Amazon Web Services EC2 & S3



AMIS Sinstances Elastic IPs Sonapshots DNS

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Amazon EC2

What is an Amazon EC2?

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed for web-scale computing easier for developers.

Service Highlights

- ✓ Elastic Amazon EC2 enables you to increase or decrease capacity within minutes, not hours or days. You can commission one, hundreds, or even thousands of server instances simultaneously.
- ✓ Completely Controlled
- ✓ Flexible You have the choice of multiple instance types, operating systems, and software packages. Amazon EC2 allows you to select a configuration of memory, CPU, instances storage, and the boot partition size that is optimal for your choice of operating and application.
- ✓ Inexpensive You pay for a very low rate for the compute capacity you actually consume.

Other Information

- ➢ Login Access
 - Amazon login access doesn't need any secret key
 - Just your ordinary Amazon account

- Buckets
 - Are simply folders in Amazon S3 Server.
 - If you want to access a certain file in the bucket you can use this URL:
 http://bucket].s3.amazonaws.com/[filename]
 - It is important to note that the bucket name is at the beginning of the URL.
- > Instances
 - Also know as Virtual Machines / Virtual Servers
 - You have the ability to launch multiple Instances (Virtual Machines)
- Steps on Creating Instances (on AWS Console)
 - Click on "Launch Instances" button
 - First, we'll select an Amazon Machine Image (AMI's)
 - Second, Select Instance
 - Third, Create Key Pair
 - Fourth, Firewall Configuration
 - Fifth, Launch Instance. Done.

Amazon Instances

What is an AMI?

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is an encrypted machine image that contains all information necessary to boot instances of your operating system and software. For example, an AMI might contain all the software to act as a web server (e.g. Linux, Apache, and web site).

The Amazon EC2 Environment is a virtual server. Each machine or server is represented by a file called AMI - a bundle of preconfigured operating system and possible applications software that will run on EC2 Environment.

What is an Amazon Instance?

An instance is a system running in the Amazon EC2 environment based from your AMI configuration. It is known as Virtual Machine or Virtual Server. You can run up to twenty (20) instances. If you need more instances, you can submit a Request Form for additional instances.

Failed or Terminated Instance

Failed or Terminated Instance will automatically delete all the data in the Server. However, if an Instance fails or terminated that uses an Amazon EBS Volume as its root device, the data will remain available.

Launching an Amazon Instance

Using AWS EC2 console (<u>https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home</u>) you can create/launch Instances easily. Just follow the simple steps below:

avigation	Amazon EC2 Console Dashboard
legion:	
US East (Virginia) 🔻	Getting Started
EC2 Dashboard	
	To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.
Instances	
Spot Requests	Launch Instance 👔
Reserved Instances	
I IMAGES	Note: Your instances will launch in the US East (Virginia) region.
AMIs	Click "Loupob Instance" button
Bundle Tasks	
	Service Health
Choose an Amazon	Machine Image (AMI), a bundle of preconfigured operating
Choose an Amazon system and possibl Request Instances Wizard	<i>Machine Image (AMI)</i> - a bundle of preconfigured operating le applications software that will run on EC2 Environment.
Choose an Amazon system and possibl Request Instances Wizar	d Machine Image (AMI) - a bundle of preconfigured operating le applications software that will run on EC2 Environment. d Cancel
Choose an Amazon system and possibl Request Instances Wizard CHOOSE AN AMI	d Machine Image (AMI) - a bundle of preconfigured operating le applications software that will run on EC2 Environment. d Cancel
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Choose an Amazon system and possibl Request Instances Wizard CHOOSE AN AMI INSTANCE DE Choose an Amazon Machine In Quick Start My AMIs	d Machine Image (AMI) - a bundle of preconfigured operating le applications software that will run on EC2 Environment. d Cancel
Choose an Amazon system and possibl Request Instances Wizar CHOOSE AN AMI INSTANCE DE Choose an Amazon Machine In Quick Start My AMIs Basic 32-bit A Amazon Linux AMI Tools. Root Device S	AMachine Image (AMI) - a bundle of preconfigured operating le applications software that will run on EC2 Environment. d Cancel TAILS CREATE KEY PAIR CONFIGURE FIREWALL Select an AMI. In this sample, I will use 32-bit Amazon Linux mage (AMI) from one of the tabbed lists below by clicking its Select button. Community AMIS Amazon Linux AMI 2011.02.1 Beta (AMI Id: ami-8c1fece5) AMI Base 2011.02.1, EBS boot, 32-bit architecture with Amazon EC2

Request	Instances W	lizard			
¥		0			
CHOOSE AN	AMI INSTA	NCE DETAILS	CREATE KEY PAIR	CONFIGURE FIREWALL	REVIEW
Provide t	he details for yo	our instance(s	s). You may also decid	le whether you want to	launch vour instance
Number	of Instances:	1	Availability Zone:	us-east-1b	-
Instance	e Type:	Micro (t1 mi	cro 613 MB)		-
Eaur	ich Instance	5			
EC2 Inst	ances let you	pay for com	pute capacity by the	hour with no long te	erm commitments.
- Dovolonoro I	Forume Cupport A	rout			
equest Insta	nces Wizard				Cancel
¥	0				
HOOSE AN AMI	INSTANCE DETAILS	CREATE KEY PAI	R CONFIGURE FIREWALL	REVIEW	
Number of Ins	tances: 1	ь			
,					
Advanced In	stance Options		90 - 1 - L		
or enter data th	at will be available fro	or RAM disk to u om your instances	once they launch.	an also choose to enable Cloudy	Watch Detailed Monitoring
Kernel ID:	Use Default 🛛 👻		RAM Disk ID: Use Default	•	
Monitoring:	Enable CloudWat (additional charges	ch detailed monito will apply)	oring for this instance		
User Data:					
as text					
©as file	base64 encoded				
Termination Protection:	Prevention again	st accidental termi	ination.		
Shutdown Behavior:	Stop - Choo	se the behavior wh	nen the instance is shutdown fi	om within the instance.	
ista Developera	Enrume Support	Account			v
Request Inst	ances Wizard				Cancel
CHOOSE AN AMI		CREATE KEY PA	AIR CONFIGURE FIREWALL	REVIEW	
Add tags to yo	our instance to simp	lify the administr	ation of your EC2 infrastru	ture. A form of metadata, tag	gs consist of a
case-sensitive you organize,	key/value pair, are search, and browse	stored in the clo your resources.	oud and are private to your . For example, you could de	account. You can create user fine a tag with key = Name a	r-friendly names that help nd value = Webserver.
You can add u Tags in the EC	p to 10 unique keys 2 User Guide.	to each instanc	e along with an optional va	lue for each key. For more inf	formation, go to Using
Key (127 char	acters maximum)		Value (255 characte	ers maximum)	Remove
Name					×
					×

3) *Create a Key Pair* - Very useful in connecting to Instance/Virtual Machine securely. You'll going to use this Key Pair later and I'll going to teach how to use it using PuTTY or WinSCP. Just make sure you save this file in a secure place in your drive, you don't want to copy this by some else.

CREATE CR	Iow you to securely connect to you Key Pair. You will then be prompt – not each time you r key pair? tester-jonasblog	INTERPOSE In instance after it launce ted to save the private l ov an Amazon EC2 insta (e.g., jdoekey)	hes. To create a key pai key to your computer. No ince.	r, enter a name and ote, you only need t
2. Click to create your i	Save this file remember. Y launch other inst the Key Pairs pag- existing ones.	Download your Key Pai in a place you will bu can use this key pair to noces in the future or visit le to create or manage	r	and Download Key Pair and Save this to your Com
	[Continue	Skip this	* Required
	Launch Instance Wizard			Cancel X
	Public/private key pairs allow you to se	curely connect to your inst	tance after it launches. To	You have chosen to open
	Create & Download your Key Pair. Yo generate a key pair once — not each ti	u will then be prompted to me you want to deploy an	save the private key to y Amazon EC2 instance.	tester-jonasblog.pem
	1. Enter a name for your key pair:*	tester-jonasblog	(e.g., jdoekey)	from: https://console.aws.amazon.com
	Click to create your key pair:*	Key Pair succes	sfully created	What should Firefox do with this file?
		Save this file in a p remember. You car	lace you will use this key pair to	Open with growse DownThemAll!
		launch other instances the Key Pairs page to o	in the future or visit reate or manage	dTa OneClick! C:\Users\Paolo\Desktop\
		average areas		Save File Do this automatically for files like this from now on.
		Con	linue 🚺 Sk	
				OK Cancel
L				

- 4) Configure Firewall
 - You can enable/disable ports on your Instance.
 - (Secure Shell) SSH used in accessing Amazon Instance by the use of PuTTY,
 WinSCP, or other programs that are capable of connecting through the use of SSH protocol.
 - *Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)* enable this if you want your Instance be available on the internet.
 - MySQL enable this if you want to have access to your database

CHOOSE AN AMI INSTANCE DETAILS CREATE KEY PAR ONFIGURE FREWALL REVIEW Security groups determine whether a network port is open or blocked on your instances. You may use an existing security group, or we can help you create a new security group to allow access to your instances using the suggested ports below. Add additional ports now or update your security group anytime using the Security Groups page. Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Create a new Security Group Group Name testsg Group Description test security group Inbound Rules Create a SSH	CHOOSE AN AMI INSTANCE DETAILS CREATE KEY PAR ONFIGURE FREWAIL REVIEW Security groups determine whether a network port is open or blocked on your instances. You may use an existing security group, or we car help you create a new security group anytime using the Security Groups page. Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Create a new Security Group Image: Create a new Security Group Image: Group Name testsg Image: Create a new Security group Image: Create a new Security group Inbound Rules Image: Create a SSH Image: Create SSH <th>CHOOSE AN AMI INTANCE DETAILS CREATE YEAR ONFIGURE FREWAIL REVIEW Security groups determine whether a network port is open or blocked on your instances. You may use an existing security group, or we car help you create a new security group anytime using the Security Groups page. Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security group Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more</th> <th>CHOOSE AN AMINING CREATE STORE AND AN ONFORME TREVALL REVERY</th> <th>¥</th> <th>¥</th> <th>Υ</th> <th>0</th> <th></th> <th></th>	CHOOSE AN AMI INTANCE DETAILS CREATE YEAR ONFIGURE FREWAIL REVIEW Security groups determine whether a network port is open or blocked on your instances. You may use an existing security group, or we car help you create a new security group anytime using the Security Groups page. Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security group Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups Image: Choose one or more	CHOOSE AN AMINING CREATE STORE AND AN ONFORME TREVALL REVERY	¥	¥	Υ	0		
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Page open and the Prove							Add SSH and HT	P Rule	
							1484 0011 818 111	11 11200	

5) Finally, we are almost done. Click "Launch" button when you're done.

¥	¥	Υ	¥	0	
CHOOSE AN AMI	INSTANCE DETAILS	CREATE KEY PAIR	CONFIGURE FIREWALL	REVIEW	
Please review the i	nformation below,	then click Launch.			
	AMI: 1 Amazo	n Linux AMI ID ami-8	Sclfece5 (i386)		
N	ame: Basic 32-b	it Amazon Linux AMI	2011.02.1 Beta		
Descrip	tion: Amazon Li AMI Tools.	nux AMI Base 2011.	02.1, EBS boot, 32-bit ar	chitecture with Amaz	zon EC2 Edit AMI
Number of Insta	nces: 1				
Availability 2	Zone: us-east-1b)			
Instance 1	Type: Micro (t1.m	nicro)			
Instance C	lass: On Deman	d			Edit Instance Details
Monito	Disabled		Terminatio Protectio	n: Disabled	
Tena	ancy: Default				
Kerne DAM Die	ID: Use Defau	lt I	Shutdown Behavio	or: Stop	
liser l	Data:	iL .			Edit Advanced Details
Key Pair N	ame: testkey				Edit Key Pair
Security Grou	p(s): sg-dffecdb	6			Edit Firewall
< Back		\langle	Launch		

Connecting to Amazon Instance

Connecting to Amazon Instance/Server is easy as 1-2-3. Basically, you connect to your server using FTP Client with access logins like hostname, username and password. In Amazon Instance, you'll need only the hostname and *.ppk file. Below are the steps on how to connect to your Instance. We'll going to use PuTTY and WinSCP.

PuTTY is a client program for the SSH, Telnet and Rlogin network protocols.

These protocols are all used to run a remote session on a computer, over a network. PuTTY implements the client end of that session: the end at which the session is displayed, rather than the end at which it runs.

Download page http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html

- PuTTY Application →
 <u>http://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/x86/putty.exe</u>
- PuTTY Key Gen →
 http://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/x86/puttygen.exe

Source: http://clouddb.info/2009/05/26/using-and-managing-aws-part-6-ssh-key-pairs/

First things first – Create PuTTY Private Key (.ppk)

- 1) You should have the copy of Key Pair (See "Launching an Instance" step 3 Creating a Key Pair) of your Instance. For our copy, we have tester-jonasblog.pem.
- 2) We need to convert this *.pem* file to *.ppk* using PuTTY Key Gen, so that our PuTTY can understand the file. See the ff steps below:
 - a. Run PuTTY Key Gen
 - b. Click "Conversions" at the Menu bar
 - c. Click "Import Key"
 - d. Select .pem file and then, click "Open" button



6 Steps to Connect Instance using PuTTY

1) Open PuTTY

Category: Basic options for your PuTTY session Logging Specify the destination you want to connect to Heat Reyboard Bell 22 Window Raw Appearance Raw Behaviour Translation Selection Saved Sessions Connection Data Proxy Telnet Flogin Save Default Settings Load Serial Cose window on exit: Always Never Only on clean exit	Real PuTTY Configuration		×
	Putty Configuration Category: Session Category Category Session Category Catego	Basic options for your PuTTY se Specify the destination you want to conner Host Name (or IP address) Connection type: Raw Telent Rlogin SS Load, save or delete a stored session Saved Sessions Default Settings Cose window on exit: Always Never Only on of	ession ect to Port 22 H © Serial Load Save Delete
			Canad

2) Copy Instance Public DNS

	Instance	AMI ID	Root Device Type	Туре	Status 🔺	Public DNS
1	🅃 i-1775357f	ami-2cb05345	instance-store	m1.small	running	ec2-174-129-1
	С	opy "Public D	DNS"	,	· P P	
	AMI Launch Index	x: 0	· \		Elastic	IP:
Ì	Root Device:	-			Root D	evice Type:
ļ	Block Devices:	N/A - I	nstance Store 👃			
	Public DNS:	ec2-17	4-129-150-70.comput	e-1.amazona	ws.com	



4)

Import *.ppk* file on "Auth" page

il Category:			key pair	10	• 4+ Search
Keyboard	~	Options controlling SSH authentication			
- Features - @- Window		Bypass authentication entirely (SSH-2 only) Authentication methods	Organize III Vrew Favorite Links	is 👻 📑 New Folder Name Date modified	Type Size
- Behaviour - Translation - Selection		Attempt authentication using Pageant Attempt TIS or CryptoCard auth (SSH-1) Attempt "keyboard-interactive" auth (SSH-2)	Documents	tester-jonasblog.ppk	
Colours		Authentication parameters	More »	. <u>.</u>	
- Proxy - Telnet T Riogin E SSH	E	Private key file for authentication: Browse Browse	Folders	(4) Upload "teste	d .ppk file er-jonasblog.ppl
- Kex - Auth - TTY M - TTY M - X11 - Tunnels - Bugs S - Serial	ŀ	 (2) Click "Auth" (3) Click "Browse" button 	httrack-noinst-2	(5) Click	Open" button
ol About		Open Cancel	File name	e:	PuTTY Private I
working & SECURI	TY-	AMI Launch Index: 0 Root Device: -			Open 💌

5) Click "Open" button

6) Login as: root

- You have now successfully logged-in to your Instance/Server



8 Steps to Connect Instance using WinSCP

You can download WinSCP at <u>http://winscp.net/eng/download.php</u>. Click on *"Installation Package"* link, and then install the program.

1) Open WinSCP

Session Stored sessions Environment	Session <u>H</u> ost name:	Port number:
SSH Preferences	User name:	Password:
	Private <u>k</u> ey file:	
	Protocol File protocol:	TP Allow SCP fallback
Advanced options		Select cold
About Langu	ages Lo	ogin Save Close

	Insert	Instance	"Public DI	V5"	
Stored se Environment Directorie SSH Preferences	essions H	ost name: c2-174-129-150-7 ser name:	0.compute-1.amaz	Po <u>r</u> t nur ronaws.cc vord:	nber: 22 束
2) Mako suro	it in port num	hor: 22			
S) Make Sure		Del. 22			
4) Import .pp	k file				
Host name: ec2-174-129-19 User name: Private key file: Protocol Elle protocol:	i0-70.compute-1.amazonaws.cc Password: Look in: key file Look in: key pair key pai	Poţt number: 22 Date modif Type onasblog.ppk	Import (Gener (1) Clic (2) Sel (3) Clic (3) Clic Size	t the .ppk file tated Key Pair) ck "" button lect file ck "Open" button	
5) File protoc	col is SCP				
C:\Users\P	aolo \Desktop \key pair\te	ster-jonasblog.ppk	- Vou	must allow SC	P
Protocol File protocol:	(SFTP -)	Allow SCP fallback	or		
Lie protocol.		sers \Paolo \Desktop \	scp	only	
			<u> </u>		

6) Click "Login"	button
------------------	--------

Protocol <u>F</u> ile protocol:	SCP -	
		Select color
(Login <u>S</u> ave	Close

7) Enter "root" and Click "Ok" button

Username - ec2-174	-129-150-70.compute-1.amazonaws.com	×
Searching for host		
Connecting to host		
Authenticating		
Usemame:		
root		
	OK Cancel <u>H</u> e	р

8) Finally, you are now logged-in to your Instance/Server.

Local Mark Files Commands Session Options I	Remote Help] -	🥨 - 🏝 🗎 Ø 🕜 Default	ec2-174-129-150	-70.compu 👻	* <u> </u> <u>-</u> .	
 Image: Image: Im		0 0 Default				
In My documents → 🔄 🔶 → → → In 🔁 🕅	🖞 🖉 🔡					•
:\Users\Paolo\Documents		le root	• 🖮 🛛 🖛 •	÷ - 🗈 🕯	I 🚮 🐼 🛛	t:
		/root				
Documents Adobe Scripts Adobe StockPhotos Occursoft Cucusoft Downloads Downloads Downloads Downloads Google Talk Received Files	-	E foot				
Name Ext	Size 🐪	Name Ext		Size	Changed	-
🔒	I	诸			12/8/2009 1	
Downloads	1	🌗 .ssh			12/8/2009 1	:
My Data Sources	+	.bash_history		707	12/10/2009	Ŧ
III	+	<			Þ	
B of 21,900 KiB in 0 of 47		0 B of 8,736 B in 0 of 8				
🖋 F2 Rename 📝 F4 Edit 🖼 F5 Copy 🗳 F6 Move	💣 F7 Create	Directory 🗙 F8 Delete	🚰 F9 Properties 🖠	👖 F10 Quit		
rag to resize directory tree. Double click to make height of dir	ectory trees equ	al.				1
11						

Elastic Block Store (EBS)

Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS) is a new type of storage designed specifically for Amazon EC2 Instances. Amazon EBS allows you to create volumes that Amazon EC2 Instances can mount as devices much like a standard hard drive. Amazon EBS volumes behave as if they were raw unformatted external hard drives and can be formatted using a file system such as ext3 (Linux) or NTFS (Windows) and mounted on an EC2 instance; files are accessed through the file system.

What is EBS Volume?

Amazon EBS Volumes behaves like a hard drive. You'll mount it on a device on an Instance and your data will be store on that device. You can create Volumes from 1GB to 1TB in size. You can attach and detach EBS Volumes easily. You can detach EBS Volume and let it sit for a while and then attach it with another new instance.

What is EBS Snapshot?

Amazon EBS Snapshots are simply backups or snapshots of your Amazon EBS Volumes and store them in Amazon S3.

If an EC2 Instance is terminated, the EBS volume will contain the data last written to it. You can create a periodical snapshot of the volume to use as a baseline for new volumes or data backup.

How much it Cost?

- ✓ EBS storage costs \$0.10 per GB per month of allocated disk space. That is 10GB for a month will cost \$1.00, and for 100GB a month would be \$10.00 per month.
- ✓ I/O request is billed at \$0.10 per 1 million I/O requests
- ✓ EC2 Pricing Page: <u>http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/#pricing</u>

Setting up I	EBS Snapshots							
1) (1) Click the button "Create Snapshot"							
EBS	Snapshots							
1	Create Snapshot	Permissions	ne	🍃 Show/Hide 🛛 🍣	Refresh			
View	ving: Owned By Me	•		🐇 No Items	× >1			
	Click th	You do not have any sna e Create Snapshot butto	apshots stored. n to back up a volum	e.				
2) 5	Select a volume you	ı want to create a	snapshot					
Cre	eate Snapshot	Cancel 🗶						
	Volume: vol-de6bacb7 Description: vol-de6bacb7							
	Create	_						
3) /	Add "Description" a	nd click "Create"	Button					
	Create Snapshot	Cancel 🗵						
	Volume: vol-c Description: test	le6bacb7 🗸						
	Create							
4) [Done							

Connecting to Amazon S3

What is an Amazon S3?

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is storage for the internet. It is designed to make web-scale computing easier for developers.

Amazon S3 allows you to store large amounts of data at a very low cost. Additionally, you'll only pay the storage you have used.

How much does it costs?

Surprisingly, the amount of cost you'll pay is \$0.150/GB (*isn't that amazing?*) it's very insignificant.

You can connect to your Amazon S3 Server using an *Amazon S3 Firefox Organizer*. The steps below will show you how easy to use the Amazon S3 Firefox Organizer to upload file, and edit ACL.

Using Amazon S3 Firefox Organizer (firefox plugin)

Download Amazon S3 Firefox Organizer plug-in at <u>https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/3247</u> or <u>http://www.s3fox.net/</u> to their homepage. It's 100% Free developed by <u>Suchi</u> <u>Software Solutions</u>.

7 Steps on uploading a file and Editing its ACL

Uploading file made easy with the help of S3 Firefox plug-in. You can use *S3 Firefox Organizer* plug-in to uploading, delete, and edit ACL of certain file in your S3 Server.



- 3) Add Account by click on "Manage Accounts" button
 - Add any "Account Name" like "paolo". You can specify any account name it won't matter.
 - > Insert Access Key ID & Secret keys from "Security Credentials" Page (refer step 1).

Manage Accounts D:\webdocs\JohnJonas\jo	paolo Synchroniz	Re Folders AWS Import/Export Preferences
File Name file Name ,htaccess - orig.htacce s	File Size(KB) 1 5 5 -	S3 Account Manager S3 Account Preferences Account Name: paolo Access Key:
Click "Manage Ac Add "Account Na Insert the "Acces Insert "Secret Ke	ccounts" button me" s Key" y"	Secret Key: Save Remove Clear hint: Press 'Clear' button to add a new account Account Name

4) At this moment, you are now connected to the S3 server, then, select a file you wish to upload

Manage Accounts hjuar99 Synchronize Folders	AWS Import/Export Preferences						
D:\webdocs\JohnJonas\jonasblog.com\videos	Browse 🗳 🗈 블	🗙 🔝		/media.jonasblog.com/jonasblog-videos/		🗈 😫 🏄	2 🗘
File Size(KB)	Modified Time	7 8		File Name	File Size(KB)	Upload Time	7 🖽
msn-tool-instructions_001.swf 2953	12/05/2009 03:11 AM			msn-tool-instructions_001.swf	2953	12/05/2009 03:12 AM	
Contract Contract Contract	12/05/2009 01:51 AM			DSCN0320.AVLFLV	19361	11/19/2009 03:50 PM	
jobo pas-philippines-trip-1 90794	11/19/2009 02:53 PM			DSCN0319.AVLFLV	24018	11/19/2009 03:49 PM	
			11	DSCN0316.AVLFLV	3901	11/19/2009 03:49 PM	
				DSCN0315.AVLFLV	5739	11/19/2009 03:49 PM	
Select file to upload				sale-a-day-howto.flv	35807	11/19/2009 01:02 PM	
				 Estatsjunky.flv 	40387	11/19/2009 00:24 AM	-
				niche-research-video.flv	18295	11/19/2009 00:23 AM	
				iche-marketing-2-formula.flv	39260	11/19/2009 00:21 AM	
			11	Ciphoviopasytestimonial fly	3206	11/19/2009 00:20 AM	

5) Upload the file

File Name File See(KB) Modified Time C Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 253 12/05/2000 01311 AM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 12/05/2000 01312 AM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 12/05/2000 01312 AM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 12/05/2000 0132 AM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 12/05/2000 0132 AM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 11/19/2000 0233 PM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 11/19/2000 0233 PM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 11/19/2000 0234 PM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 11/19/2000 0234 PM Pinnotechnistrational voide of hv 11/19/2000 0234 PM Pinnotechnistrational voide	D:\webdocs\JohnJonas\jonas	log.com\videos	Browse 🗳 🗈 🔛 🔜	/media.jonasblog.com/jonasblog-videos/		🗈 🔛 🧴	× 1
Cline tradewide under URD 2013 12/05/2020 0321 AM mmm tradeministrations (00.064 2033 12/05/2020 0321 AM Cline tradewide thr 18235 12/05/2020 01.31 AM mmm tradeministrations (00.064 2033 12/05/2020 01.32 AM Cline tradewide thr 18235 12/05/2020 01.31 AM mmm tradeministrations (00.064 2033 11/07/2020 01.32 PM Cline tradewide thr 18235 11/07/2020 01.32 AM 00.064 901 11/07/2020 01.34 PM Cline tradewide thr 18235 11/07/2020 01.35 AM 901 11/07/2020 01.34 PM 901 11/07/2020 01.34 PM Cline tradewide thr 10/07/2020 01.35 AM EV 5735 11/07/2020 01.32 PM 901 11/07/2020 01.32 PM Will be differed to mechanism dark hows file 10/07/2020 01.32 PM 11/07/2020 01.32 PM <	File Name	File Size(KB)	Modified Time 77 🕫	File Name	File Size(KB)	Upload Time	τ.
Upload/add this transfer to synchronized toiders list	men-real-instruction_001-a iniche-research-video.flv ijchn-jonas-philippines-trip-	M 2003 18295 1 90794 Click Upload Butt	12/05/2009/0211 AM 12/05/2009 02:53 PM 12/19/2009 02:53 PM	Zmm-tool-instruction, 001.sof DSCN0320 AVERU DSCN0320 AVE	2953 19361 24018 9901 5739 35807 40387 18295 39260	12/05/2009 03:12 AM 11/19/2009 03:50 PM 11/19/2009 03:49 PM 11/19/2009 03:49 PM 11/19/2009 03:49 PM 11/19/2009 03:42 PM 11/19/2009 00:22 AM 11/19/2009 00:23 AM	



What is an ACL?

Each Bucket/Folder and Object/File on Amazon S3 has an ACL that defines its Access Control Policy. An ACL is a list of grants. A grant consists of one grantee and permission. ACL is a mechanism which decides who can access the Bucket/Folder or Object/File.

Why do we need to edit the ACL?

You'll need to edit the ACL so that your visitor can view the file, image, or item. "Check" the icon under the **Read** column for the **Everyone** row. So that the file, image, or item will be visible to everyone, otherwise, it will not be visible or will not appear on the browser.

Creating a Bucket

1) Right Click on the right Panel and select "Create Directory" or Click the icon "Create Bucket/Directory".



2) Create your bucket name and it should be a unique name.

ľ							
	Give a name to your folder:						
	Folder Name: unique-bucket-name						
	Place this bucket in Europe						
	 Folder names cannot contain forward slash / or backward slash \. They are automatically removed. 						
	Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods (.) and dashes (-).						
	Bucket names must start with a number or letter.						
	Bucket names must be between 3 and 255 characters long.						
	Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style (e.g., "192.168.5.4").						
Bucket names should not contain underscores (_).							
Bucket names should be between 3 and 63 characters long.							
	Bucket names should not end with a dash.						
	Dashes cannot appear next to periods. For example, "mybucket.com" and "mybucket" are invalid.						
	Ok Cancel						

- 3) To access the bucket: <u>http://unique-bucket-name.s3.amazonaws.com/</u> or http://s3.amazonaws.com/unique-bucket-name
 - a. http://[bucket-name].s3.amazonaws.com/ or
 - b. http://s3.amazonaws.com/[bucket-name]

Crossdomain Policy

A cross-domain policy file is an XML document that grants a web client—such as Adobe Flash Player, Adobe Reader, etc.—permission to handle data across multiple domains. When a client hosts content from a particular source domain and that content makes requests directed towards a domain other than its own, the remote domain would need to host a cross-domain policy file that grants access to the source domain, allowing the client to continue with the transaction. Policy files grant read access to data, permit a client to include custom headers in cross-domain requests, and are also used with sockets to grant permissions for socket-based connections.

Setting up a crossdomain.xml

Setting up crossdomain.xml is very useful if you want to play an *.swf or *.flv file, without crossdomain.xml you'll have problem playing you're *.swf or *.flv file. If you encountered this kind of problem just simple follow the steps below.

1) Create a file *crossdomain.xml* and copy the xml source code below:

<?xml version="1.0"?> <!DOCTYPE cross-domain-policy SYSTEM "http://www.adobe.com/xml/dtds/cross-domain-policy.dtd">

<cross-domain-policy> <allow-access-from domain="*.jonasblog.com" /> </cross-domain-policy>

- 2) Upload it to your root bucket or directory (see below) and make sure you Edit its ACL
 - o http://[bucket].s3.amazonaws.com/crossdomain.xml
 - Check "Everyone"



Other Related Topics: <u>http://developer.amazonwebservices.com/connect/entry.jspa?externalID=2011</u>

Elastic IP Address

Elastic IP Address is a static IP address designed for dynamic cloud computing. An Elastic IP Address is associated with your account not a particular Instance, and you have full control on that IP Address. On traditional static IP Address, you'll wait on for the technician to reconfigure or replace your host, or waiting for DNS to propagate to all of your customers, Amazon EC2 enables you to engineer around problems with your Instance or Software by quickly remapping your Elastic IP Address to a replacement Instance.

In the following image, web servers are connected to the Internet through elastic IP addresses and to database servers through their private IP addresses.



The administrator decides to replace a web server with a larger instance type. To do this, the administrator starts a new instance using a larger instance type (1), disassociates an elastic IP address from a running instance (2), associates the elastic IP address with the new instance (3), and terminates the old instance (4).

Amazon Elastic IP Address is free while they are assigned to an Instance, but they cost \$0.01/hr if they are not assigned.

Allocating an Elastic IP Address

1)	Go to "Elastic IPs"
	You do not have any Elastic IP addresses allocated. Click the Allocate New Address button to reserve an Elastic IP address.
2)	Click the button "Yes, Allocate"
	Allocate New Address Cancel
	Are you sure you want to allocate a new IP address? Close Yes, Allocate
3)	Done. You'll notice your IP Address will appear on Address column.
	Allocate New Address
	Viewing: All Addresses Viewin

Installing Apache with PHP and MySQL (LAMP)

LAMP is short for Linux, Apache, MySQL, & PHP. I show you how to install Apache, MySQL, and PHP on your Linux server using putty. I assume you successfully log-in on your server using putty.

- 1) Check if httpd, php, or mysql is installed.
 - \$ rpm -q httpd
 - \$ rpm -q php
 - \$ rpm -q mysql
- 2) Install Apache\$ yum install httpd

Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Apache

\$ /etc/init.d/httpd [start|stop|restart]

or

\$ service httpd [start|stop|restart]

3) Install PHP

\$ yum install php

4) Install MySQL

\$ yum install mysql mysql-server

5) Install PHP Modules

\$ yum install php-mysql php-gd php-imap php-ldap php-odbc php-pear php-xml phpxmlrpc php-eaccelerator php-magickwand php-magpierss php-mbstring php-mcrypt php-mssql php-shout php-snmp php-soap php-tidy

6) Restart Apache

\$ /etc/init.d/httpd restart

7) Done.

MySQL Database

A website that uses MySQL may include Web pages that access information from a database. These pages are often referred to as "dynamic" pages, meaning the content of each page is generated from database. Website that uses dynamic web pages is also known as databasedriven websites.

What is a MySQL?

MySQL is an open source Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that relies on SQL for processing the data in the database. MySQL can be used for a variety of applications, but is most commonly used for web applications and for embedded applications and has become a popular alternative to proprietary database systems because of its speed and reliability.

Connecting MySQL Server using PuTTY

Login to your Instance using PuTTY if you forgot how to connect please refer to <u>Part 2</u> <u>Amazon Instance:</u> 6 Steps to Connect Instance using PuTTY

If you're logged in, please follow the steps below:

1) Type "**mysql**", and it will prompt you to mysql environment. *mysql>* At this moment you're now connected to mysql server.



2) To show the list of existing databases. Type "**show databases**". The databases *information_schema, mysql,* and *test* these are default databases.



Creating a Database using PuTTY

1) Log-in to your instance using PuTTY, and type "mysql"



2) Type "show databases". To list all existing databases.



3) Type "create database `database_name`;"





What is a phpMyAdmin?

phpMyAdmin is an open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. It can perform various tasks such as creating, modifying or deleting databases, tables, fields or rows; executing SQL statements; or managing users and permissions.

Installing phpMyAdmin I assume that you're logged in to your Instance using PuTTY 1) Get a copy of phpmyadmin using wget: *Wget* <u>http://sourceforge.net/projects/phpmyadmin/files/phpMyAdmin/3.2.5/</u>



7)	Yo chi	u have mod 77	to cha 7 /va	ange the r/lib/ph	chmod c/session	of your n/	sessic	n fol	der:			
		so give	e it pei	mission:	(nhn (200	ai on (_	_	_	_	
		Cnmod		/Var/11D	/pnp/ses	s10n/	<	Ent	er this to t	fix the erro	or	

Wordpress

What is a Wordpress?

WordPress is an open-source CMS designed for blogging, but easily modified to enable the management of an entire website. It is the most popular blogging tool in the internet today.

Advantages of using Wordpress

- Ability to categorize your posts by topic, not just by date
- Ability to choose from hundreds of themes/skins
- Ability to integrate plugins
- Large user community with help forums
- Extensive documentation
- Ability to completely customize Wordpress code
- Ease of installation
- No ads
- Abililty to distribute podcasts with audio player plugins
- and a lot more..

Installing a Wordpress

1) Get document_root path or htdocs

<u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp			
http://ec2-	-174-129-150-70.compute-1.amazonaws.com	n/	Document
4	Toructul urmour Tuppu 1	TTE.E0E.T0.E0T	Root
	_SERVER["DOCUMENT_ROOT"]	/home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs	
	_SERVER["SERVER_ADMIN"]	root@localhost	
Public DNS	_SERVER["SCRIPT_FILENAME"]	/home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs/index.php	
	_SERVER["REMOTE_PORT"]	56729	
	_SERVER["GATEWAY_INTERFACE"]	CGI/1.1	
	_SERVER["SERVER_PROTOCOL"]	HTTP/1.1	
	_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"]	GET	
	_SERVER["QUERY_STRING"]	no value	

2) Open PuTTY and then navigate to document_root

_SERVER["DOCUMENT_ROOT"]	/home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs		
_SERVER["SERVER_ADMIN"]	root@localhost		
_SERVER["SCRIPT_FILENAME"]	/home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs/index.php		
_SE Proot@ip-10-243-109-220:/home	e/webuser/helloworld/htdocs		
_SE login as: root			
_SEI Authenticating with pub	lic key "imported-openssh-key"		
_SEI	Fedora 8	Docur	
_SEII (/	32-bit	Root	
_SEIII			
_SEI Welcome to an EC2 Publ:	ic Image		
_SEI	:-)		
_SEI Base			
_EN'			
_ENT[see /etc/ec2/relea:	se-notes]		
_EN [root@ip-10-243-109-220	~]# cd /home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs		
_EN [root@ip-10-243-109-220	htdocs]#		
EN			

- 3) Download the lastest Wordpress copy
 - wget <u>http://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz</u>

```
[root@ip-10-243-109-220 ~]# cd /home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs
[root@ip-10-243-109-220 htdocs]# wget http://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2009-12-11 12:48:26-- http://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Resolving wordpress.org.. 72.233.56.138, 72.233.56.139
Connecting to wordpress.org|72.233.56.138|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: `latest.tar.gz'
[ <=> ] 2,078,596 2.91M/s in 0.7s
2009-12-11 12:48:27 (2.91 MB/s) - `latest.tar.gz' saved [2078596]
[root@ip-10-243-109-220 htdocs]#
```

- 4) Then unzip the package using:
 - tar -zxvf latest.tar.gz

Congratulation, you have now successfully unzip Wordpress software package unto your server.

Configuring Wordpress

- 1) Go to wordpress directory
 - cd /home/webuser/helloworld/htdocs/wordpress
- 2) Copy-Paste and Rename "wp-config-sample.php"
 - cat wp-config-sample.php >wp-config.php
- 3) Modify "wp-config.php" with the appropriate database config
- 4) Continue configuring Wordpress on your website at
 - http://[your-website-address]/wordpress/

Domain Name

A domain name is the text name corresponding to the numeric IP address of a computer on the Internet. A domain name must be unique. Internet users access your website using your domain name. For instance Jonasblog.com, ReplaceMySelf.com and OnlineJobs.ph are all domain names.

What is a DNS?

DNS stands for **D**omain **N**ame **S**ystem. A DNS server lets you locate computers on a network or the Internet (TCP/IP network) by domain name. The DNS server maintains a database of domain names (host names) and their corresponding IP addresses. Jonasblog IP address, 174.129.221.146, corresponds to the DNS name www.jonasblog.com

What is a CNAME?

CNAME is short for **C**anonical **Name.** You should use a CNAME record whenever you want associate a new subdomain to an already existing A record; i.e. you can make "www.somedomain.tld" to "somedomain.tld", which should already have been assigned an IP with an A record.

This allows you to have as many subdomains as you wish without having to specify the IP for every record. Use a CNAME if you have more services pointing to the same IP. This way you will have to update only one record in the convenience of a change of IP address.

How to point your subdomain to Amazon S3 Server?

Setting up a CNAME in hostmonster CPanel	
 Go to "Advanced DNS Zone Editor" Select the domain name you want to add a CNAME record. i.e. jonasblog.com 	
Advanced DNS Zone Editor Zone files allow you to control how DNS functions. For example, CNAME record. Video Tutorial Select a Domain Domain: Please select a domain Tade	
Finasblog.com	
2) Add a subdomain Name on "Add a Record" Section. i.e. <i>test</i> Select a Domain Domain: Jonnashlog.com Reset Zone File	
Reset the entries in your zone file to a default state. more > Add a Record Add A Subdomain name Mme: test TL: 14400 Type: A Address: Add Record	

3) Select "CNAME" and add the S3 bucket name

[yourbucketname].s3.amazonaws.com

```
i.e. unique-bucket-name.s3.amazonaws.com
```

	Add a Record	Select CNAME	
	Name: test TTL: 14400 Type: CNAME CNAME: unique-bucket-name.s3 Add Record	Your S3 Bucket: i.e. unique-bucket-name.s3.amazonaws.com	
4)	Click "Add Record" button		
5) After you have submitted the form. You'll notice the			
	5	uccessfully Added	
test.jo	nasblog.com. 14400 IN CNAME	unique-bucket-name.s3.amazonaws.com	
6)	 6) Visit your subdomain: i.e. http://test.jonasblog.com/ PHP Test - Mozilla Firefox File Edit View Higtory Bookmarks Iools Help C × ☆ ♥ [http://test.jonasblog.com/ 		
PHP Test			
	<message>Access Denied</message> <requestid>A2EC6E0FFBF2D8C4</requestid> - <hostid> GzCtIdcaC1SYnZVLsEXF4uGjPimnMp+MMm0h4y </hostid> 	vDAprB/YFQah0zMUeqEFzOzHaG	

Thank you.