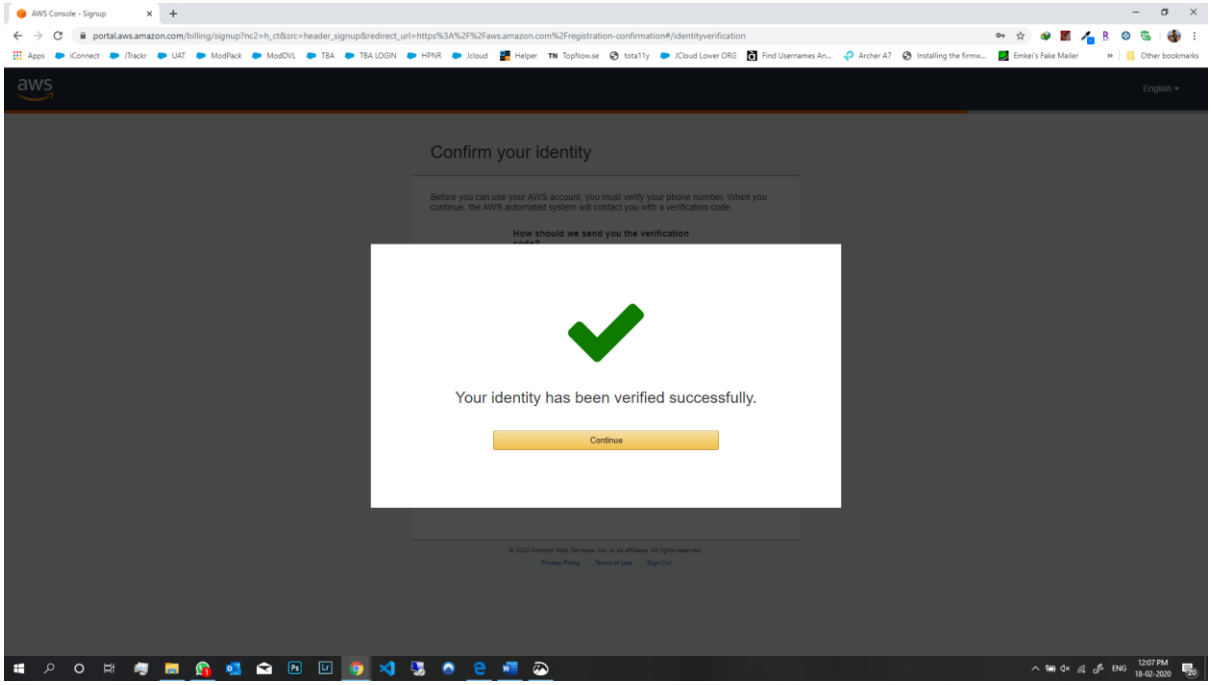
3. Provide Credit Card Details



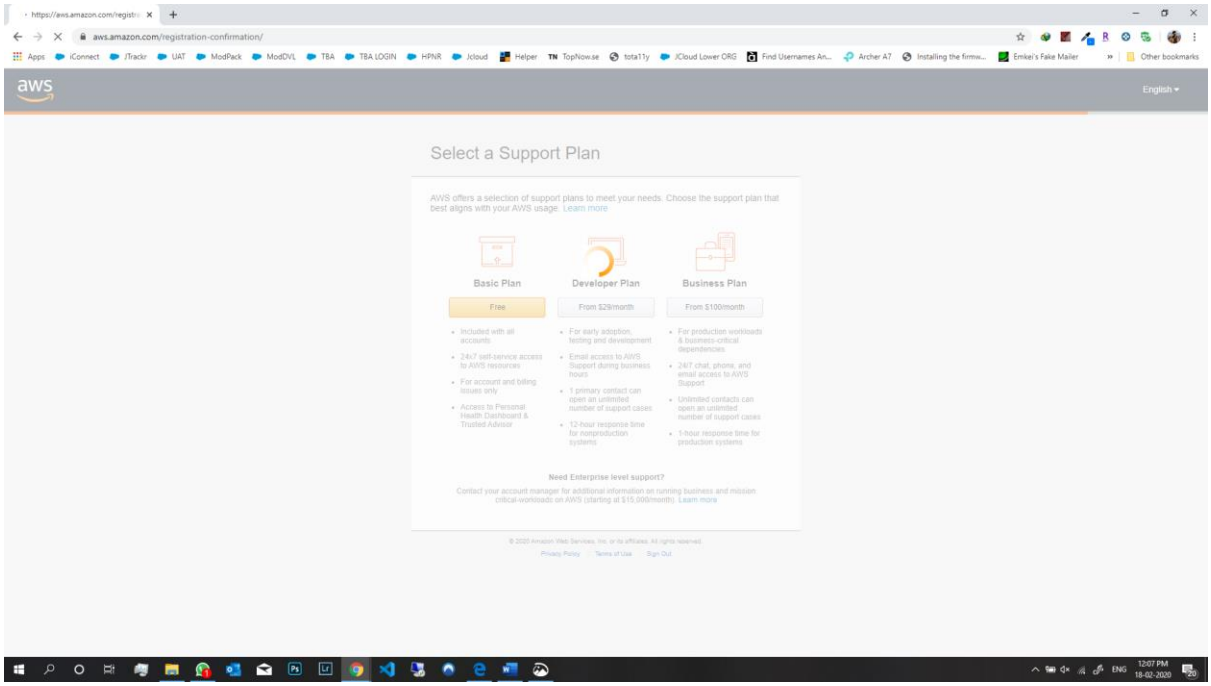
4. Provide your mobile number for verification



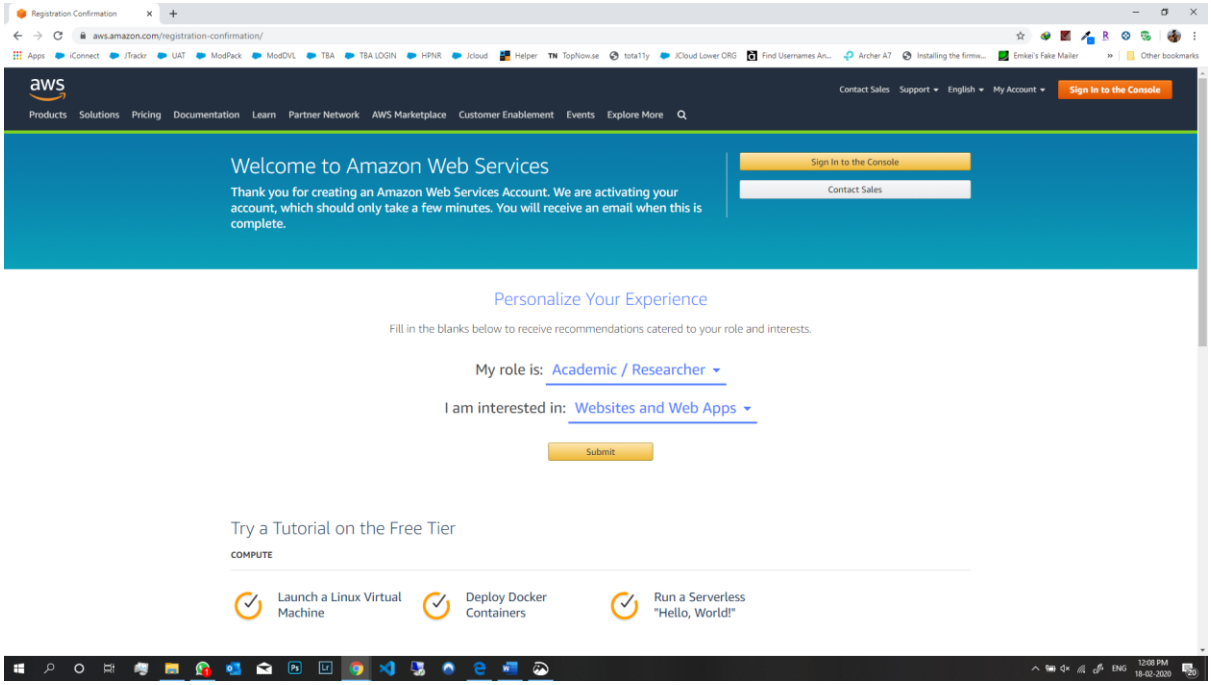
5. Complete Mobile number verification



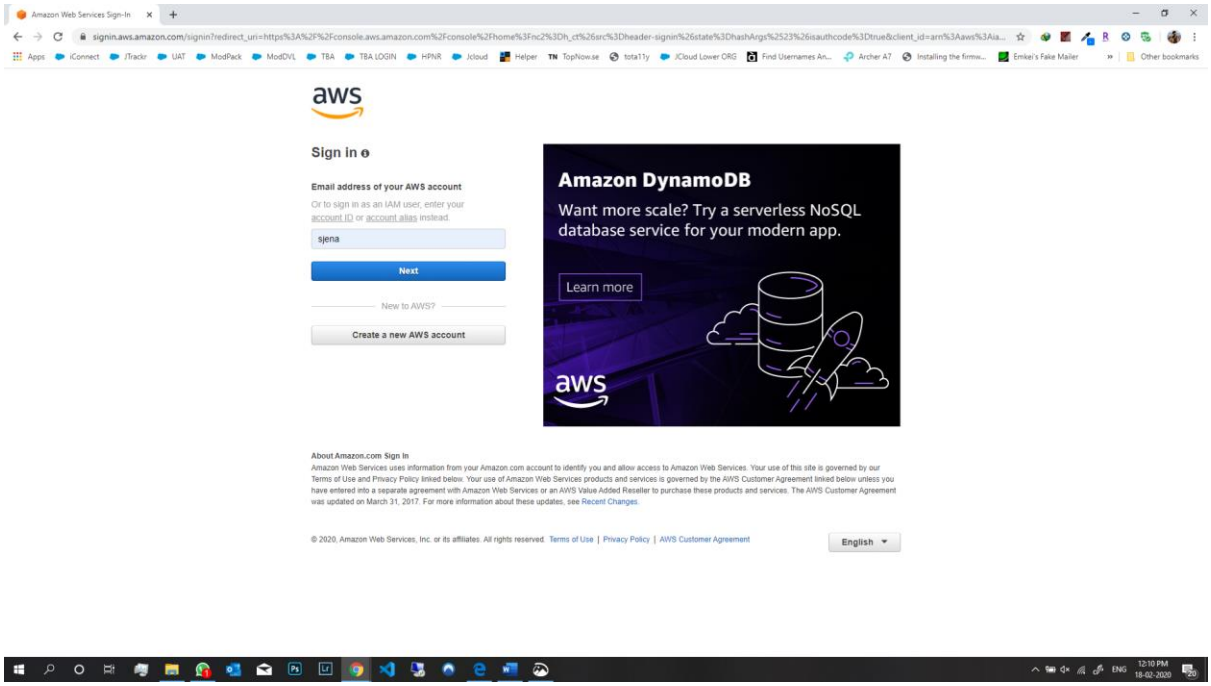
6. Choose plan as Basic



7. Fill in your role and your field of interest

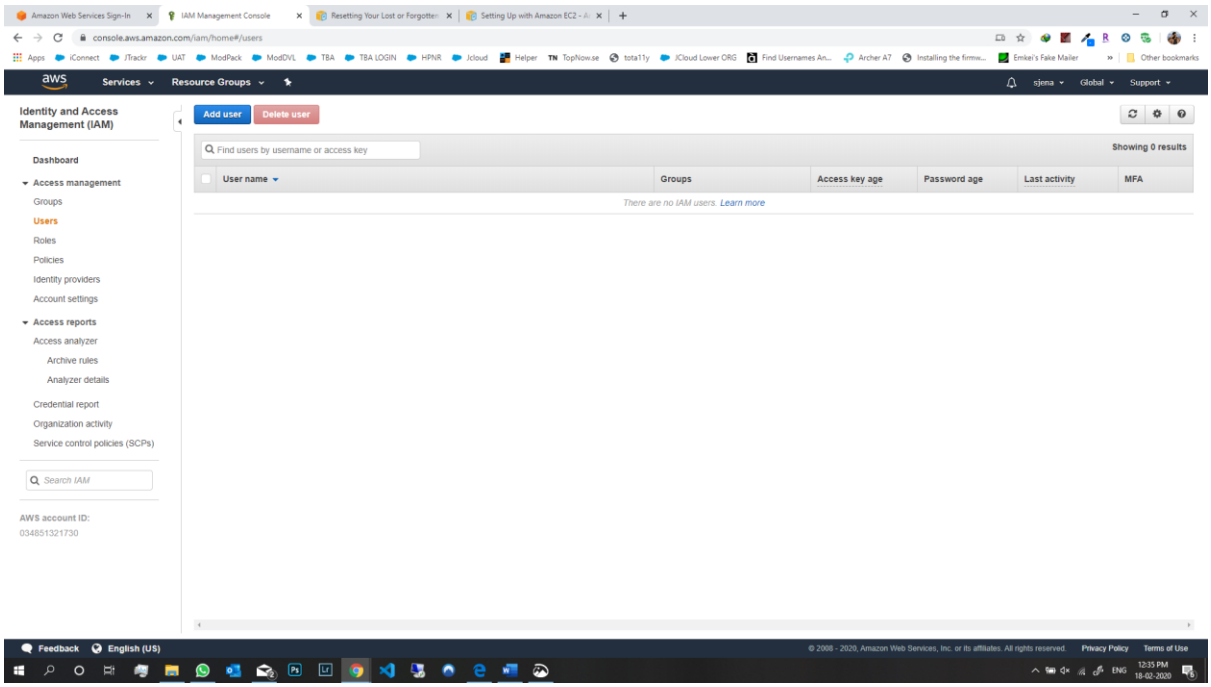


8. Sign into console

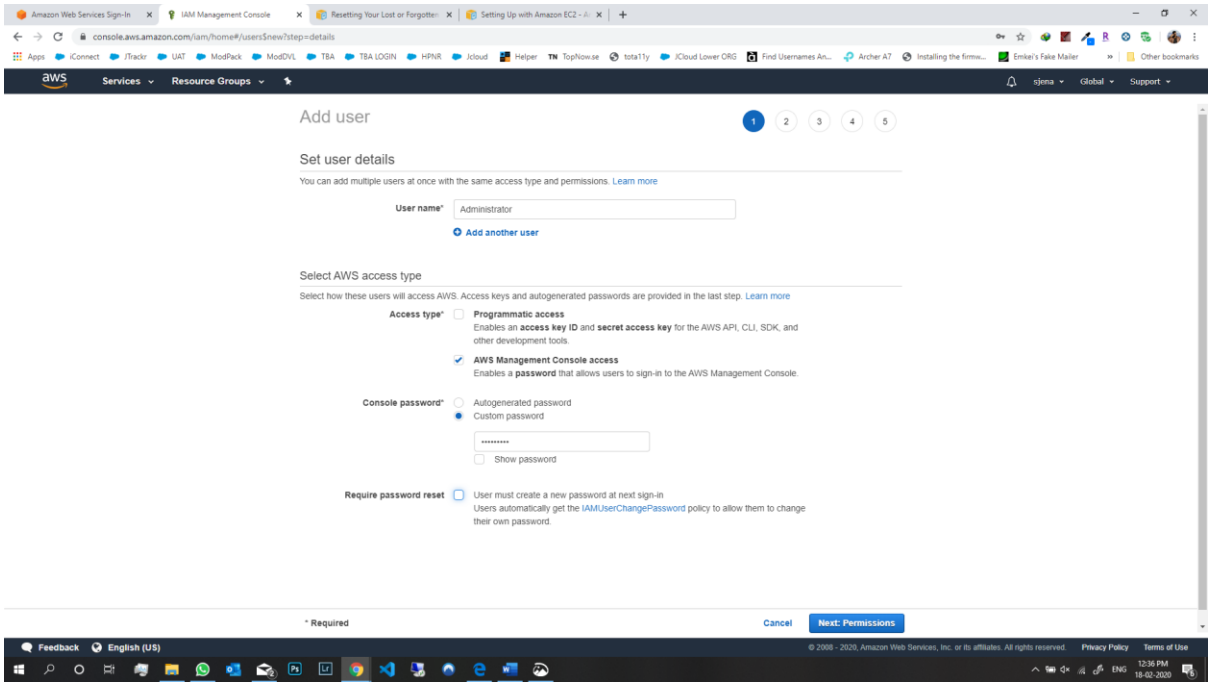


9. Create IAM user

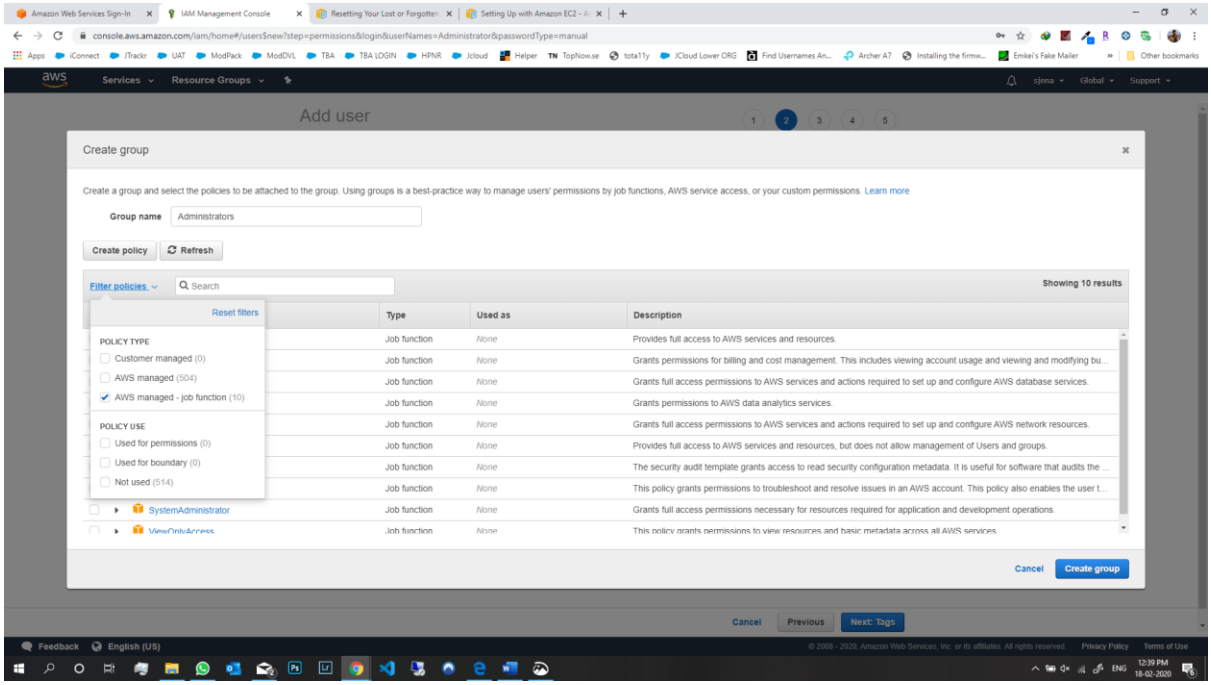
https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home#/users



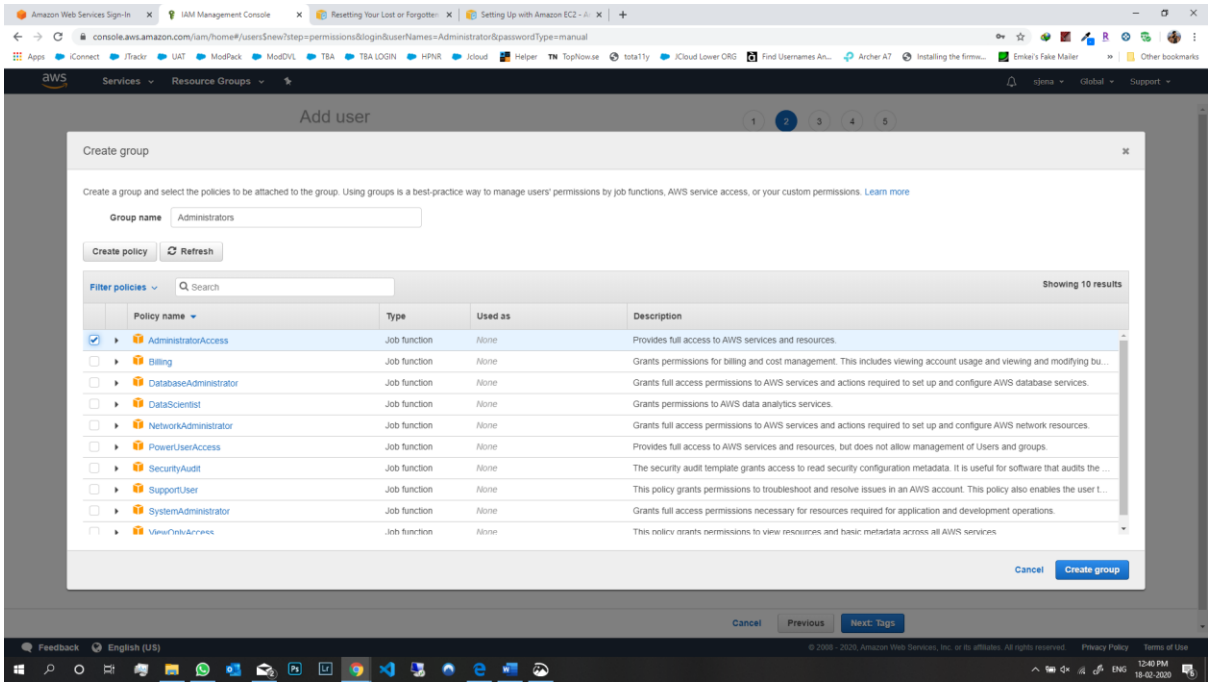
10. Fill in the details for the user



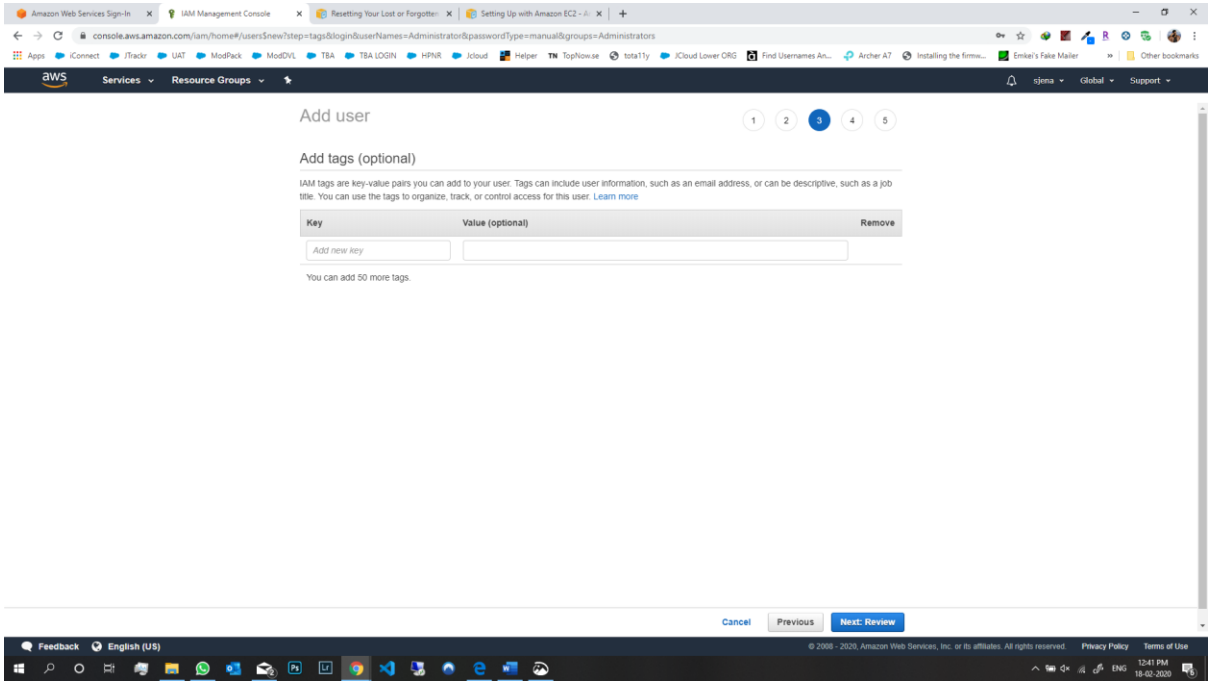
11. Choose Filter policies



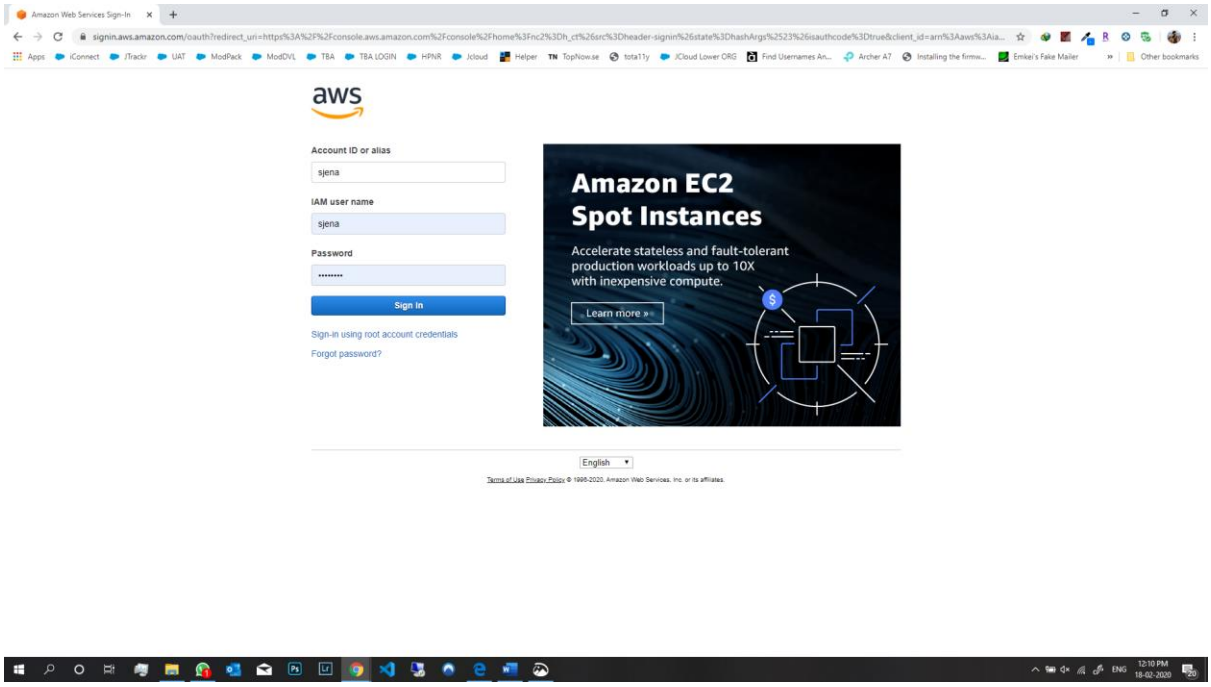
12. Choose Administrator access



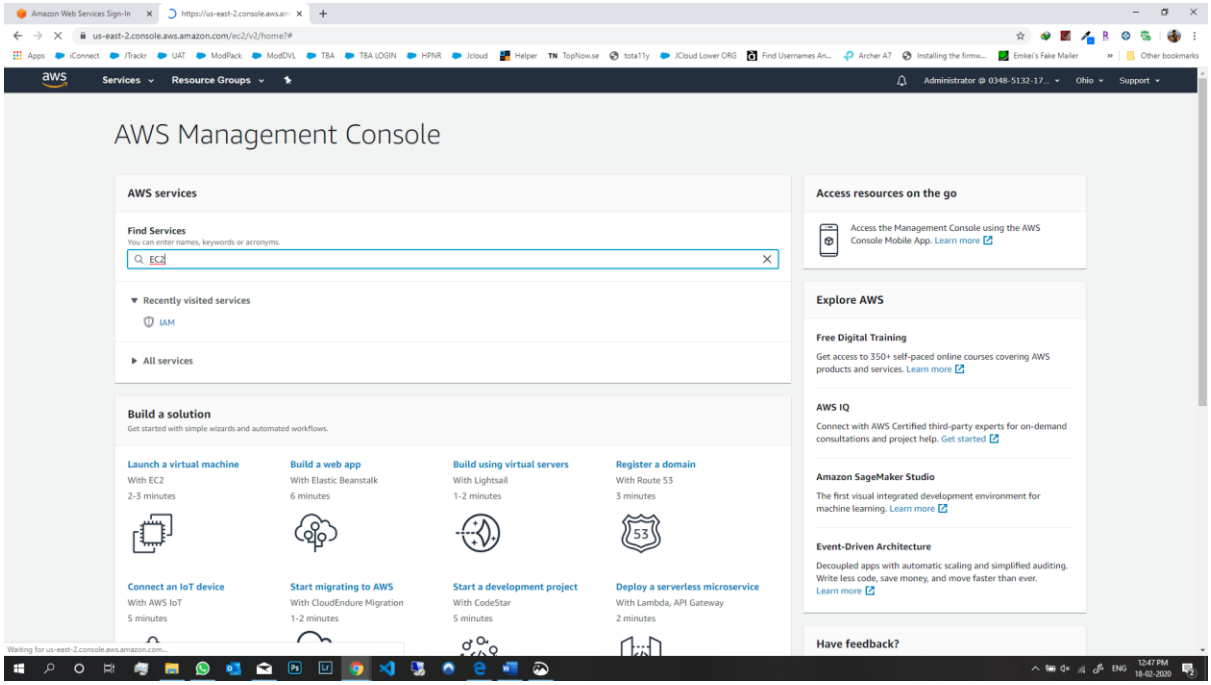
13. Adding Next Tag is optional



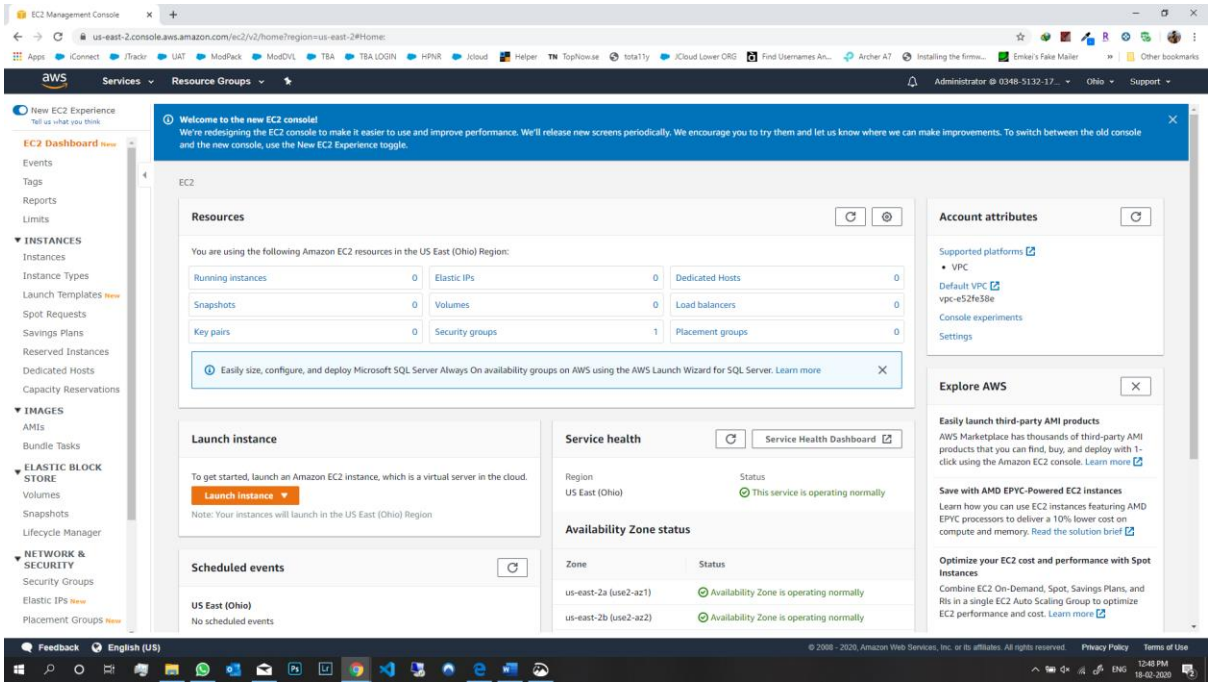
14. Put your console url after user creation and key in your details in order to login



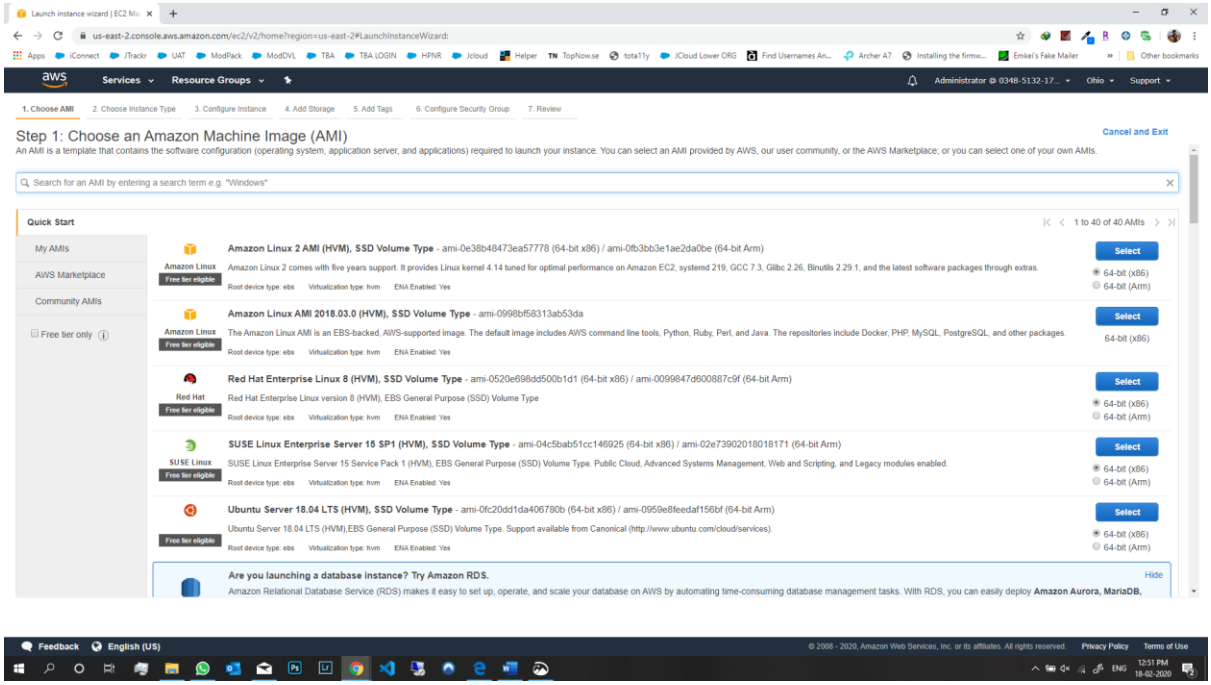
15. Select EC2 Instance



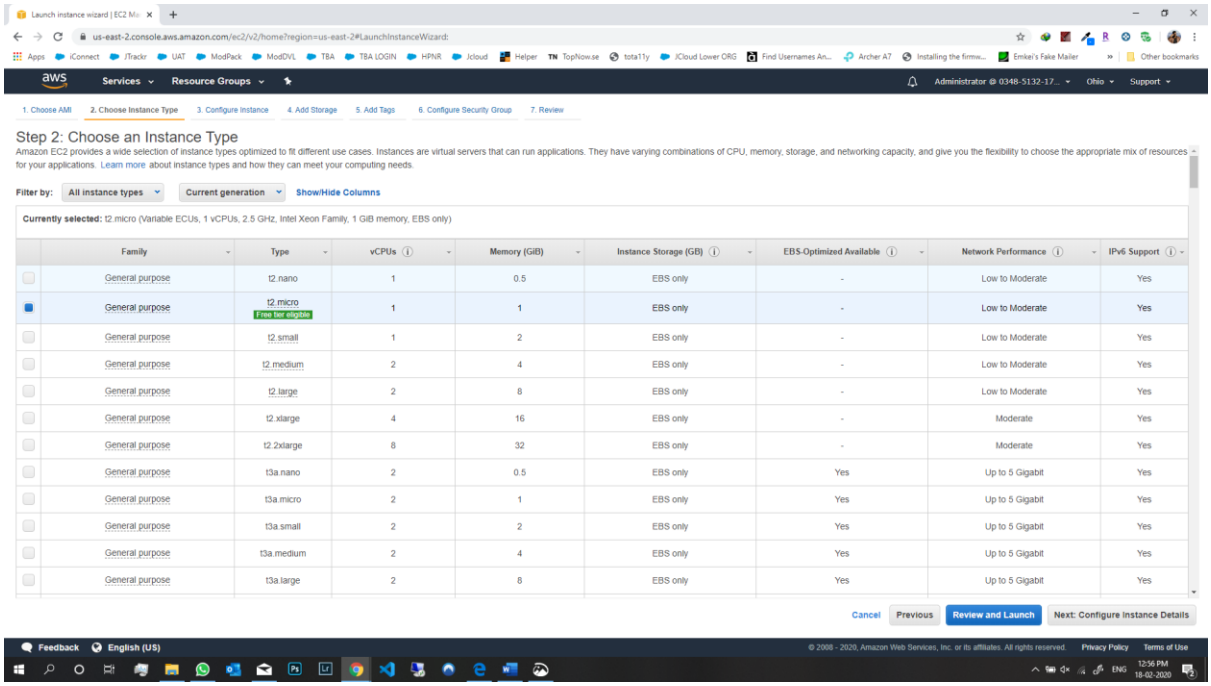
16. EC2 Dashboard is open. Select Launch instance



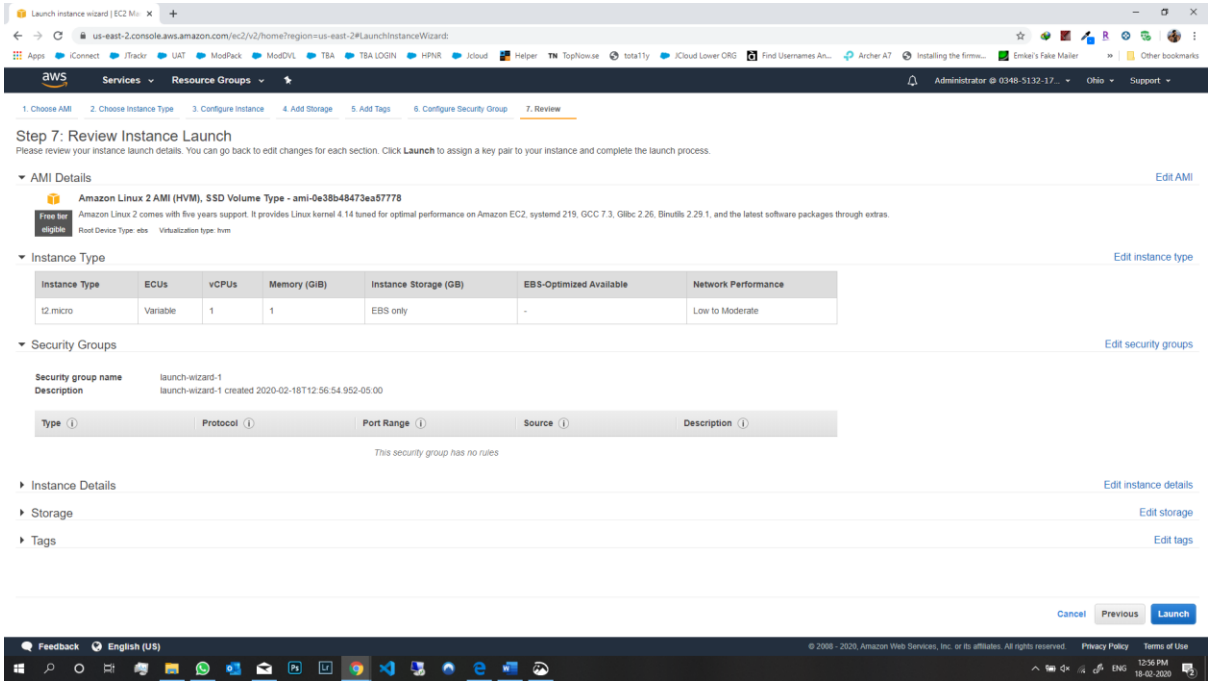
17. Select Amazon Linux 2 64 bit



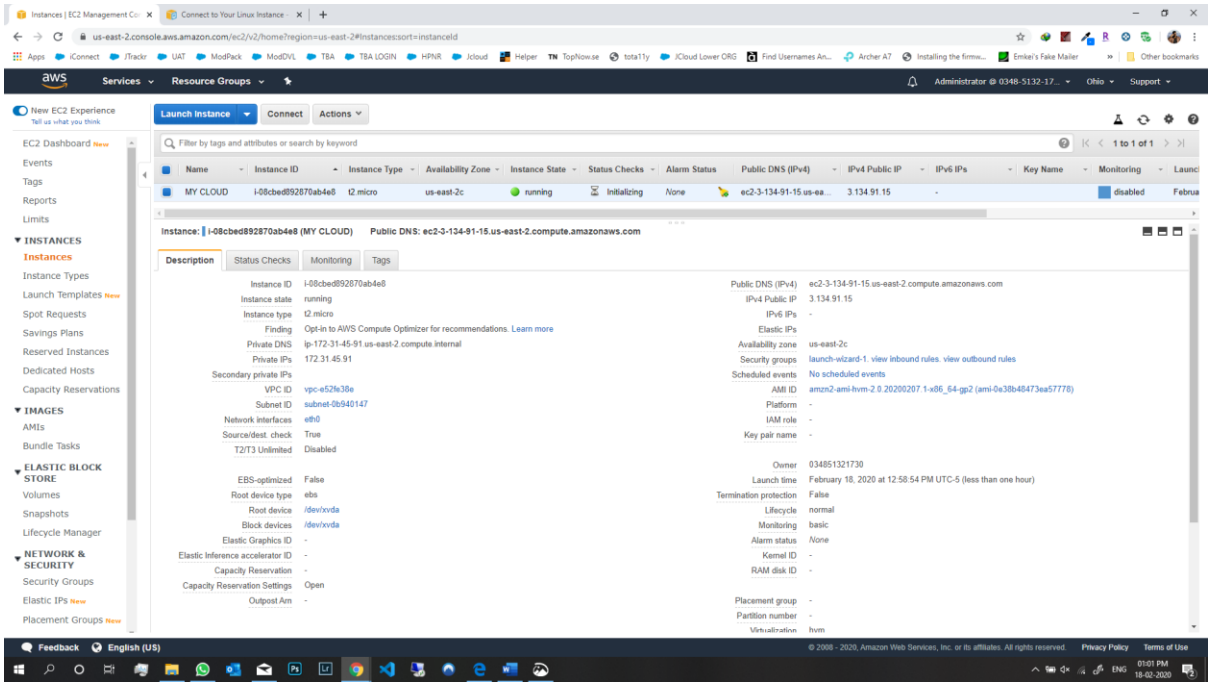
18. Select t2.micro



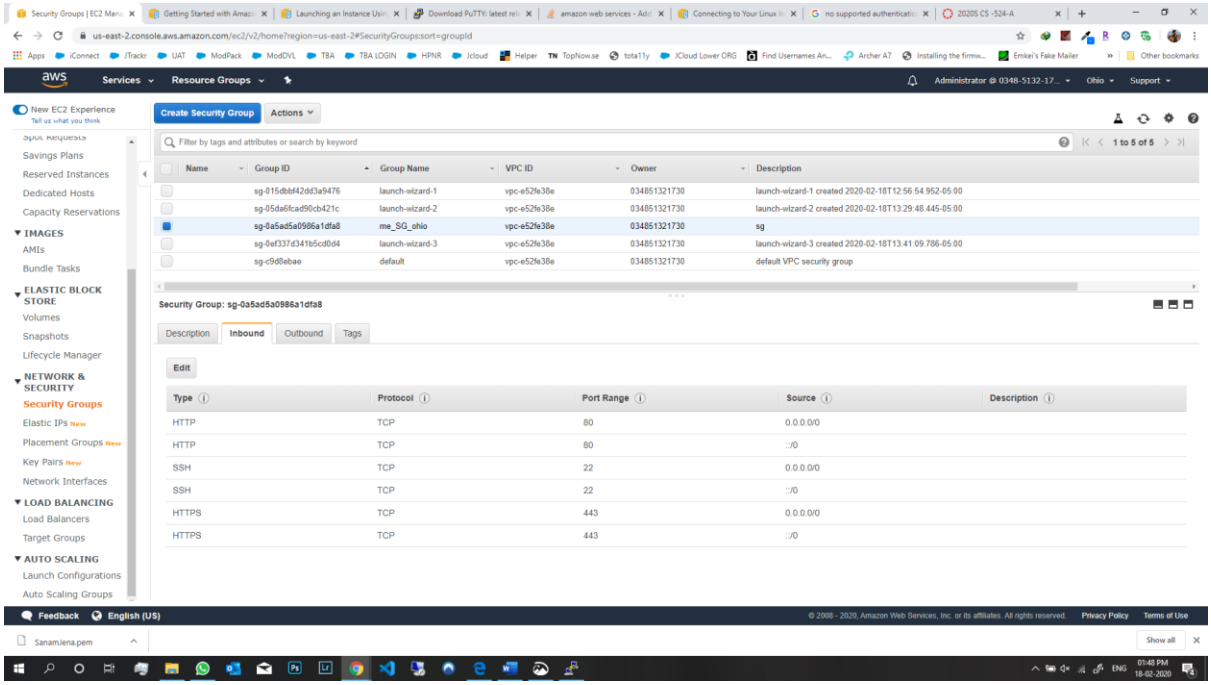
19. Review and Launch



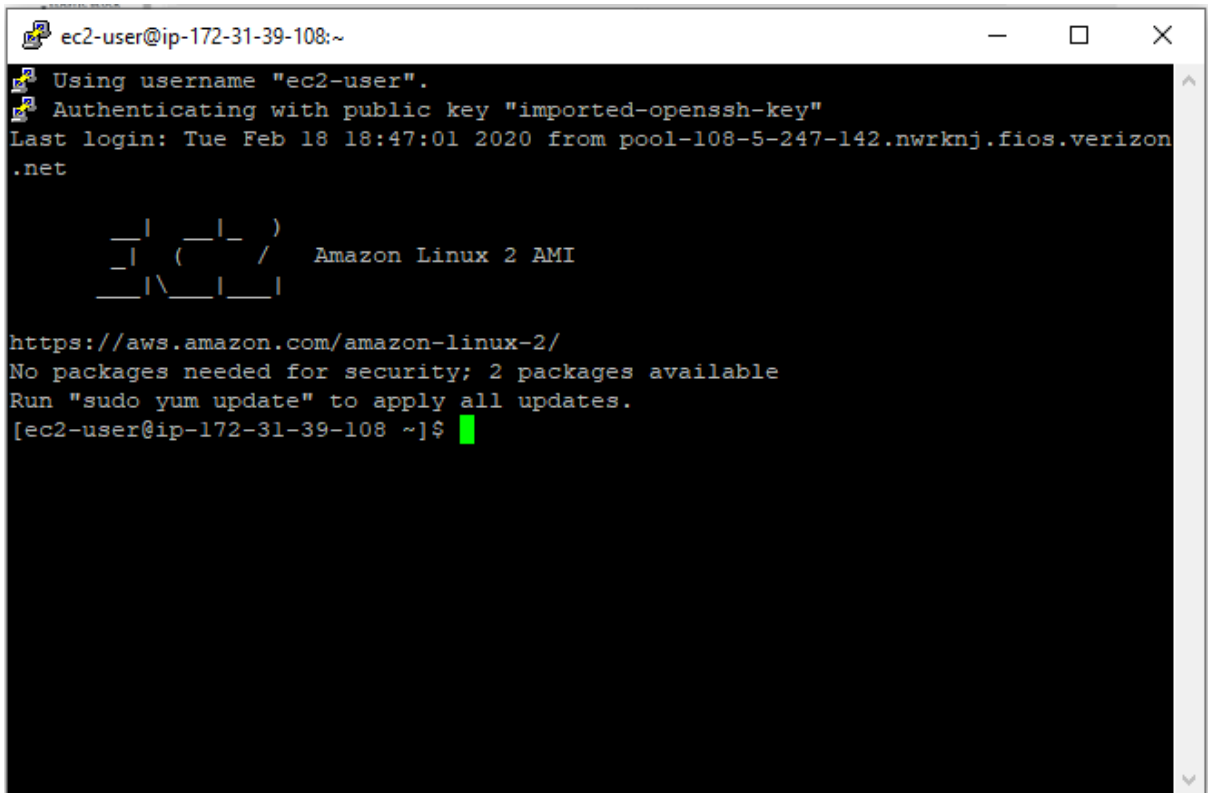
20. Viewing the instance



21. Make sure to generate your key pair & add security group

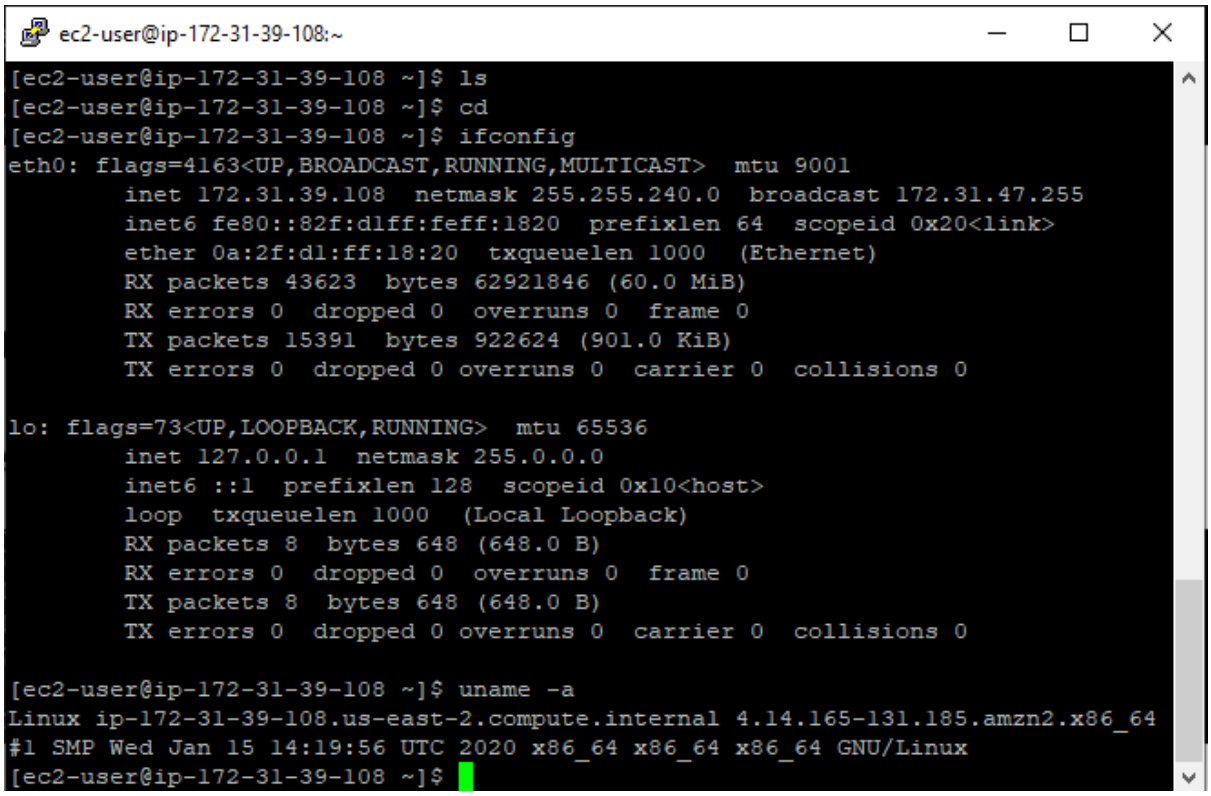


22. Login using Putty (username for ec2 is ec2-user)



AWS Commands

1. uname-a



This command will print information about the current system. It prints certain system information.

If no OPTION is specified, uname assumes the –s option.

-s, --kernel-name print the kernel name

-a, --all print all information in the order.

-n, --nodename print the network node hostname

-r, --kernel-release print the kernel release

-v, --kernel-version print the kernel version

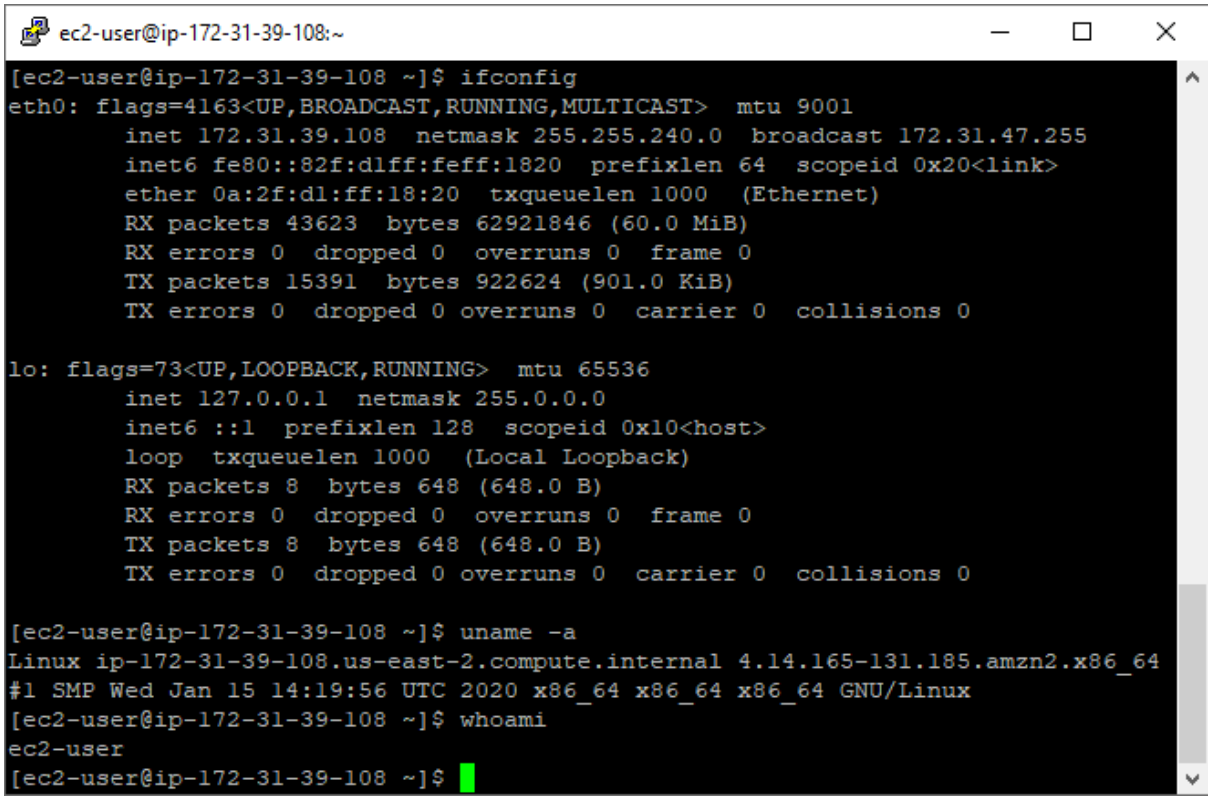
-m, --machine print the machine hardware name

-p, --processor print the processor type or "unknown"

-i, --hardware-platform print the hardware platform or "unknown"

-o, --operating-system print the operating system.

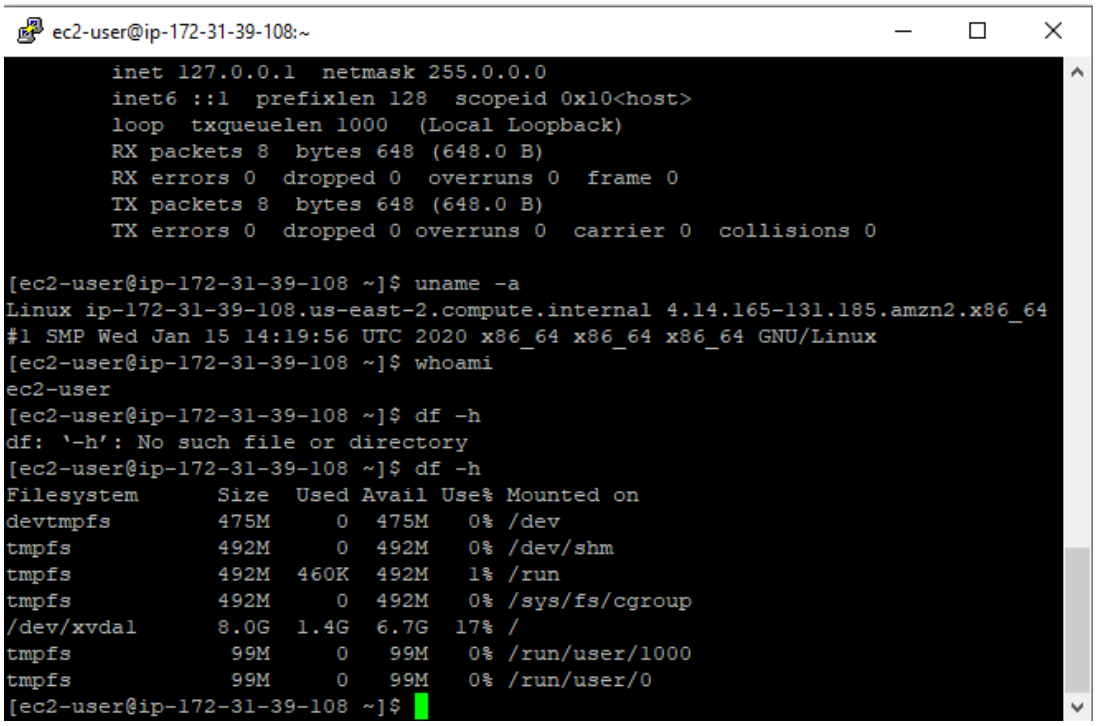
2. whoami



whoami prints the effective user ID.

This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.

3. df -h



df displays the amount of disk space available on the file system containing each file name argument. If no file name is given, the space available on all currently mounted file systems is shown.

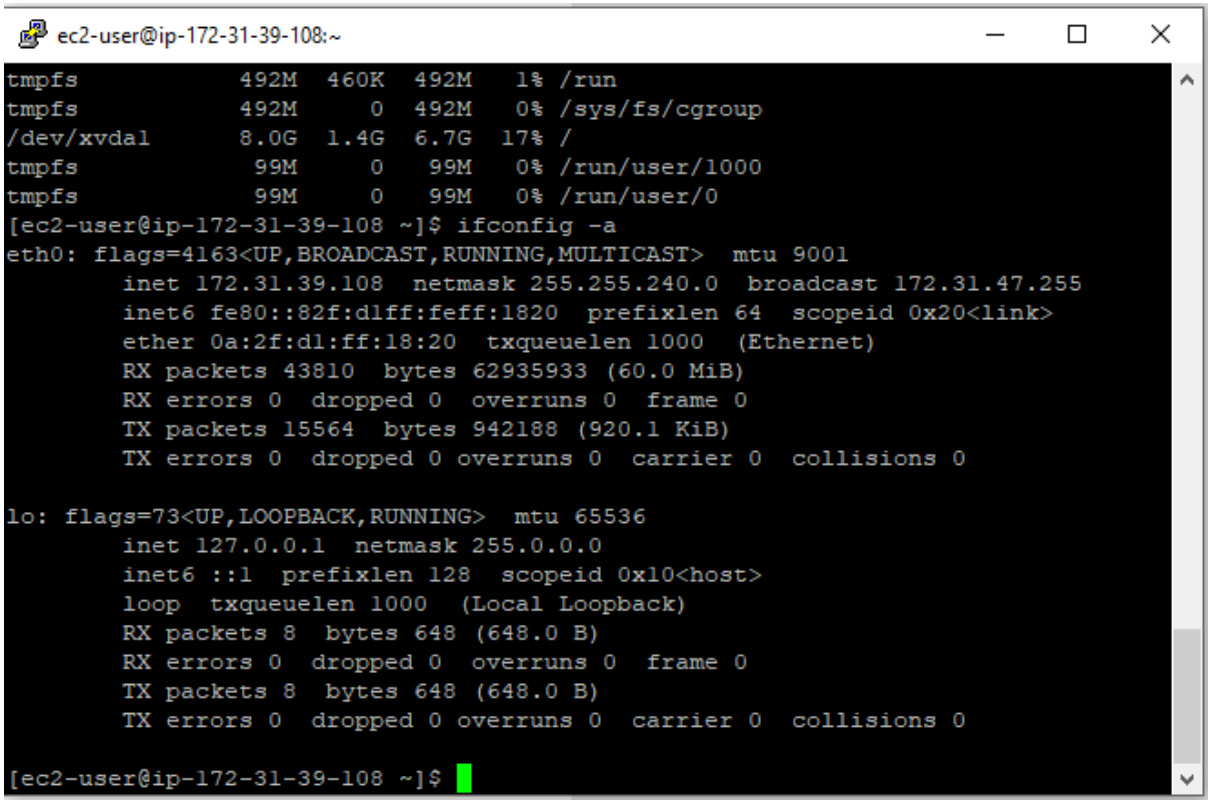
Disk space is shown in 1Kblocks by default, unless the environment variable POSIXLY_CORRECT is set, in which case 512-byte blocks are used.

Options

-h, --human-readable---- print sizes in human readable format (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)

-a, --all include dummy file systems.

4. ifconfig -a



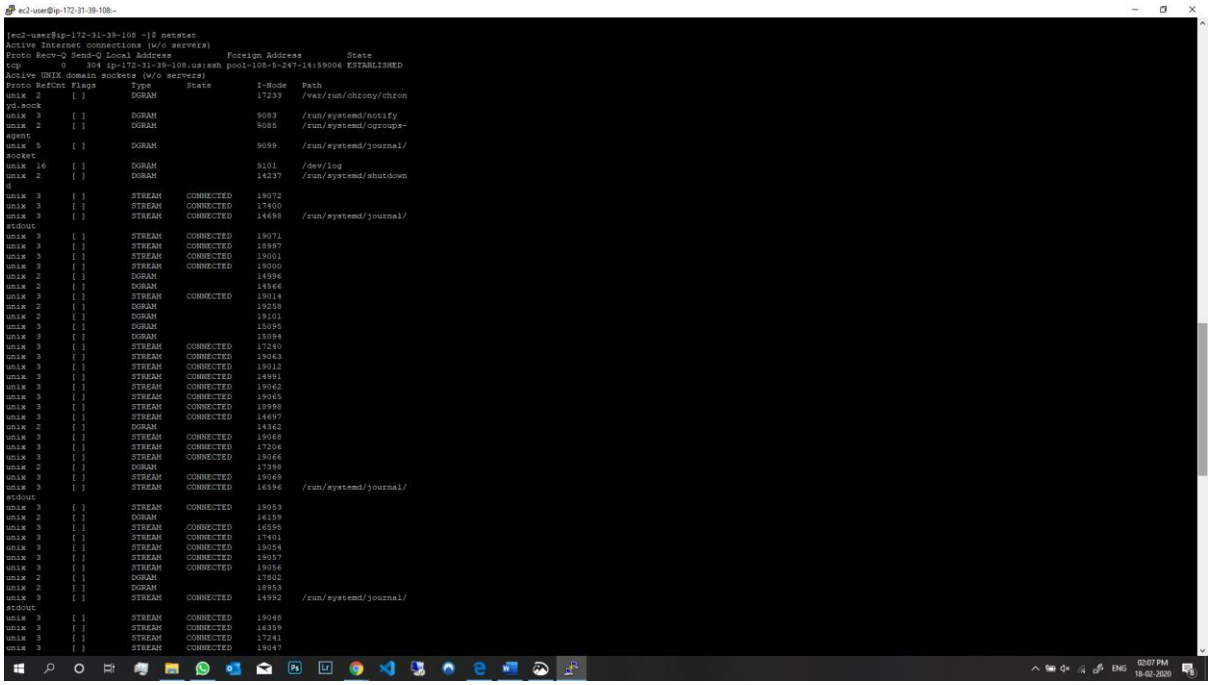
ifconfig is to configure a network interface.

ifconfig is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces.

It is used at boot time to set up interfaces as necessary. After that, it is usually only needed when debugging or when system tuning is needed.

If no arguments are given, ifconfig displays the status of the currently active interfaces. If a single interface argument is given, it displays the status of the given interface only.

5. netstat



The netstat command is used to print routing tables, interface statistics, network connections and multicast memberships.

Netstat "network statistics" is a command-line tool that displays network connections, routing tables, and a number of network interface and network protocol statistics.

--route, -r Display the kernel routing tables. See the description in route for details.

--groups, -g Display multicast group membership information for IPv4 and IPv6.

--interfaces, -i Display a table of all network interfaces.

--masquerade, - M Display a list of masqueraded connections.

--statistics, -s Display summary statistics for each protocol.

(References : https://aws.amazon.com/ , https://signin.aws.amazon.com/signin?)