

Instagram Login Page Deployment on Amazon Linux EC2 (Amazon Linux + NGINX + Login Page)

Overview

This guide explains how to deploy a production-ready Instagram-style login page on an Amazon Linux EC2 instance. The deployment uses

- Amazon Linux 2023 – lightweight, secure Linux server
- Nginx – high-performance web server
- HTML/CSS – modern Instagram-inspired front-end design
- Systemd – ensures Nginx auto-starts on reboot
- AWS Security Groups – to allow HTTP/SSH access

Project: Instagram Login Page Deployment on Amazon Linux EC2

Step-by-Step Deployment Guide

• 1: Launch Amazon Linux EC2 Instance

Theory: We are creating a cloud server (EC2 instance) to host our login page and allow public access via browser.

- Go to AWS Console → EC2 → Launch Instance
- Select Amazon Linux 2023 AMI
- Choose t3.micro (Free Tier)
- Configure Key Pair (create new or use existing) for SSH access
- Configure Security Group:
 - SSH → Port 22 → Source: My IP
 - HTTP → Port 80 → Source: Anywhere

Screenshot

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Capacity Manager, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, and Elastic Block Store. The main content area shows a table of instances. A search bar at the top says "Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)". The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4. One instance is listed: "Instagram login" (Instance ID i-0010825d51aed4713), which is "Running" on a t3.micro instance type, with an alarm status of "Initializing". It's located in the "us-east-1f" availability zone and has a public IP of ec2-3-235-63-45.compute-1.amazonaws.com. Below the table, a detailed view for the instance "i-0010825d51aed4713 (Instagram login)" is shown. The "Details" tab is selected, displaying information such as Instance ID (i-0010825d51aed4713), Public IPv4 address (3.235.63.45), Private IP4 addresses (172.31.75.102), and Public DNS (ec2-3-235-63-45.compute-1.amazonaws.com). Other tabs include Status and alarms, Monitoring, Security, Networking, Storage, and Tags.

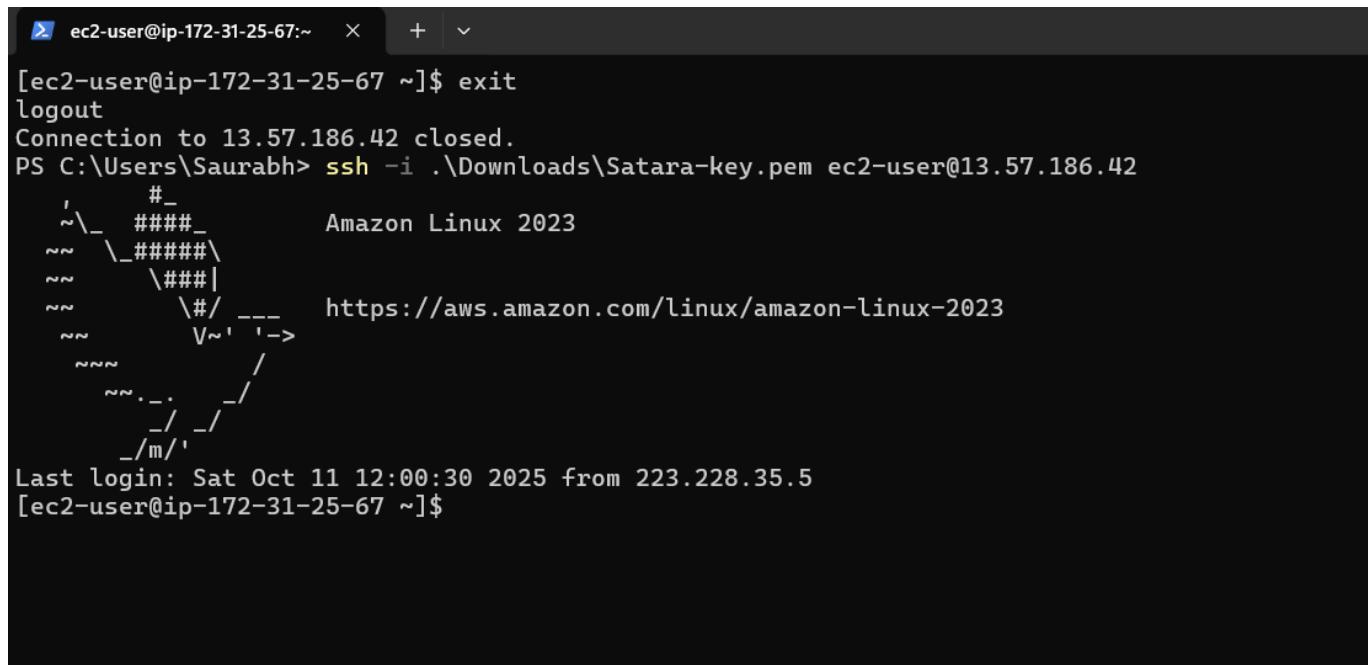
2: Connect to EC2 via SSH

Theory: SSH connection allows you to remotely manage the EC2 instance from your local machine.

Commands:

```
ssh -i "Your_key" ec2-user@<your-ec2-ip>
```

Screenshot



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-67 ~]$ exit
logout
Connection to 13.57.186.42 closed.
PS C:\Users\Saurabh> ssh -i .\Downloads\Satara-key.pem ec2-user@13.57.186.42
'      #_
~\_ #####_      Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \#####\_
~~ \###|_
~~ \#/ ___ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~ V~' '-->
~~~ / /
~~~ ._. / /
~/m/' /m/
Last login: Sat Oct 11 12:00:30 2025 from 223.228.35.5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-67 ~]$
```

3: Install and Start NGINX

Theory: NGINX is a web server that serves our HTML/CSS login page; enabling it ensures it starts automatically on reboot.

Commands:

```
sudo yum update -y

sudo yum install nginx -y

sudo systemctl start nginx

sudo systemctl enable nginx
```

Screenshot

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-67: ~]$ sudo yum install nginx -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:06:18 ago on Sat Oct 11 12:02:46 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package           Architecture      Version       Repository   Size
=====
Installing:
nginx            x86_64          1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 33 k
Installing dependencies:
gperftools-libs  x86_64          2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 308 k
libunwind         x86_64          1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 66 k
nginx-core        x86_64          1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 686 k
nginx-filesystem noarch          1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 9.6 k
nginx-mimetypes  noarch          2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 21 k
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 6 Packages

Total download size: 1.1 M
Installed size: 3.6 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/6): nginx-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm          1.0 MB/s | 33 kB  00:00
(2/6): libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm        1.7 MB/s | 66 kB  00:00
(3/6): gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm    6.6 MB/s | 308 kB  00:00
(4/6): nginx-filesystem-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch.rpm  463 kB/s | 9.6 kB  00:00
(5/6): nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm   1.2 MB/s | 21 kB  00:00
(6/6): nginx-core-1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm       17 MB/s | 686 kB  00:00
=====
Total
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
  Preparing :                                                 1/1
  Running scriptlet: nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
  Installing : nginx-filesystem-1:1.28.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch 1/6
  Installing : nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 1/6
  Installing : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64        2/6
  Installing : gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  3/6
                                                               4/6
                                                               4/6
=====
```

4: Deploy Instagram Login Page

Theory: We replace the default NGINX page with our custom Instagram login page so it can be accessed via browser.

Commands:

```
sudo nano /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

* Paste the Instagram HTML/CSS

* Save and exit.
```

Screenshot



```
GNU nano 8.3
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Instagram</title>
<style>
body { font-family: Arial; background:#fafafa; }
.box {
width:300px; margin:100px auto;
padding:20px; background:white;
border:1px solid #ddd;
text-align:center;
}
input {
width:90%; padding:8px; margin:5px;
}
button {
width:95%; padding:8px;
background:#3897f0; color:white;
border:none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="box">
<h2>Instagram</h2>
<input type="text" placeholder="Phone number, username, or email">
<input type="password" placeholder="Password">
<button>Log In</button>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

^C Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^U Cut ^A Paste [Read 32 lines] ^T Execute ^C Location ^J Justify ^Y Go To Line ^U Undo ^E Redo ^A Set Mark ^G Copy ^B To Bracket ^W Where Was

5: Set File Permissions

Theory: Allows Nginx to read website files

Commands:

```
* sudo chown -R nginx:nginx /usr/share/nginx/html
```

6: Restart Nginx

Theory: Applies all changes by restarting Nginx.

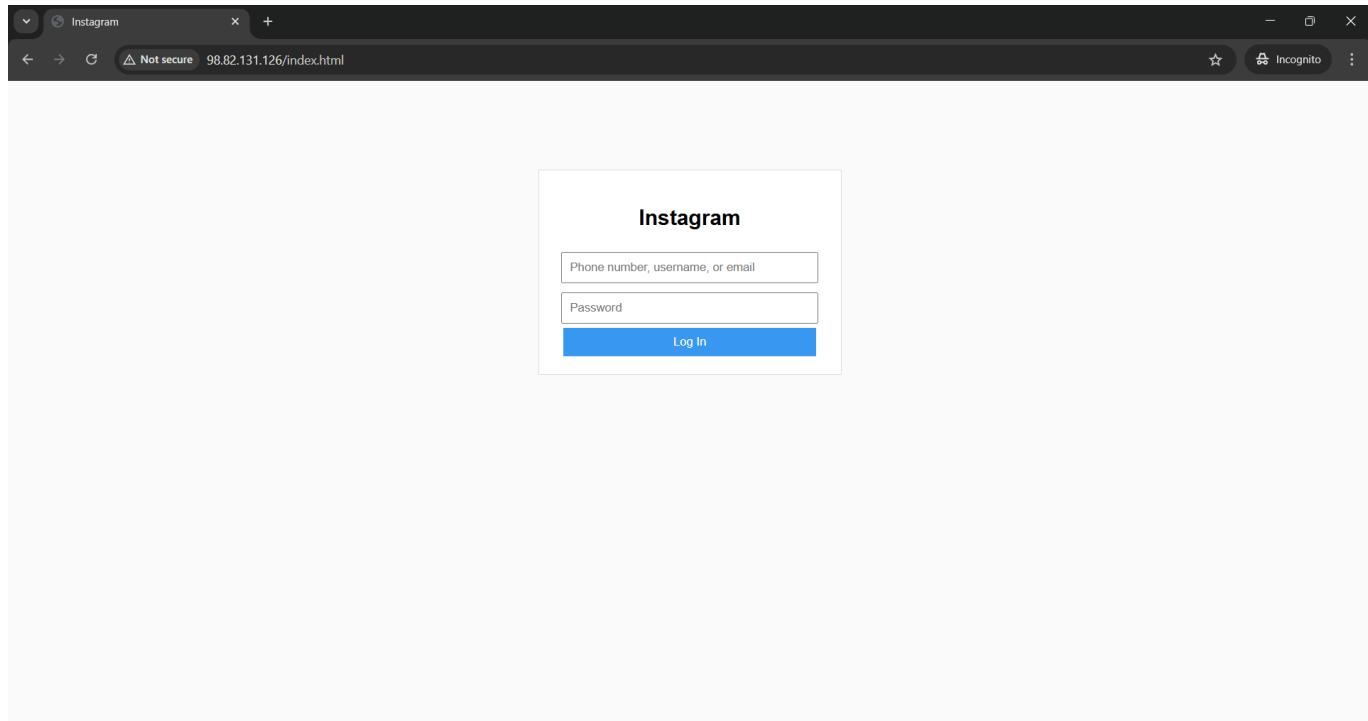
Commands:

```
* sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

7: Access Website

Theory: Access the deployed website using EC2 public IP.

```
* http://EC2_PUBLIC_IP
```



Deployment Success

Theory: The Instagram login page is successfully displayed in the browser using the EC2 public IP address.

