

Expert in implementing AWS EC2 bootstrapping to automate instance provisioning and configuration, including user creation, package installation, and additional configurations, ensuring efficient software deployment and enhanced operational performance.

The image displays a multi-step process for launching and configuring an AWS EC2 instance. The top section shows the 'Launch instance' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The 'User data' field contains a shell script for setting up a user named 'victor' and installing Samba. The 'Summary' section shows the instance configuration: 1 instance, Software Image (AMI) 'Provided by Red Hat, Inc. ami-0583d8c7a9c35822c', Virtual server type 't2.micro', Firewall 'New security group', and Storage 'Volumes'. The 'Launch instance' button is highlighted.

The bottom section shows the 'Connect to instance' page for the instance with ID 'i-06452652ae1db32a8'. It provides instructions for connecting via SSH, including the command: `ssh -i "new.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com`. A note states: "Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username."

Overlaid on the bottom right is the 'PuTTY Configuration' dialog box. The 'Session' category is selected, showing 'Basic options for your PuTTY session'. The 'Host Name (or IP address)' is set to '3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com' and the 'Port' is '22'. The 'Connection type' is 'SSH'. The 'Close window on exit' option is set to 'Only on clean exit'. The 'Open' button is highlighted.

## Expert in implementing AWS EC2 bootstrapping to automate instance provisioning and configuration, including user creation, package installation, and additional configurations, ensuring efficient software deployment and enhanced operational performance.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. The instance ID is `i-06452652ae1db32a8` (boot). The console shows the instance's state as 'running' and provides instructions for connecting via SSH. A terminal window is open, displaying the output of a script that creates a new user named 'ec2-user' on the instance. The script uses the `adduser` command to create the user and sets a password. The terminal output shows the user's details, including the home directory and shell.

Instance ID: `i-06452652ae1db32a8` (boot)

1. Open an SSH client.

2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is `new.pem`.

3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.

```
chmod 400 'new.pem'
```

4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

```
ec2-3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Example:

```
ssh -i "new.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Terminal Output:

```
root@ip-172-31-35-123/
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:999:997:systemd Core Dumper:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:system message bus:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:998:996:User for polkitd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:997:996:User for sshd:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/usr/share/empty.sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:996:994:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
ec2-user:x:1000:1000:Cloud User:/home/ec2-user:/bin/bash
vicky:x:1001:1001:/home/vicky:/bin/bash
"/etc/passwd" 22L, 1037B
```

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. On the left, a sidebar lists steps for connecting to the instance:

- 1. Open an SSH client.
- 2. Locate your private key file. The default private key file is `new.pem`.
- 3. Run this command, if necessary, to change permissions on the private key file:  
`chmod 400 "new.pem"`
- 4. Connect to your instance using the `ssh` command:  
`ssh -i "new.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

An example command is provided: `ssh -i "new.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-85-185-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com`. A note states: "Note: In most cases, the guess is correct. If the AMI owner has changed the default user, you will need to use the correct username." Below the steps, a terminal window is open, showing the following commands and output:

```
root@ip-172-31-35-123:/james
Using username "ec2-user".
Authenticating with public key "new"
Register this system with Red Hat Insights: insights-client --register
Create an account or view all your systems at https://red.ht/insights-dashboard
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-35-123 ~]$ sudo su - root
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 ~]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 ~]# cd /
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 /]# ls
efs      bin      dev      etc      james   lib64    mnt      proc    run      srv      tmp      var
backupdata  boot    efi      home    lib     media    opt      root    sbin     sys     usr     victor
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 /]# cd victor/
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 victor]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 victor]# cd /
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 /]# cd /james/
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 james]# ls
movies  vicjam
[root@ip-172-31-35-123 james]#
```

The terminal window is titled "root@ip-172-31-35-123:/james". The AWS console shows the instance ID "i-06452652ae1db32a8 (boot)". The terminal output shows the user "ec2-user" logging in and running the command "sudo su - root". The user then navigates through the file system, listing the contents of the root directory and the "/james" directory.