

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

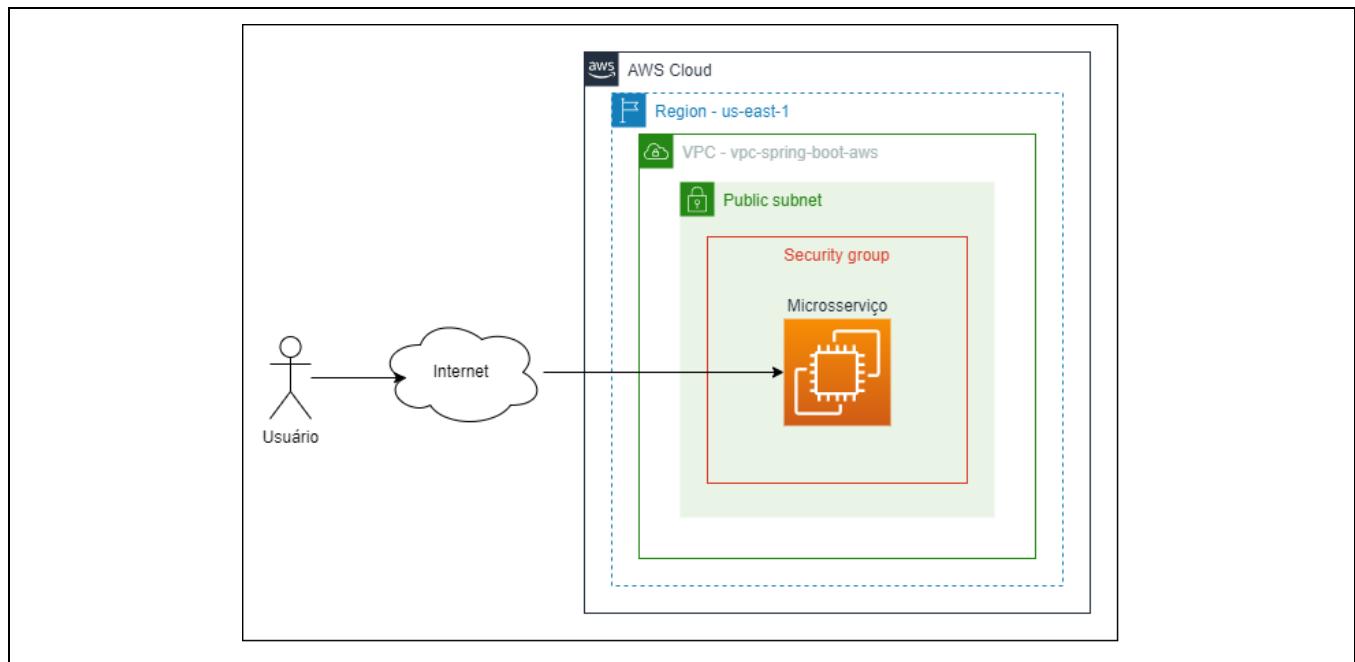


Prof. Thomás da Costa - <https://thomasdacosta.com.br>

Objetivo:

Implantar um servidor EC2 para subir um microserviço desenvolvido em Spring Boot. Este guia é composto por mais partes onde em tutoriais futuros, subiremos o restante da aplicação para expor o serviço para que os usuários possam utilizar.

Desenho da Solução:

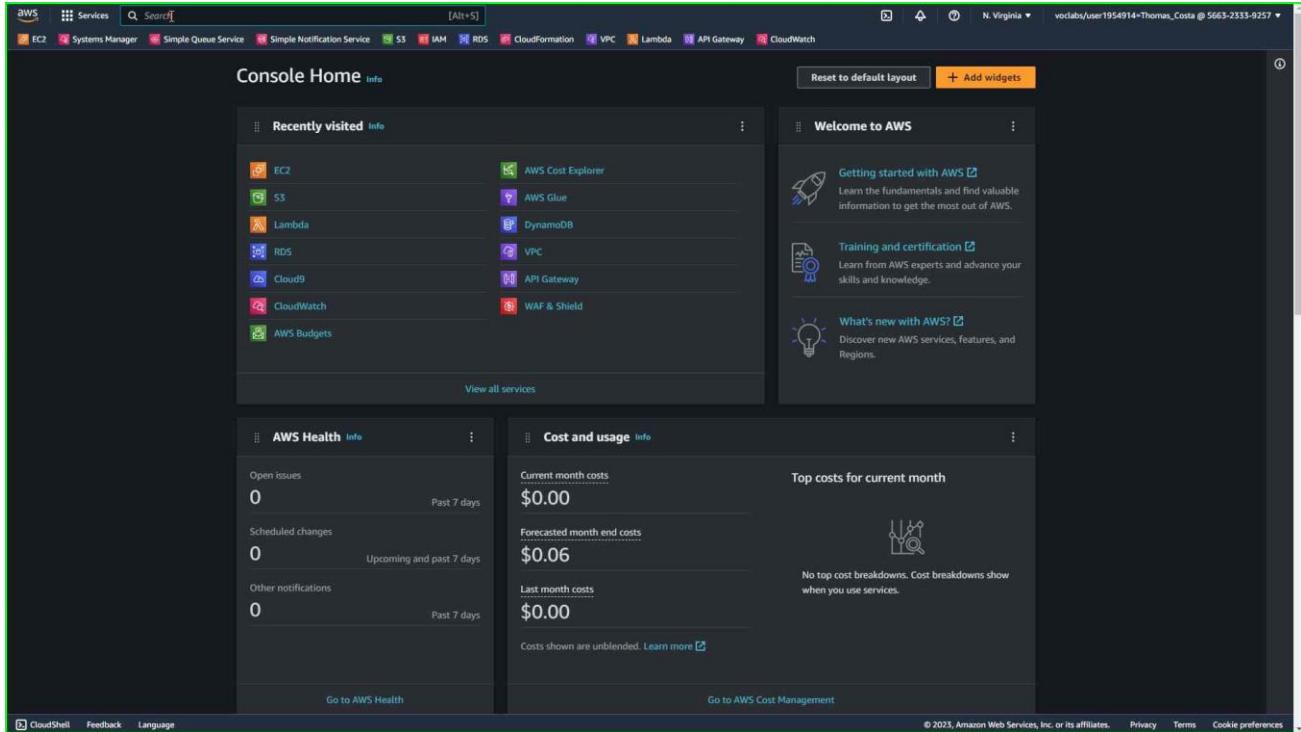


Premissas:

- Necessário baixar os programas:
 - **WinSCP:**
 - https://github.com/thomasdacosta/aula-aws/tree/main/aula_06_maquinas_virtuais/WinSCP-5.21.7-Portable
 - **Putty:**
 - https://github.com/thomasdacosta/aula-aws/blob/main/aula_06_maquinas_virtuais/putty.exe
- Utilizar o arquivo JAR:
 - https://github.com/thomasdacosta/aula-aws/blob/main/aula_06_maquinas_virtuais/spring-boot-localstack.jar

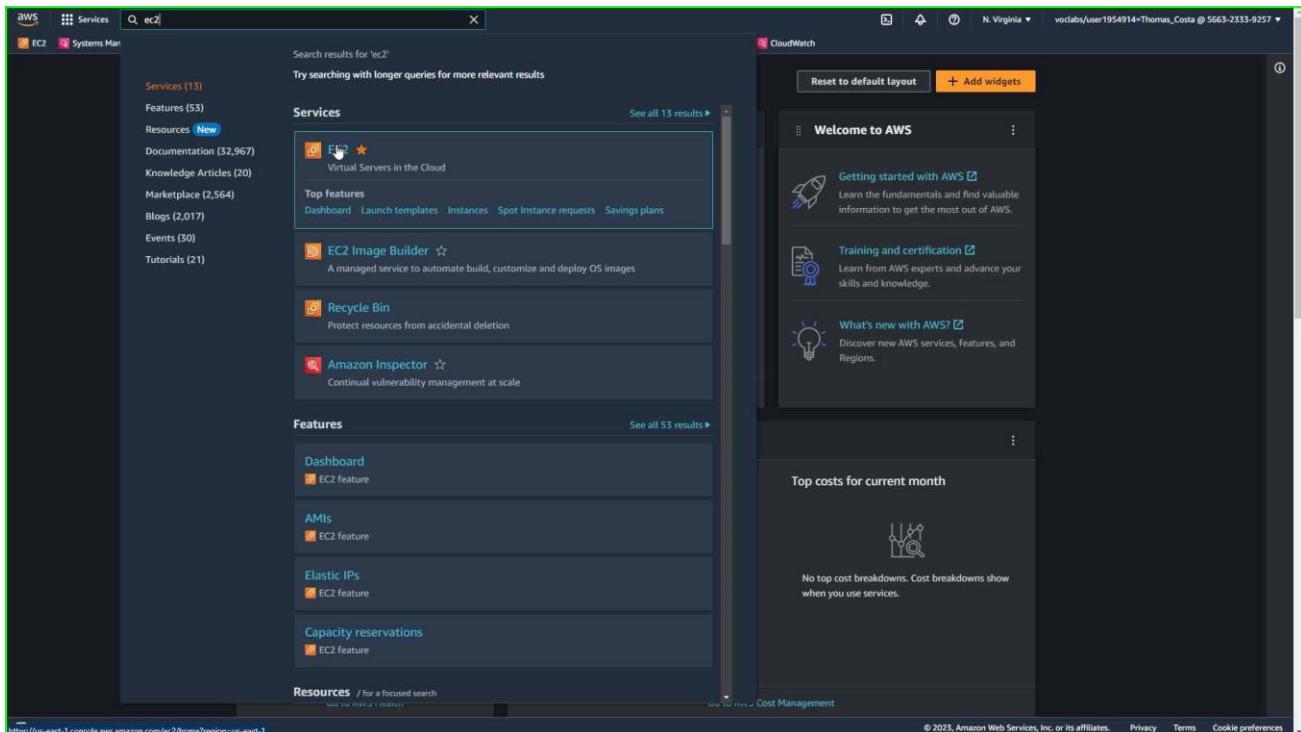
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Entre na opção “Search”:



The screenshot shows the AWS Console Home page. At the top, there is a search bar with the placeholder "Search" and a "Reset to default layout" button. Below the search bar, there is a "Recently visited" section with links to EC2, S3, Lambda, RDS, Cloud9, CloudWatch, and AWS Budgets. To the right of this, there is a "Welcome to AWS" section with links to "Getting started with AWS", "Training and certification", and "What's new with AWS?". Below these sections, there are "AWS Health" and "Cost and usage" cards. The "AWS Health" card shows 0 open issues, 0 scheduled changes, and 0 other notifications. The "Cost and usage" card shows current month costs at \$0.00, forecasted month end costs at \$0.06, and last month costs at \$0.00. At the bottom of the page, there are links to CloudShell, Feedback, Language, and a copyright notice for 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

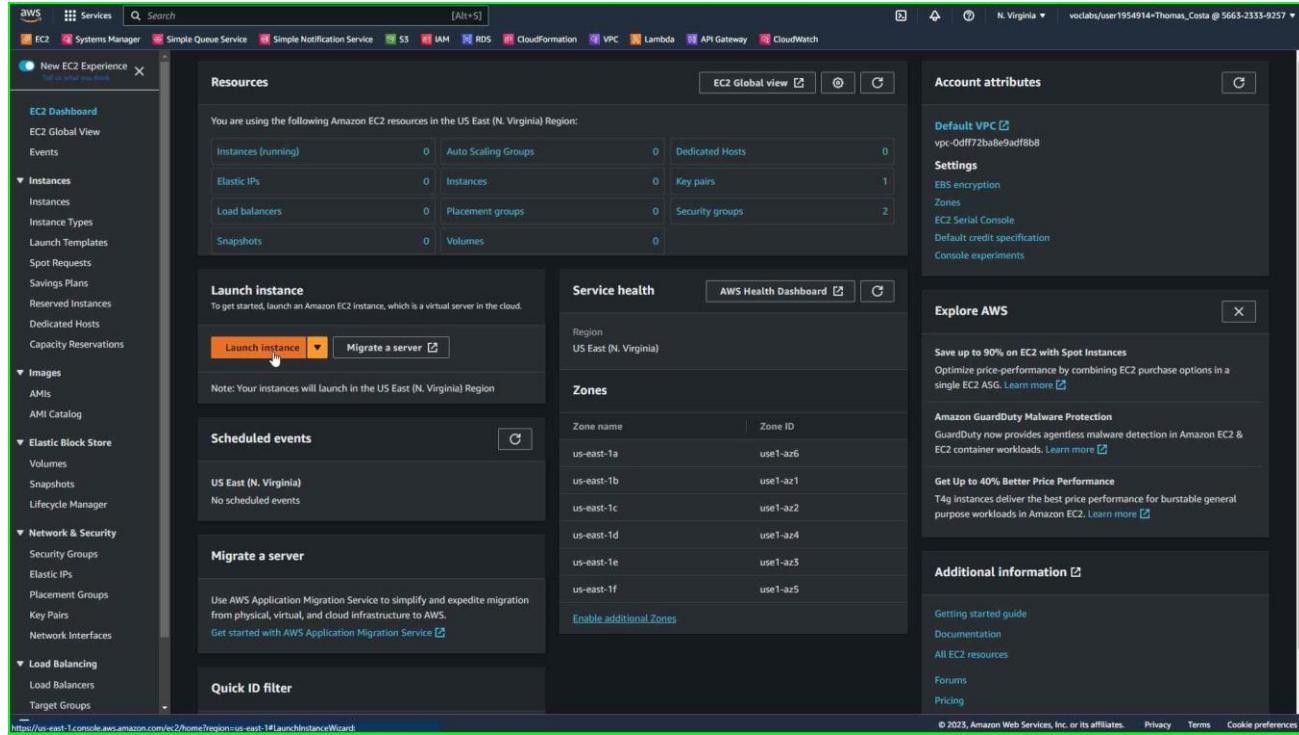
Na tela principal, pesquisar a opção “EC2”:



The screenshot shows the AWS search results for "ec2". The search bar at the top contains "ec2". The results are categorized into "Services", "Features", and "Resources". Under "Services", the EC2 service is listed as "Virtual Servers in the Cloud". Under "Features", there are sections for "Top features", "EC2 Image Builder", "Recycle Bin", and "Amazon Inspector". Under "Resources", there are sections for "Dashboard", "AMIs", "Elastic IPs", and "Capacity reservations". The right side of the screen shows the same "Welcome to AWS" and "Cost and usage" sections as the previous screenshot. At the bottom, there is a link to the EC2 service page and a copyright notice for 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

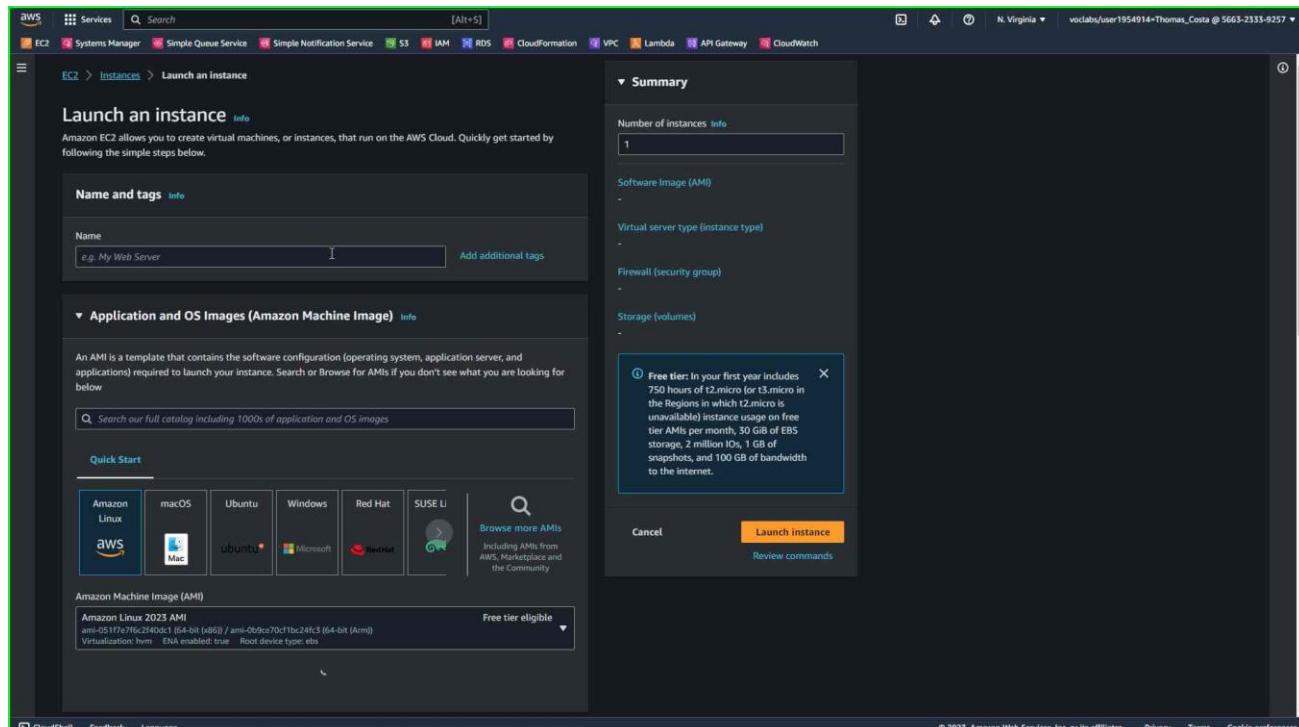
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Clique na opção “Launch instance”:



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Home page. On the left, a sidebar lists various EC2 features: EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (with sub-options Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations), Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager), Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), and Load Balancing (Load Balancers, Target Groups). The main content area is titled 'Resources' and shows a summary of Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. It includes sections for Instances (running), Auto Scaling Groups, Dedicated Hosts, Elastic IPs, Instances, Key pairs, Load balancers, Placement groups, Security groups, Snapshots, and Volumes. Below this is a 'Launch instance' section with a button labeled 'Launch instance' and a 'Migrate a server' button. To the right, there's a 'Service health' section, 'Account attributes' (including Default VPC set to 'vpc-0df772ba8e9adff8b8'), and an 'Explore AWS' sidebar with links to GuardDuty, Get Up to 40% Better Price Performance, and Additional information (Getting started guide, Documentation, All EC2 resources, Forums, Pricing).

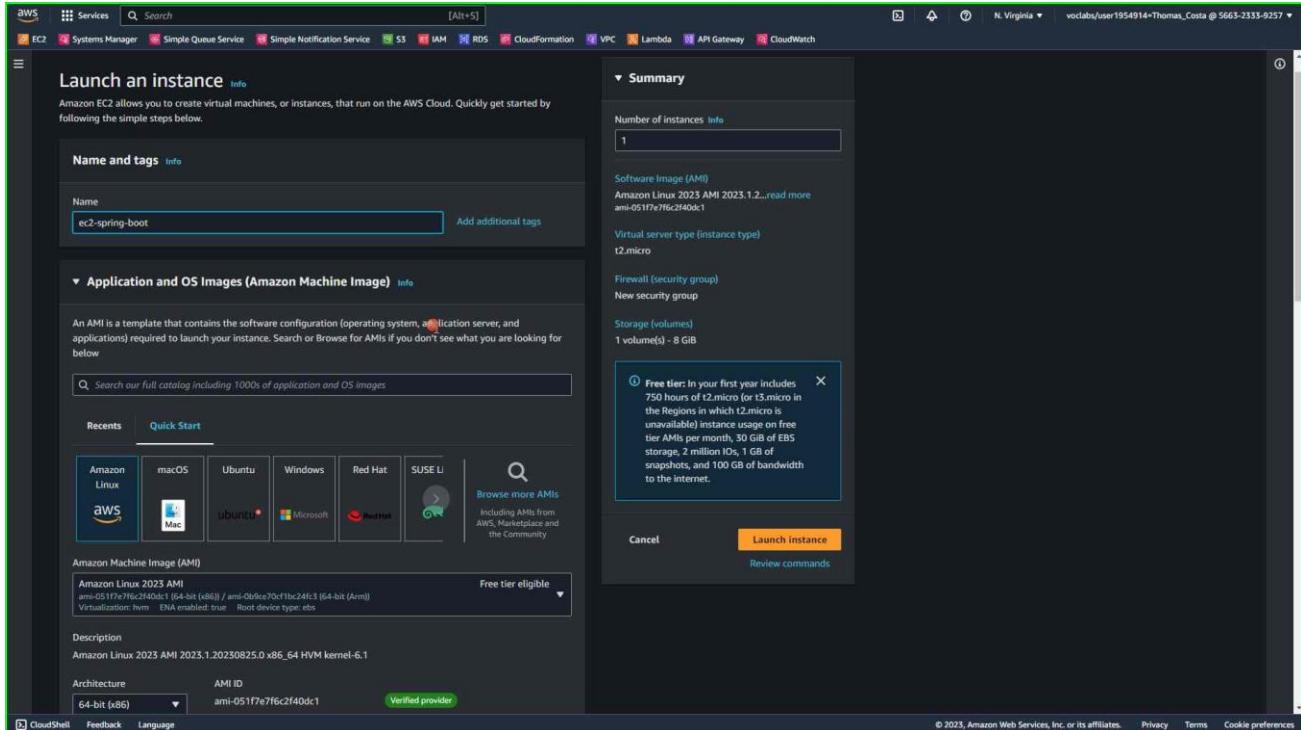
Digite o nome do servidor na caixa de texto “Name”:



The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance' wizard. The first step, 'Name and tags', is displayed. It has a text input field for 'Name' containing 'My Web Server'. Below it is a 'Virtual server type (instance type)' dropdown. The next step, 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)', is partially visible. At the bottom, there is a summary section with a note about the Free tier and a 'Launch instance' button.

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No nosso exemplo o nome digitado foi “ec2-spring-boot”:



Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags [Info](#)

Name Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recent [Quick Start](#)

Amazon Linux  macOS  Ubuntu  Windows  Red Hat  SUSE Linux 

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI [View details](#) [Launch instance](#)

Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.1.20230825.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

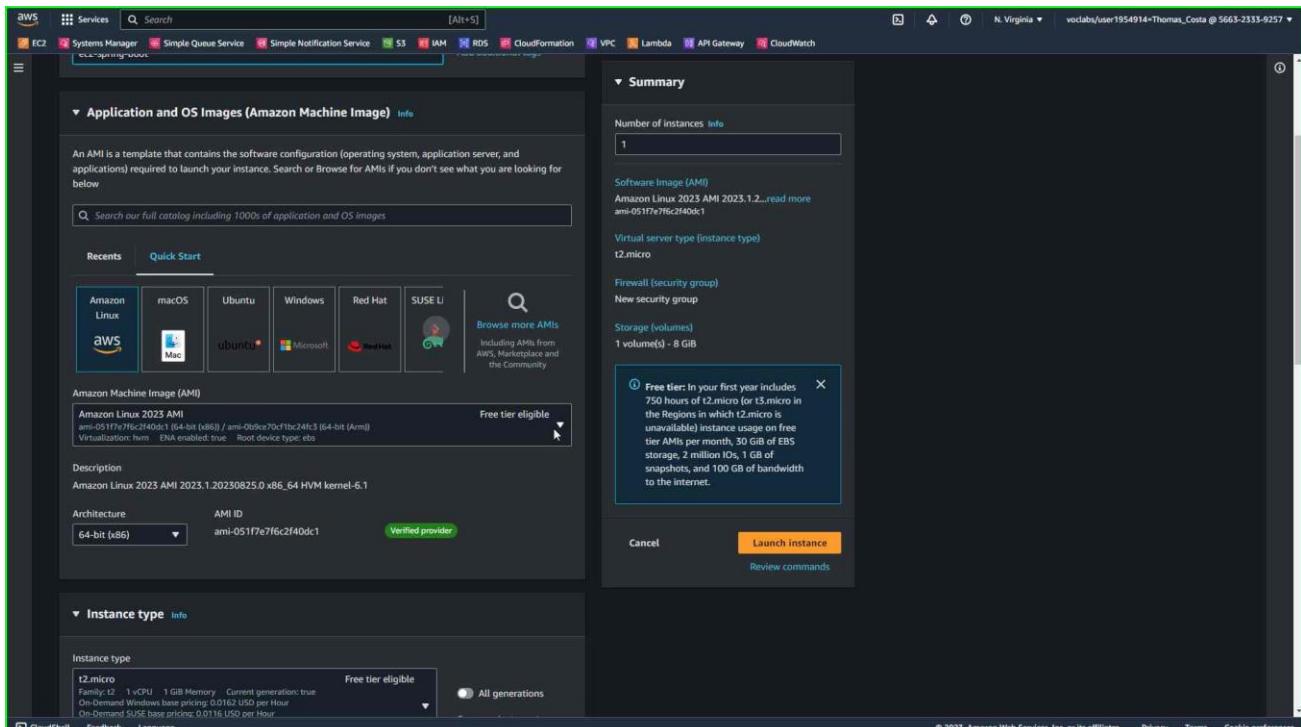
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: /dev/sda1

Architecture: 64-bit (x86) AMI ID: ami-051f7e7f6c2f40dc1 Verified provider

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Selecione a máquina da imagem abaixo:



Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recent [Quick Start](#)

Amazon Linux  macOS  Ubuntu  Windows  Red Hat  SUSE Linux 

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI [View details](#) [Launch instance](#)

Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.1.20230825.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: /dev/sda1

Architecture: 64-bit (x86) AMI ID: ami-051f7e7f6c2f40dc1 Verified provider

Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type: **t2.micro** [View details](#) [Launch instance](#)

Family: t2 1 vCPU, 1 GB Memory Current generation: true On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

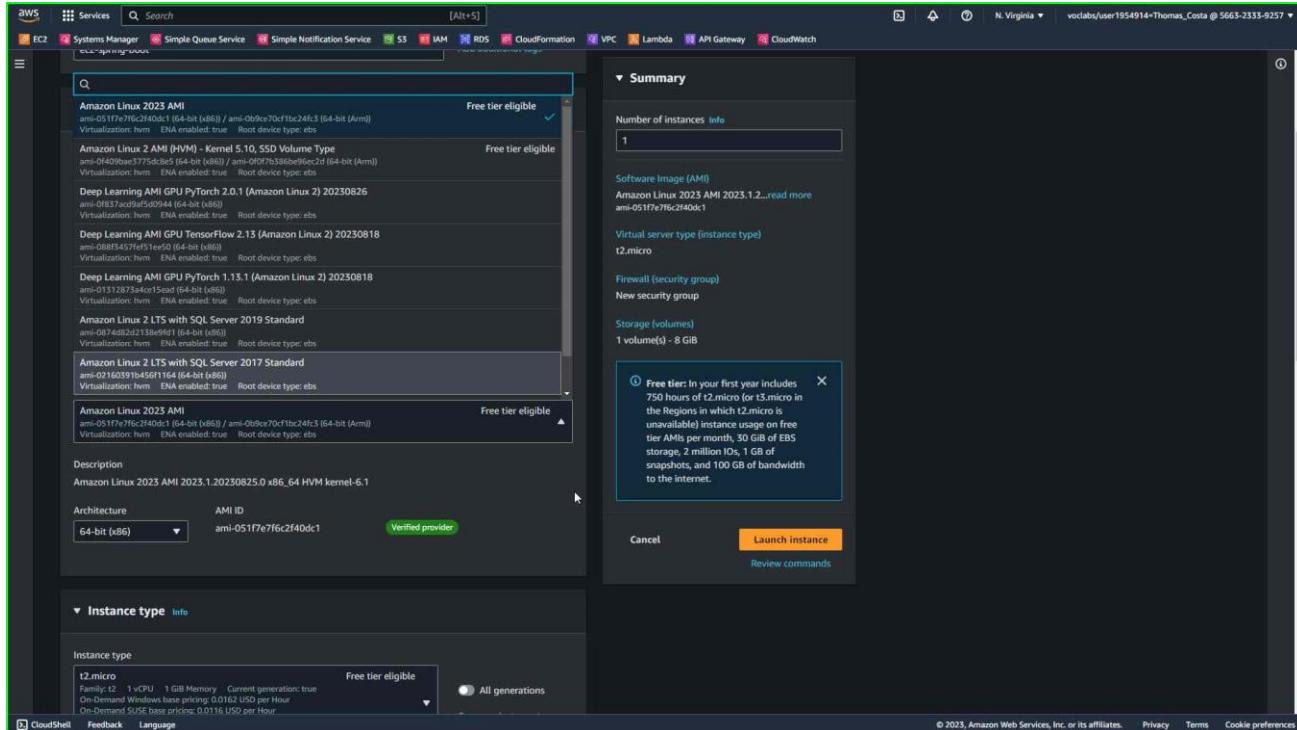
All generations

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) [Language](#)

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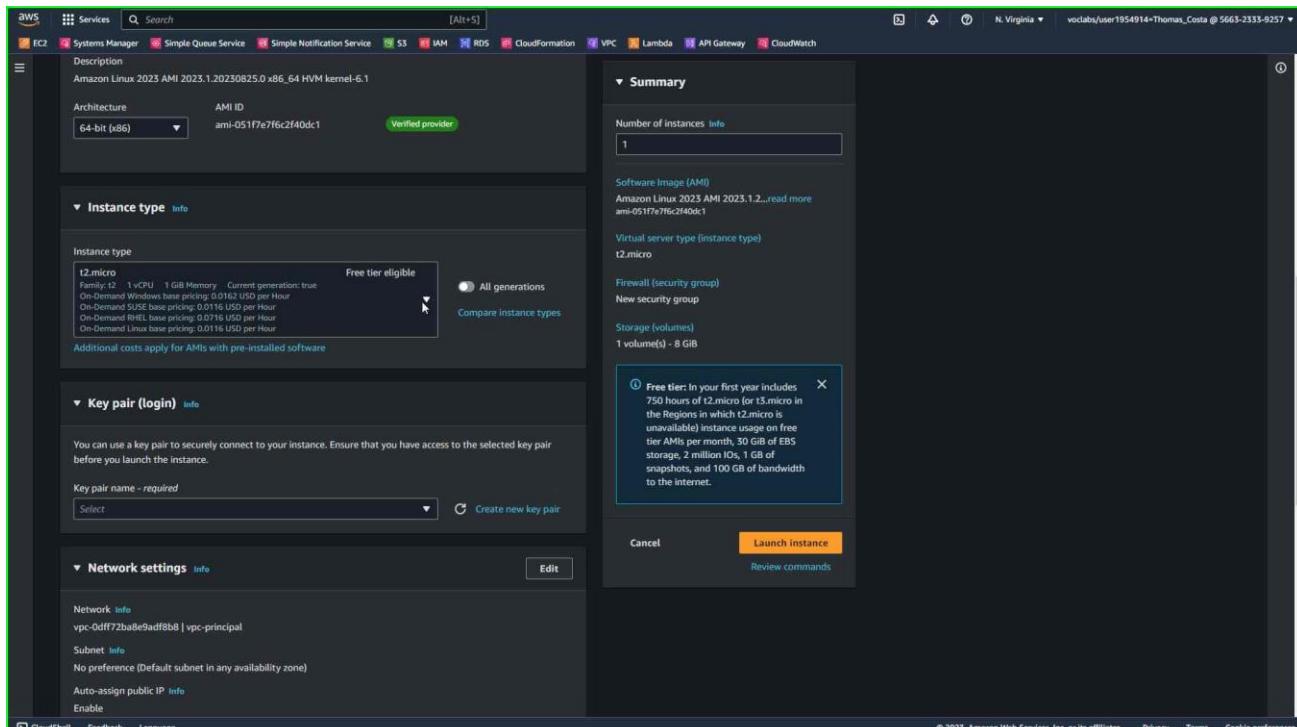
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione a máquina da imagem abaixo:



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console with the search bar set to 'Amazon Linux 2023 AMI'. A tooltip in the 'Summary' section provides information about the free tier, stating: 'Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.'

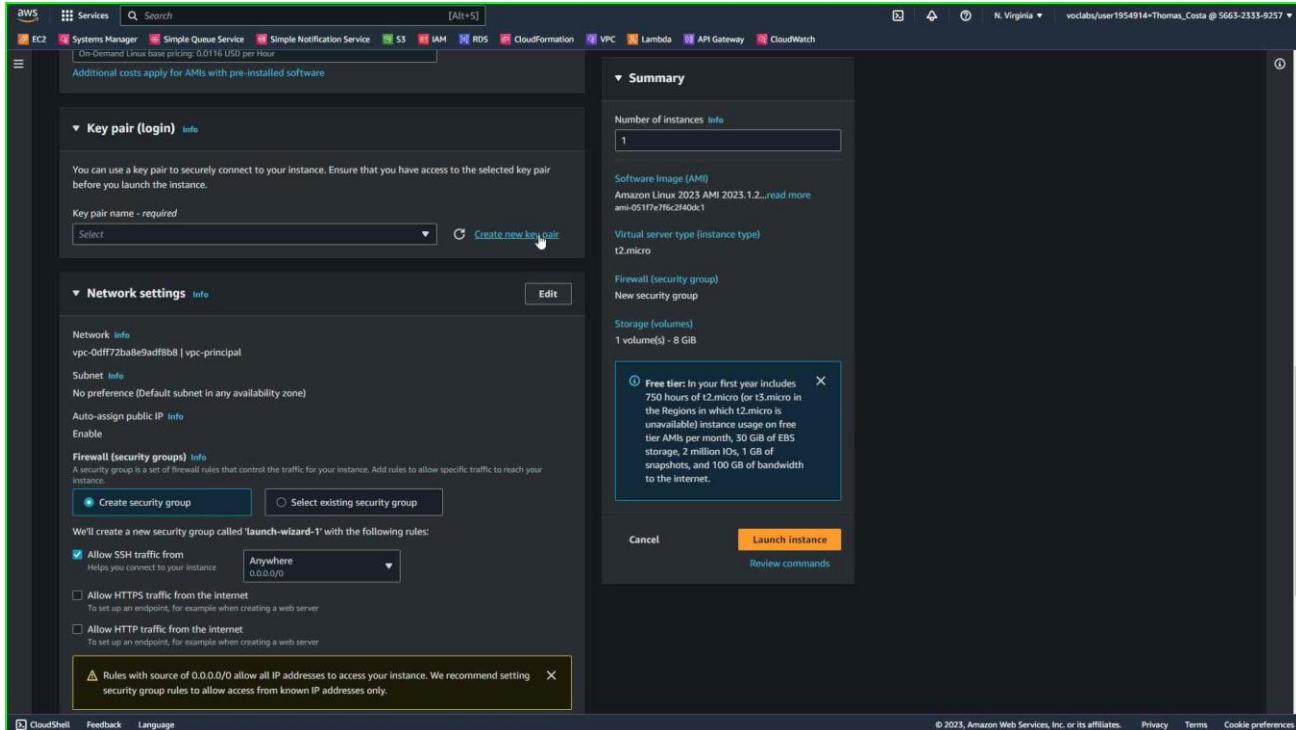
Continue descendo a tela e a opção “Key pair” irá aparecer:



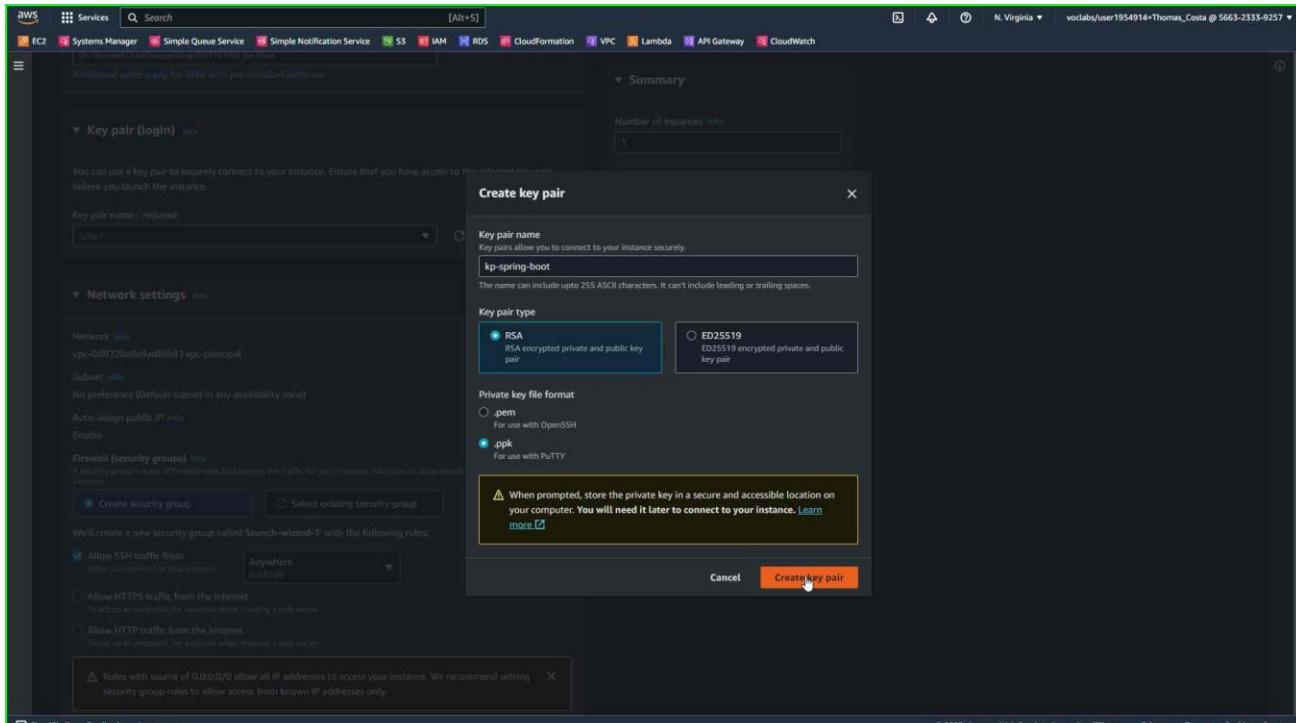
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console with the 'Key pair (login)' section expanded. A tooltip in the 'Summary' section provides details about the free tier, stating: 'Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.'

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Clique em “Create new key pair”:

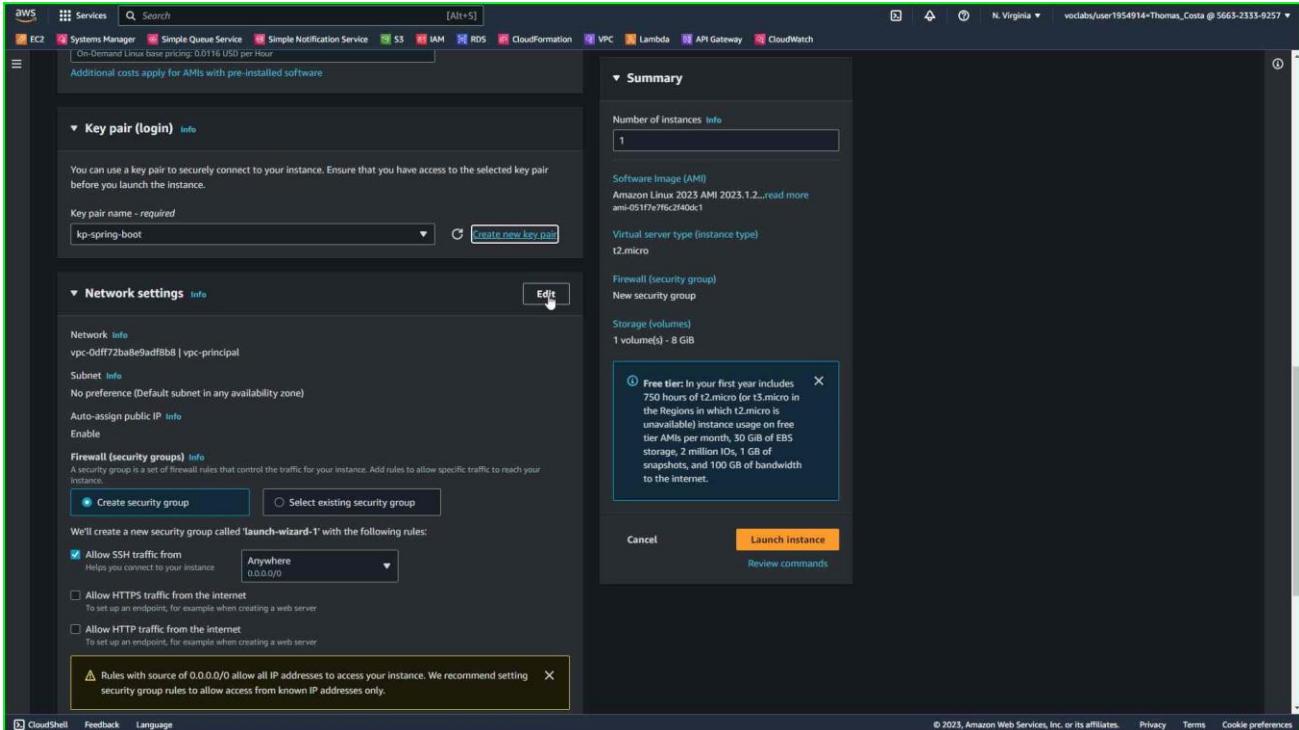


Escreva o nome da chave e selecione as opções “RSA” e “.ppk” e clique em “Create key pair”. Será gerado um arquivo “kp-spring-boot.ppk”, guarde o arquivo para efetuar o acesso posterior a máquina:



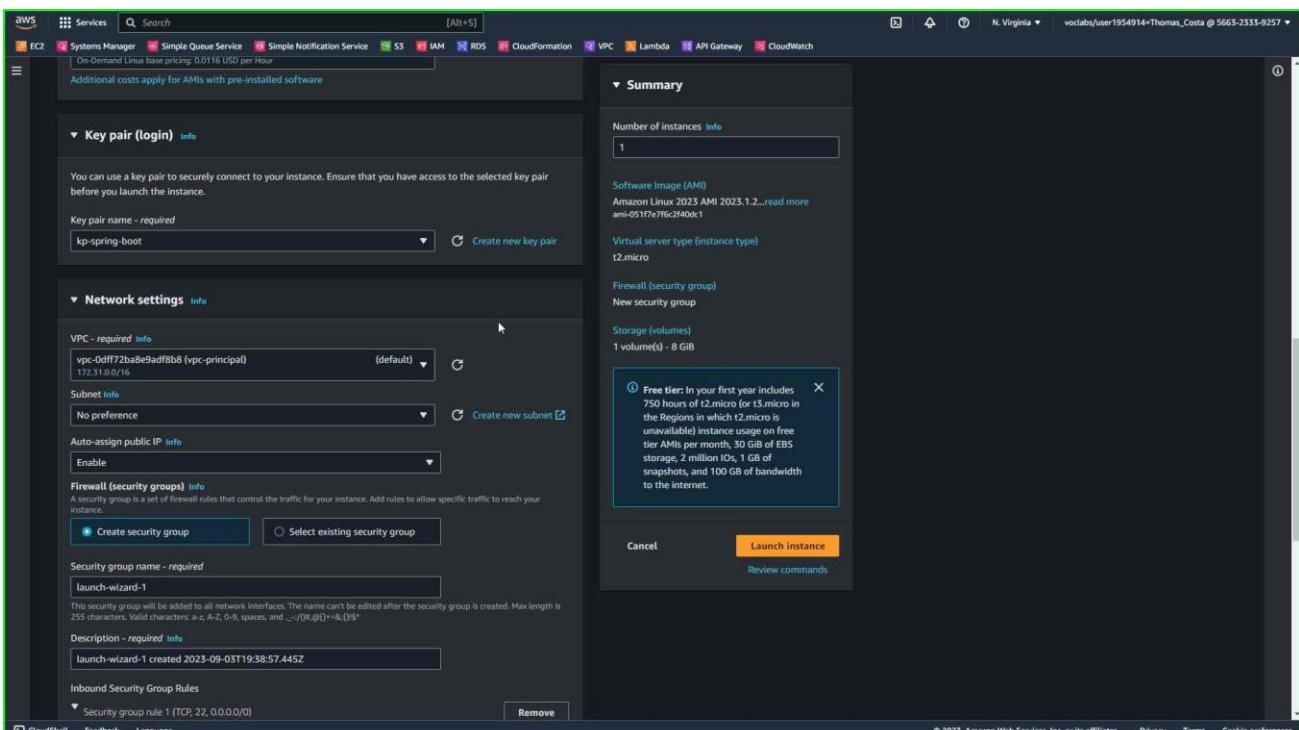
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Na opção “Network settings” clique no botão “Edit”:



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch instance' wizard. In the 'Network settings' section, the 'Edit' button for the security group 'New security group' is highlighted with a mouse cursor. A tooltip box is overlaid on the 'Edit' button, providing information about the free tier: 'Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.'

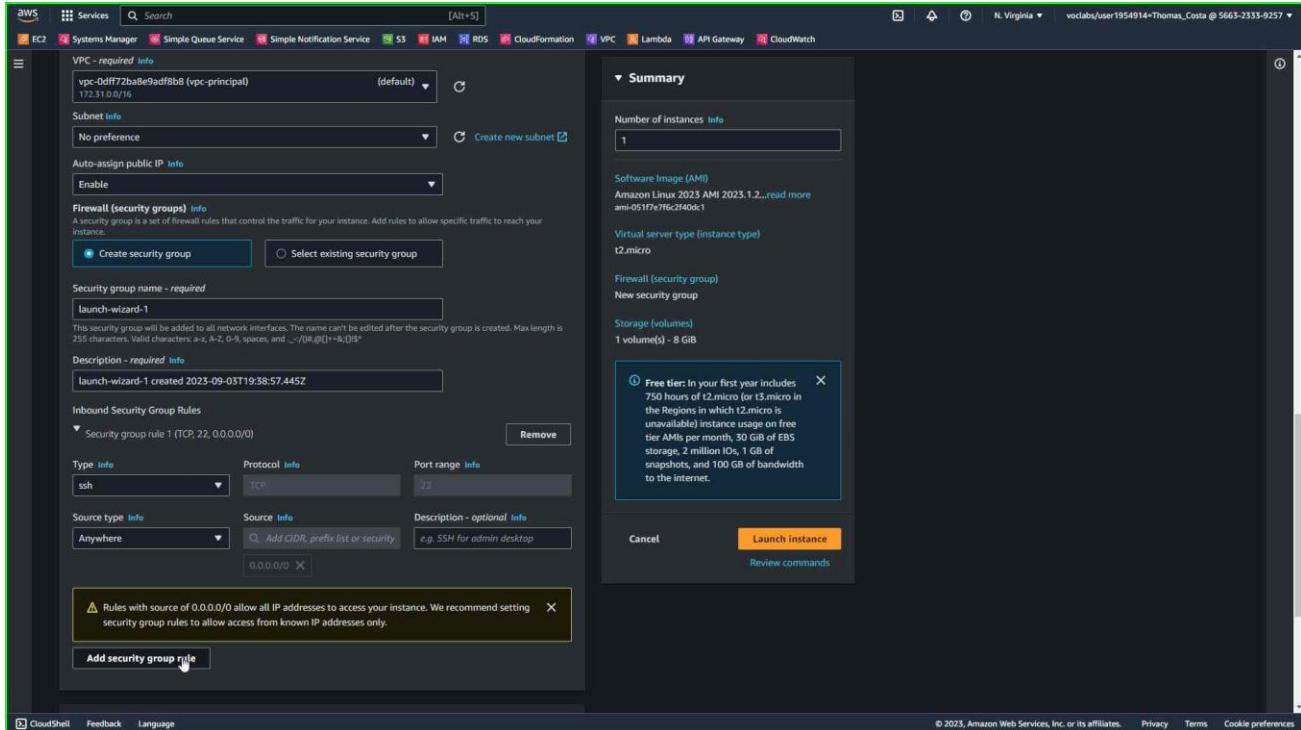
Aparecerá a tela abaixo:



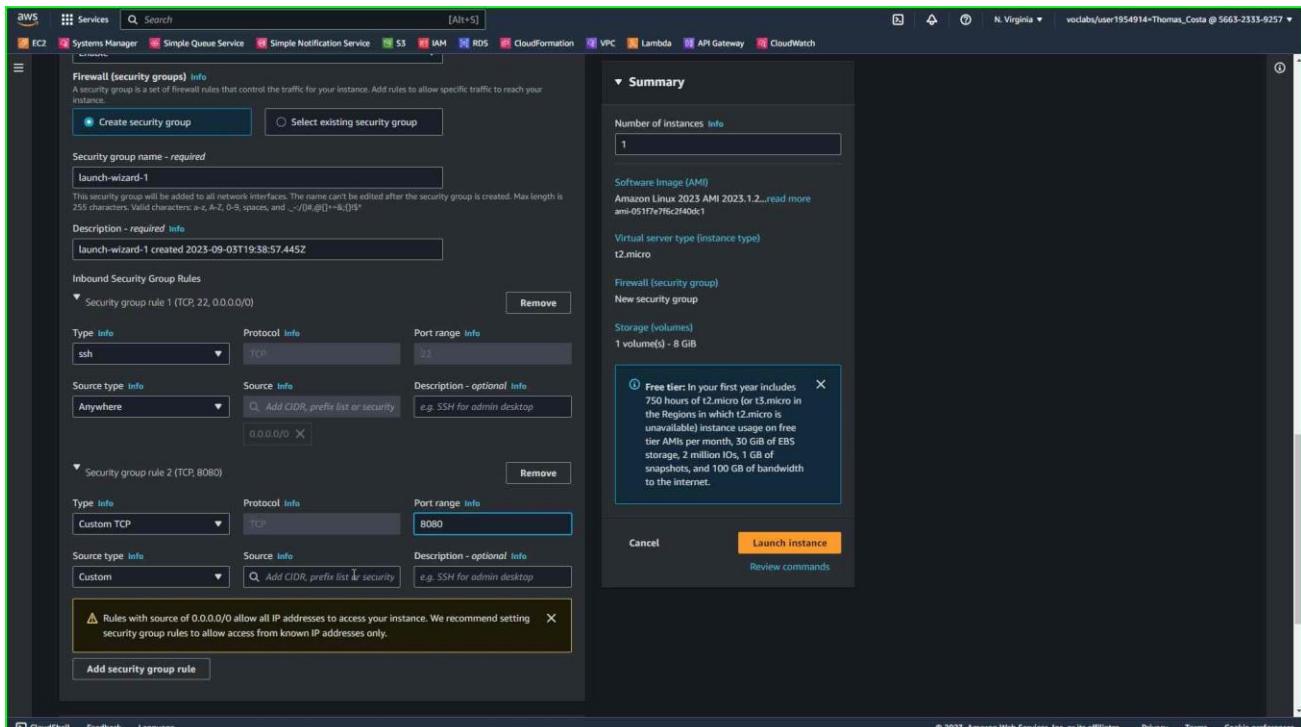
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch instance' wizard. In the 'Network settings' section, the 'Create security group' button is highlighted with a mouse cursor. The 'Security group name - required' field contains 'launch-wizard-1'. A tooltip box is overlaid on the 'Create security group' button, providing information about the free tier: 'Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.'

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Clique em “Add security group rule”:

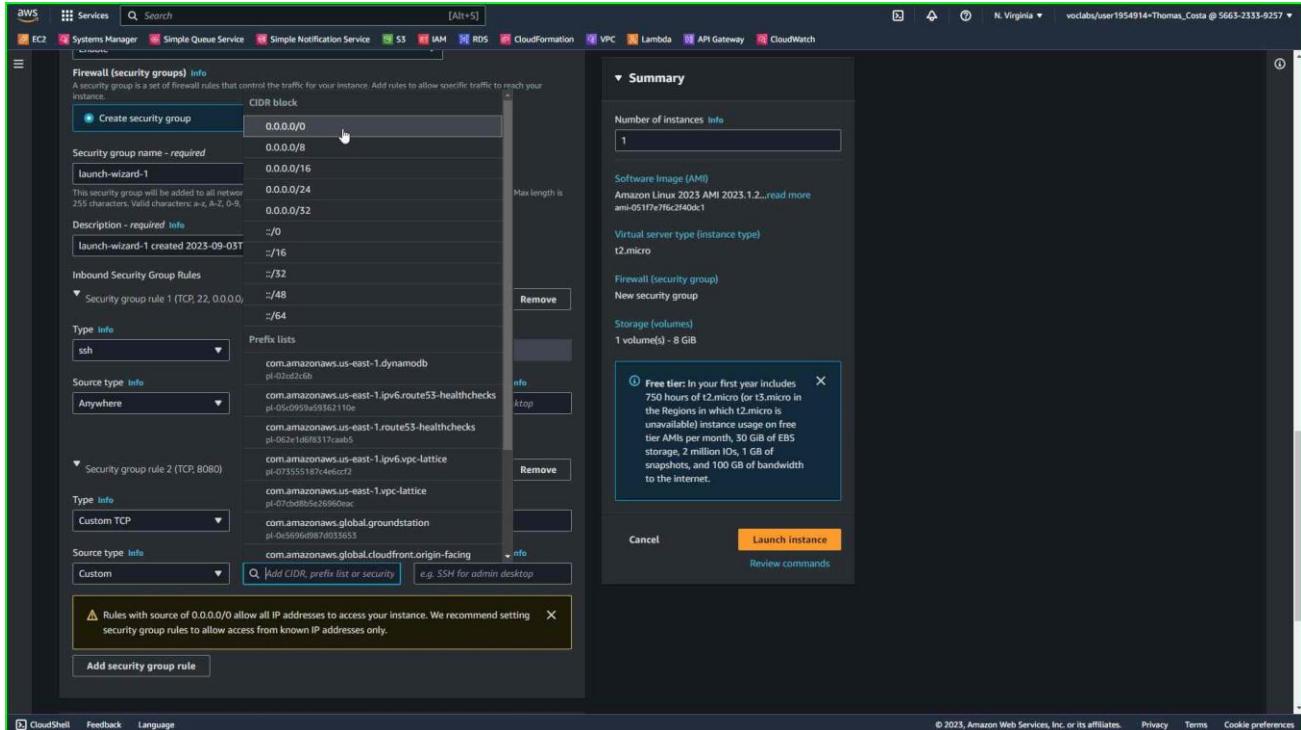


Selecione “Custom TCP” e coloque o número da porta “8080” conforme imagem abaixo:



Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Em “Source” selecione “0.0.0.0/0”:



A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group

Security group name - required
launch-wizard-1

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and -./@{!}-;{}\$^*

Description - required [Info](#)
launch-wizard-1 created 2023-09-03T

Inbound Security Group Rules

Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type [Info](#)
ssh

Source type [Info](#)
Anywhere

Security group rule 2 (TCP, 8080)

Type [Info](#)
Custom TCP

Source type [Info](#)
Custom

Add security group rule

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)
1

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2025 AMI 2023.1.2... [read more](#)
ami-051f7e7f6c2f40dc1

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

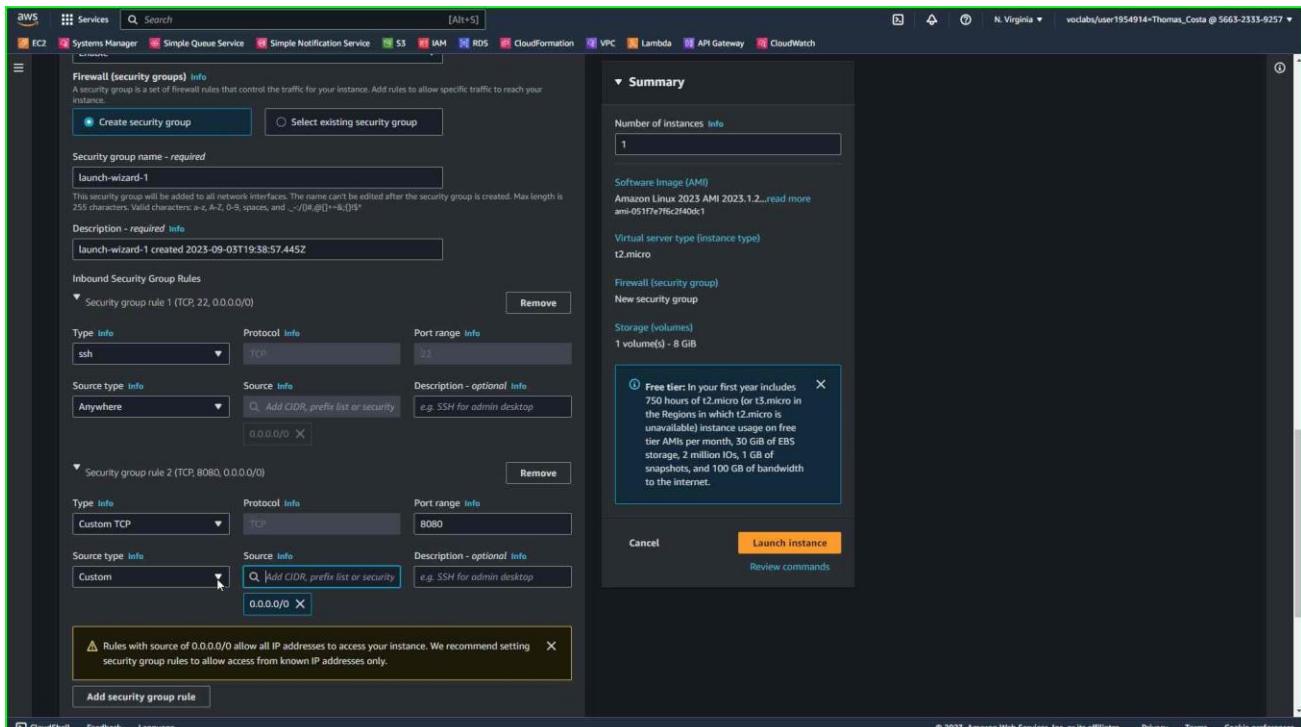
Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GiB of snapshots, and 100 GiB of bandwidth to the internet.

Launch instance

A configurações devem ficar igual a tela abaixo:



A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group

Select existing security group

Security group name - required
launch-wizard-1

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and -./@{!}-;{}\$^*

Description - required [Info](#)
launch-wizard-1 created 2023-09-03T19:38:57.445Z

Inbound Security Group Rules

Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type [Info](#)
ssh

Protocol [Info](#)
TCP

Port range [Info](#)
22

Source type [Info](#)
Anywhere

Description - optional [Info](#)
e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Security group rule 2 (TCP, 8080, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type [Info](#)
Custom TCP

Protocol [Info](#)
TCP

Port range [Info](#)
8080

Source type [Info](#)
Custom

Description - optional [Info](#)
e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Add security group rule

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)
1

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2025 AMI 2023.1.2... [read more](#)
ami-051f7e7f6c2f40dc1

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

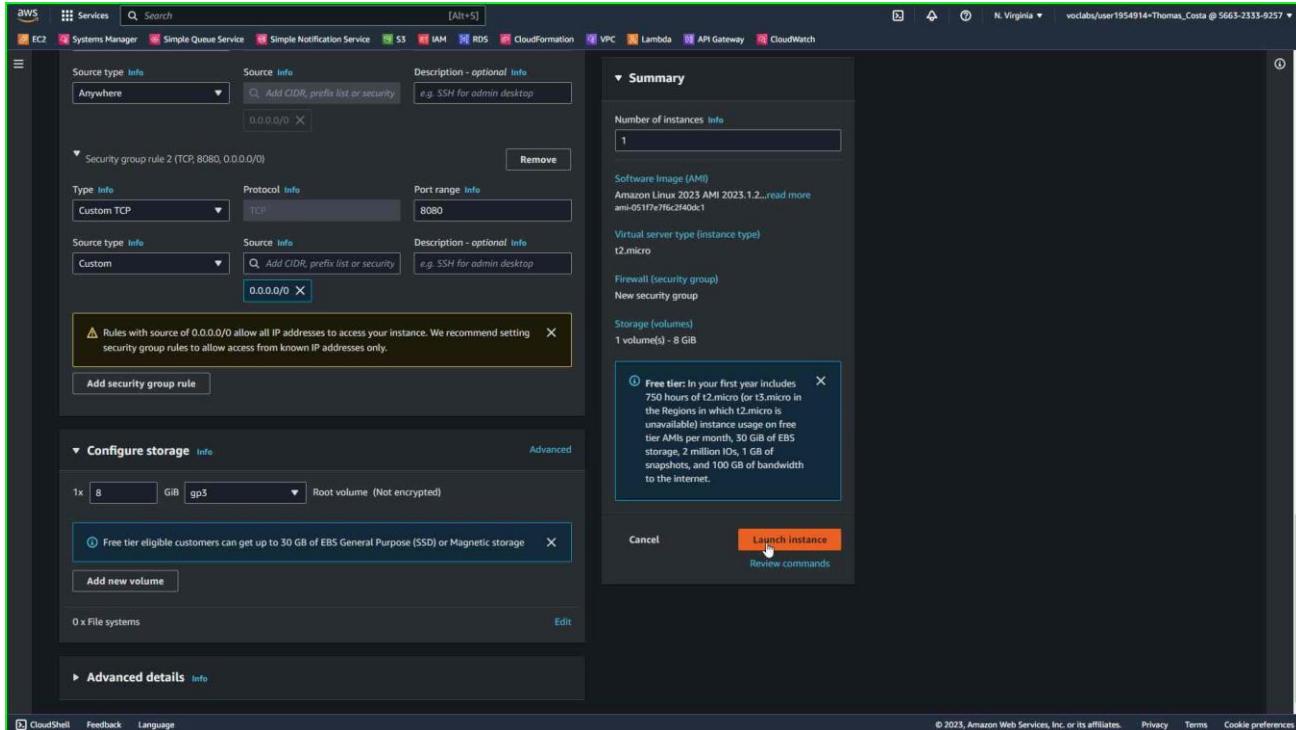
Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GiB of snapshots, and 100 GiB of bandwidth to the internet.

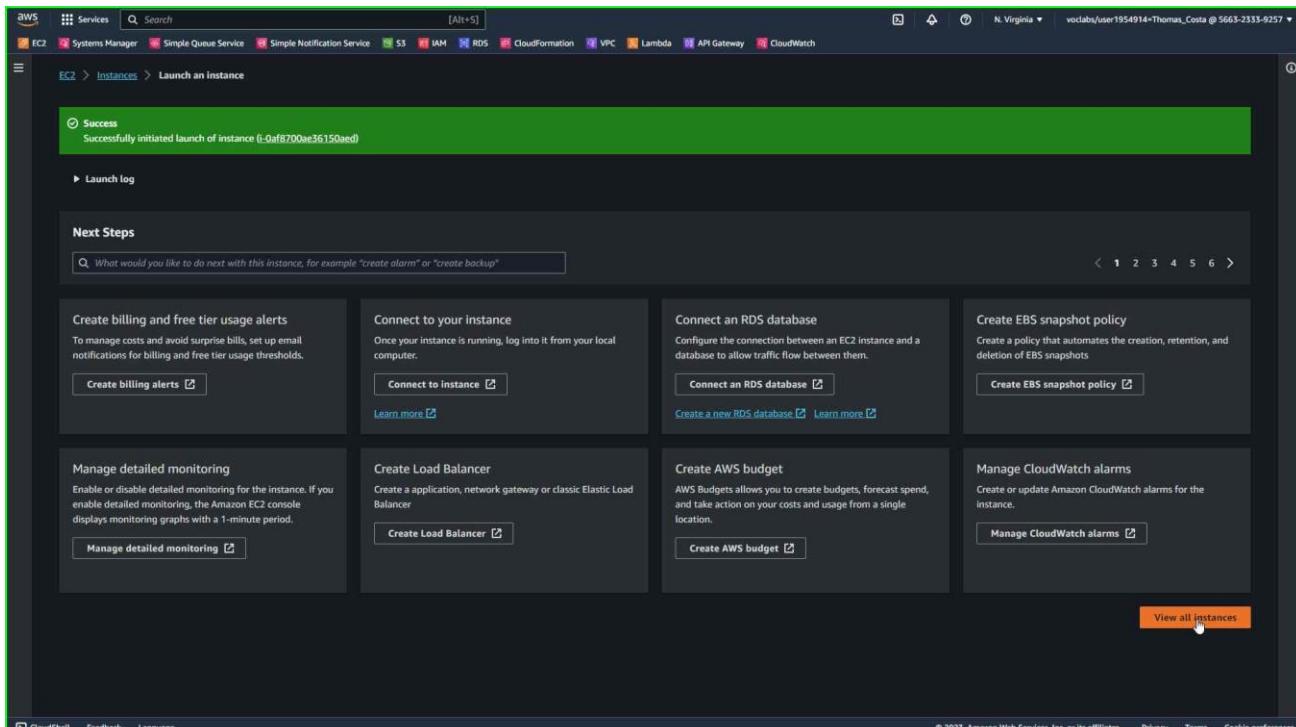
Launch instance

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Clique na opção “Launch instance”:

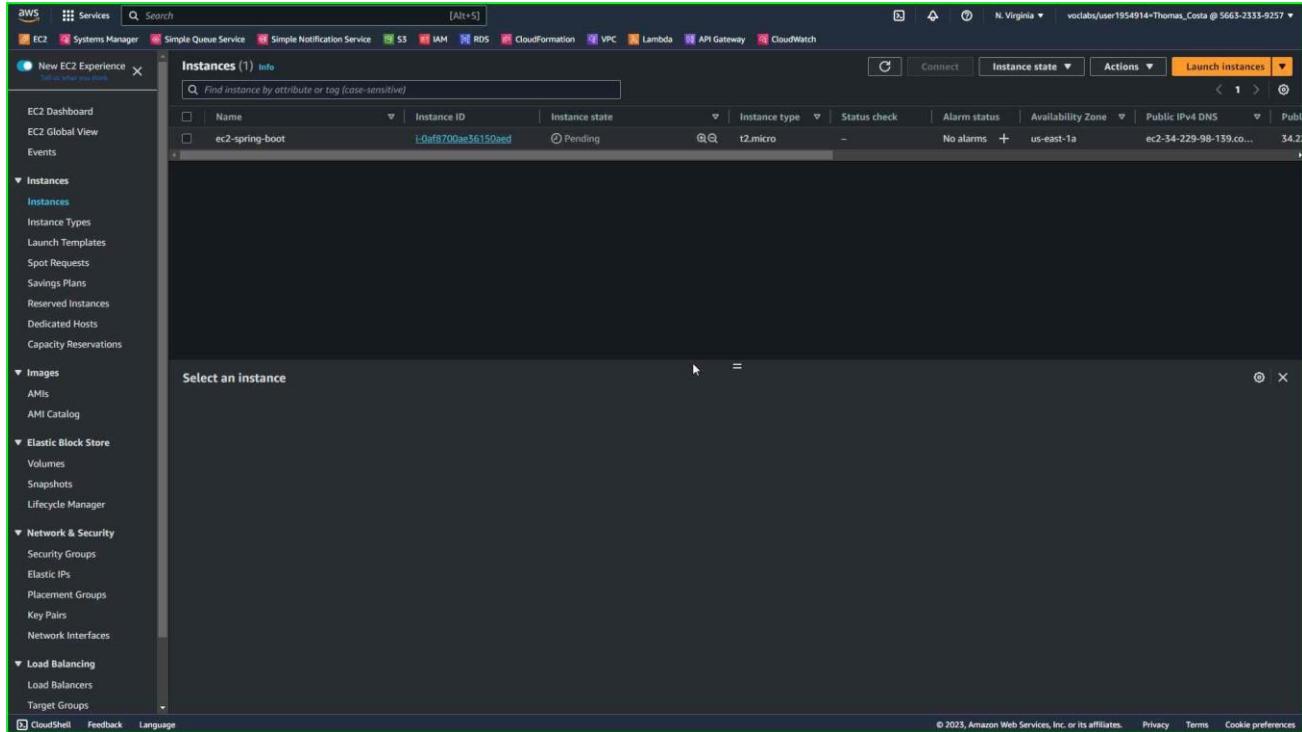


Servidor criado com sucesso. Clique em “View all instances”:



Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Servidor em processo de subida. Espere o servidor estar pronto:

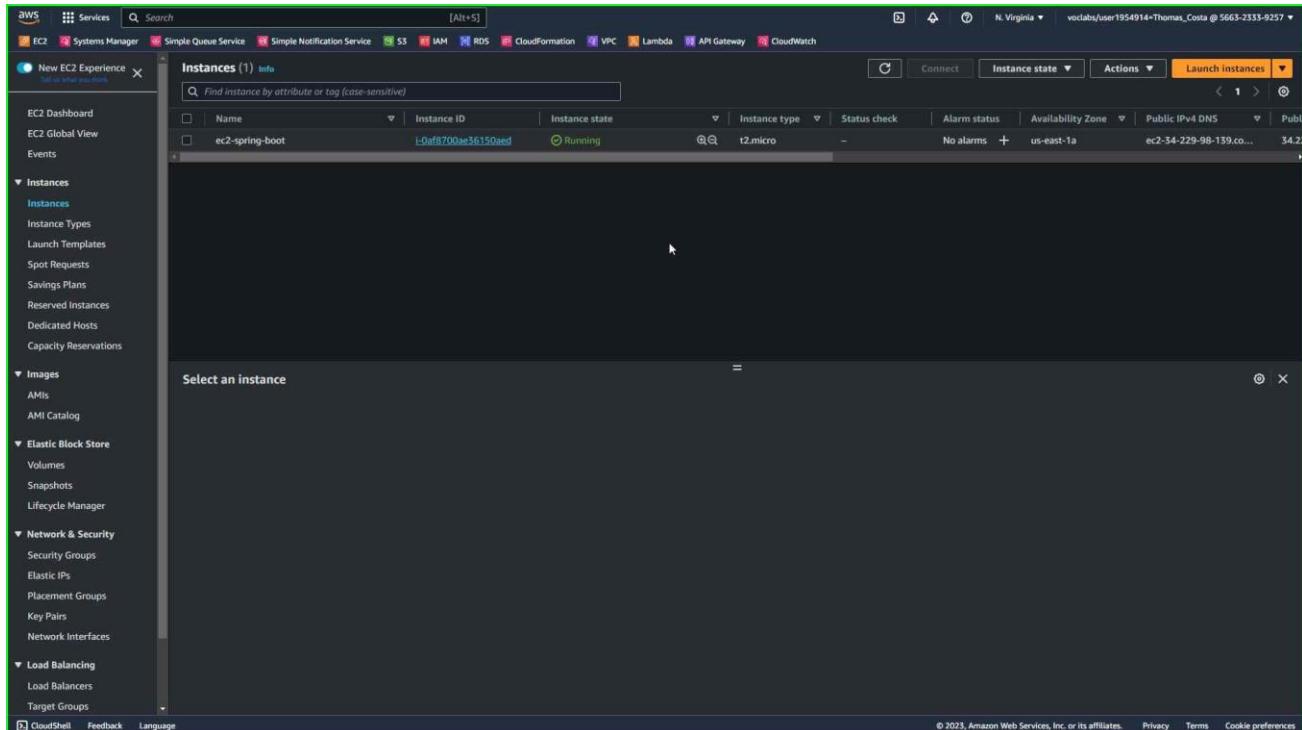


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, a sidebar lists various EC2-related services and features. The main table displays one instance named 'ec2-spring-boot' with the following details:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Publ...
ec2-spring-boot	1-0af8700ae36150aed	Pending	t2.micro	-	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-54-229-98-139.co...	34.2...

A modal window titled 'Select an instance' is open in the foreground, indicating that the instance is still pending.

Quando o servidor estiver pronto, apresentará o status de “Running”:



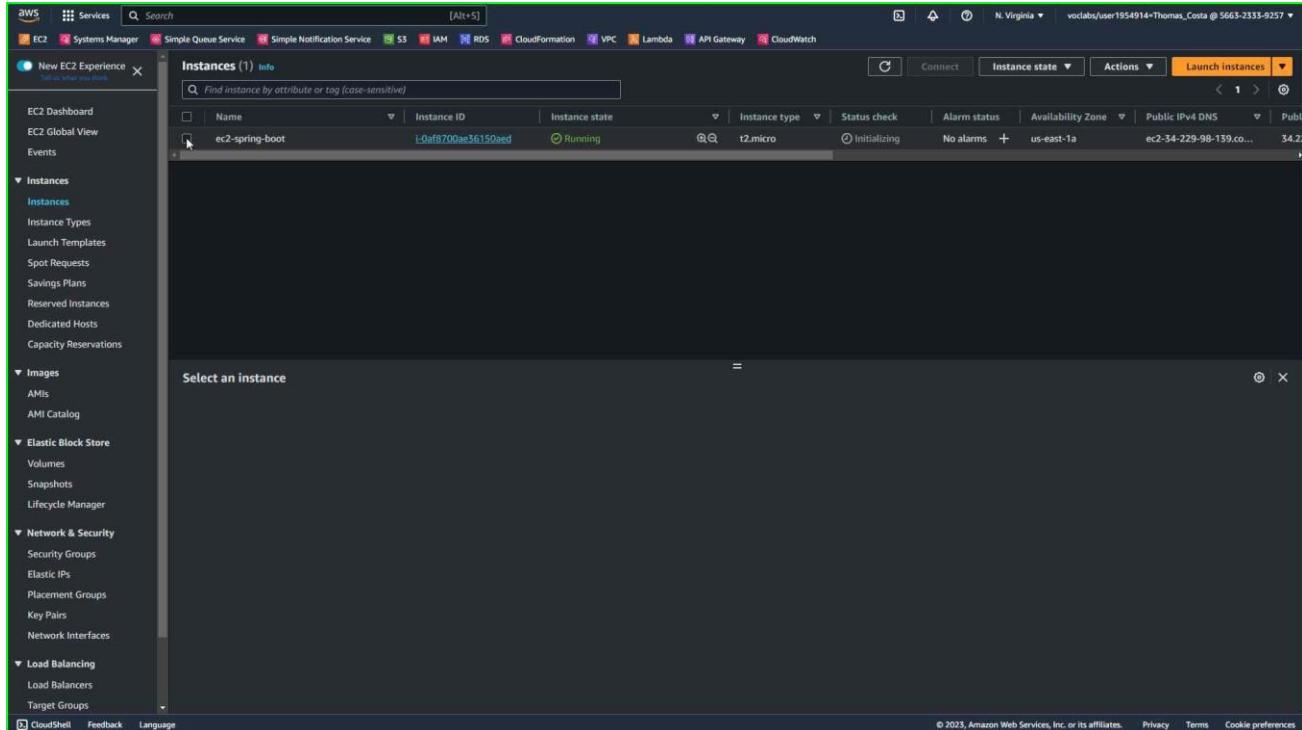
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the same instance 'ec2-spring-boot' now in the 'Running' state. The table data is as follows:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Publ...
ec2-spring-boot	1-0af8700ae36150aed	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-54-229-98-139.co...	34.2...

The 'Select an instance' modal is no longer visible.

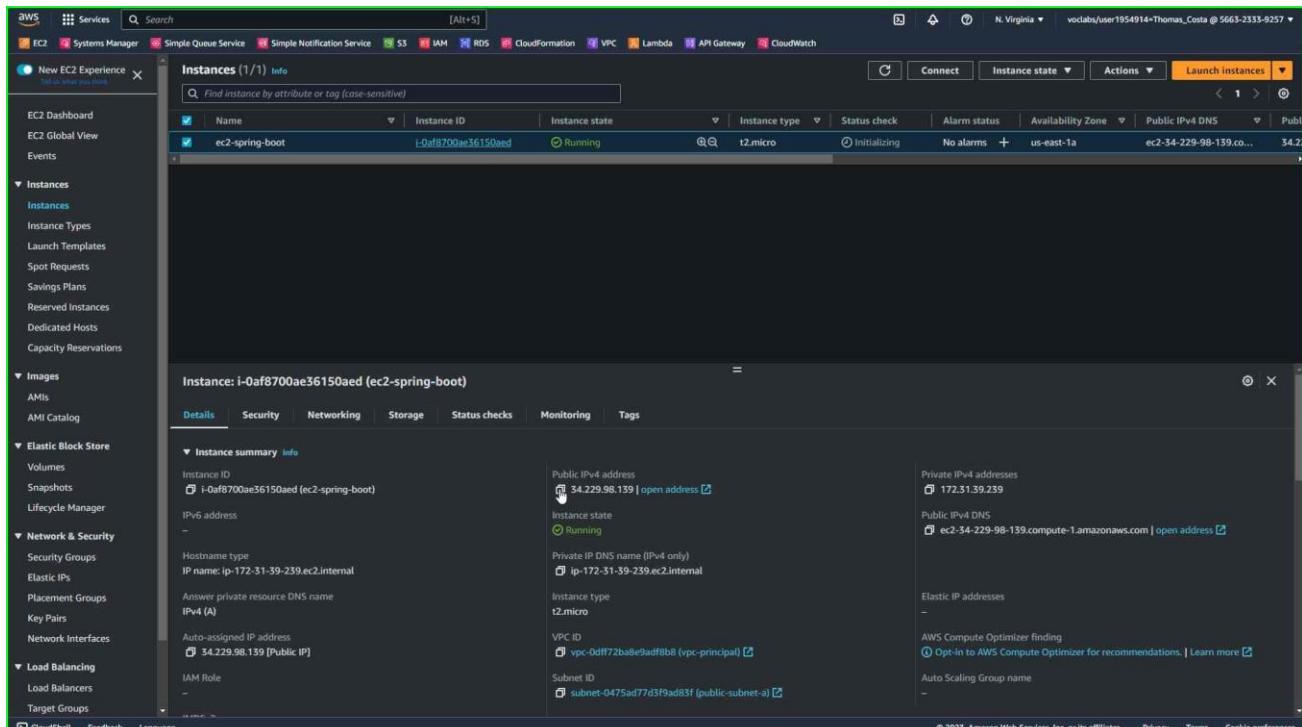
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione o checkbox do servidor:



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, a sidebar lists various EC2-related options like Instances, Images, and Network & Security. The main table lists one instance: 'ec2-spring-boot' (Instance ID: i-0af8700ae36150aed, Instance state: Running, Instance type: t2.micro, Status check: Initializing, No alarms, Availability Zone: us-east-1a, Public IPv4 DNS: ec2-34-229-98-139.co...). A checkbox is selected next to the instance name. A modal window titled 'Select an instance' is open, showing the same instance 'ec2-spring-boot' with its details: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4 DNS.

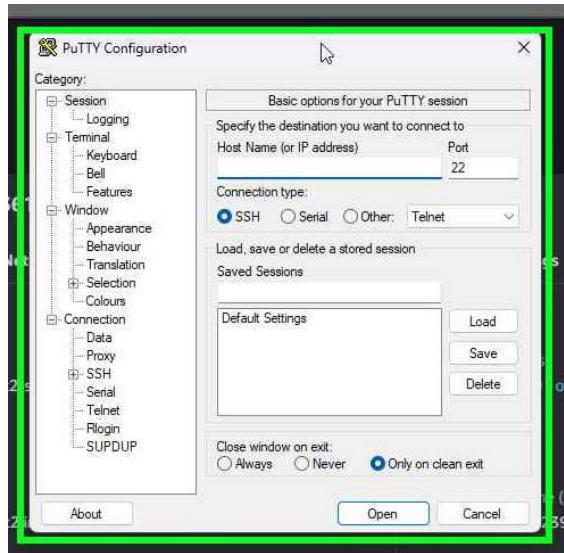
Copie o endereço da opção “Public IPv4 address”:



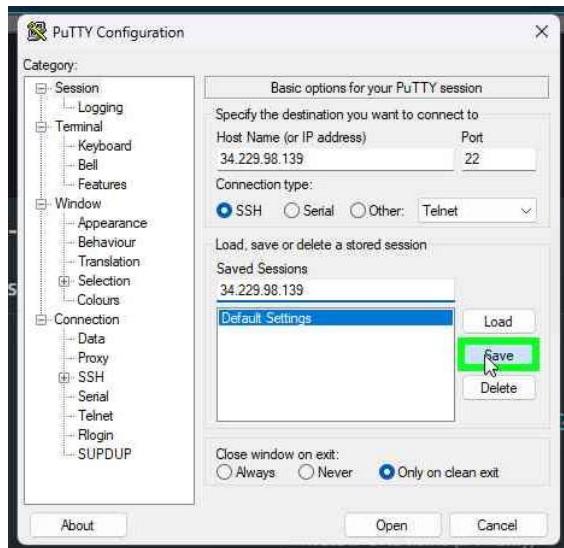
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instance Details page for the instance 'ec2-spring-boot'. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content shows the instance details for 'ec2-spring-boot'. Under the 'Networking' tab, the 'Public IP address' is listed as '54.229.98.139 | open address'. Other networking details include a Private IP DNS name (ip-172-31-39-239.ec2.internal), Instance type (t2.micro), VPC ID (vpc-0dff72ba8e9adff8b8), and Subnet ID (subnet-0475ad77d3f9ad63f). The right side of the screen shows Private IP addresses (172.31.39.239), Public IP DNS (ec2-34-229-98-139.compute-1.amazonaws.com), and other instance metadata.

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Entre no “Putty”:

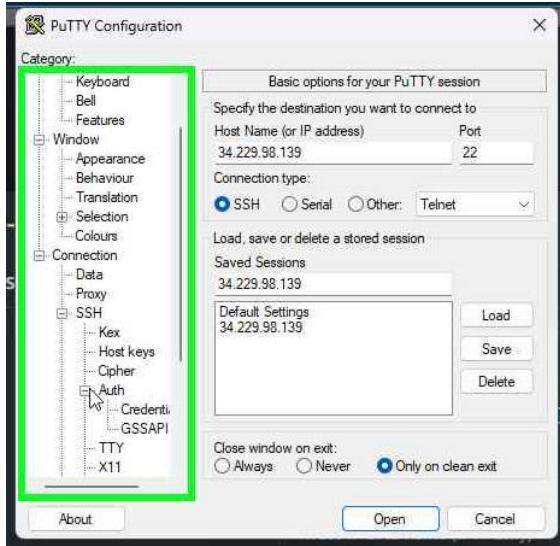


Digite o endereço do servidor nos campos abaixo e clique em “Save”:

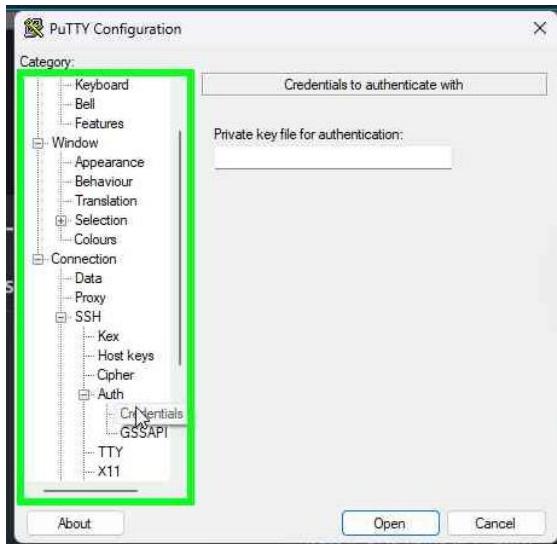


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione a opção “Auth”:

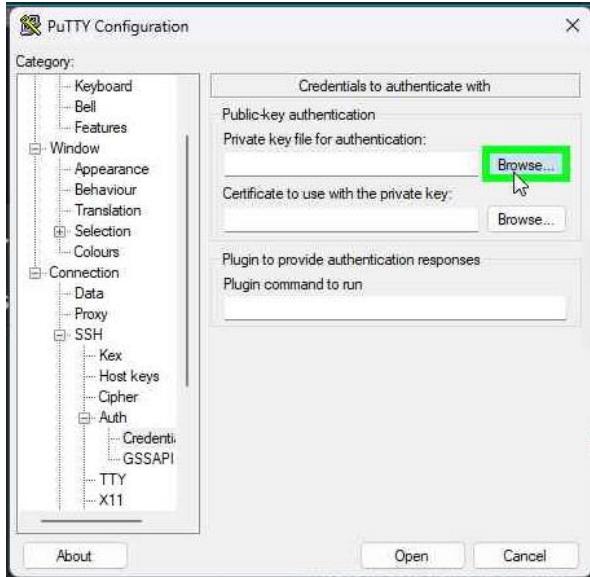


Selecione a opção “Credentials”:

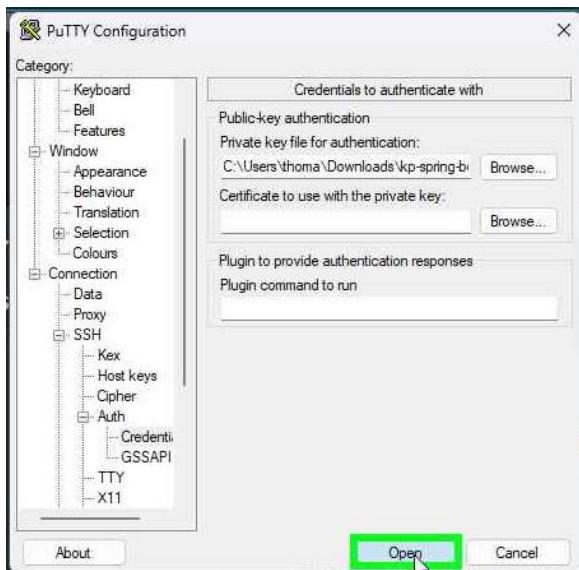


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione a opção “Browse” e selecione o arquivo “kp-spring-boot.ppk”:

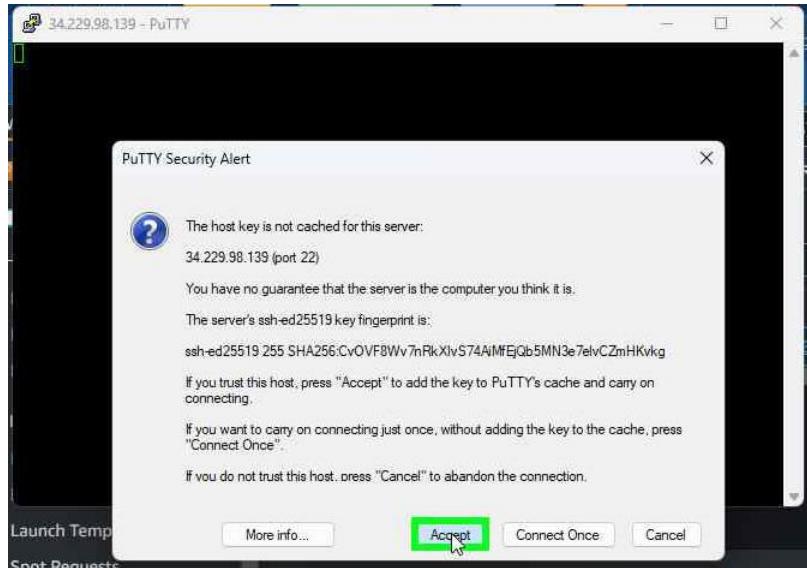


Ao selecionar o arquivo clique no botão “Open”:

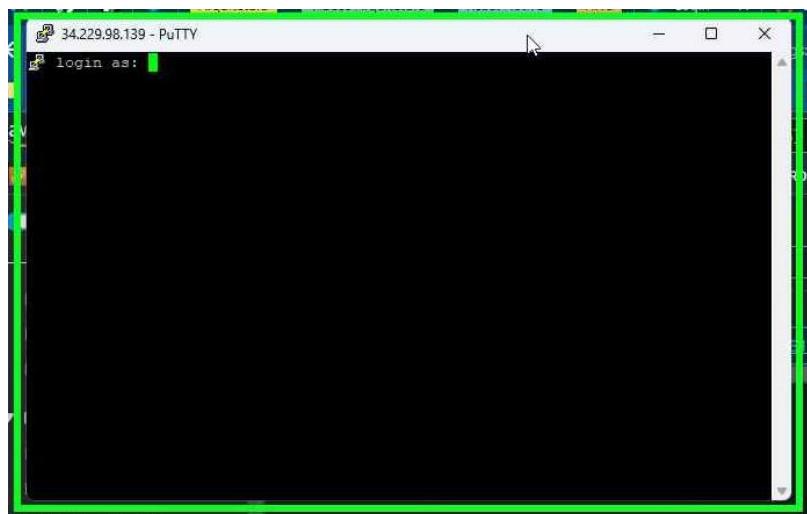


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Clique no botão “Accept”:

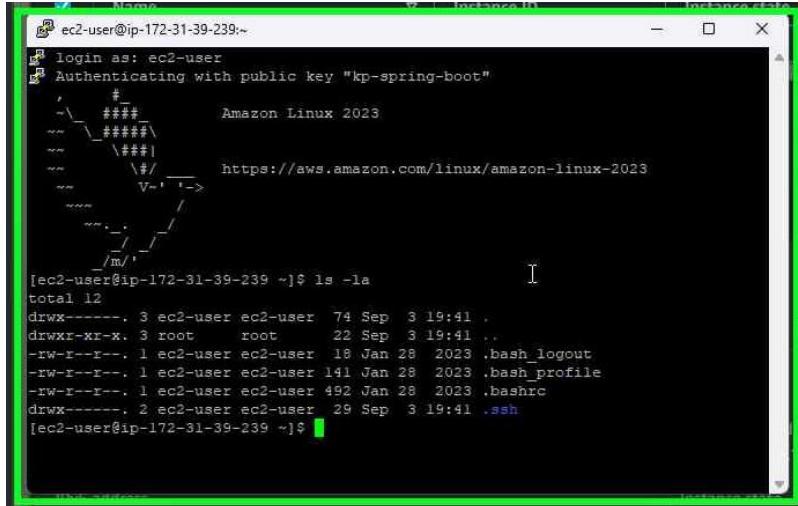


O acesso ao servidor foi obtido com sucesso:



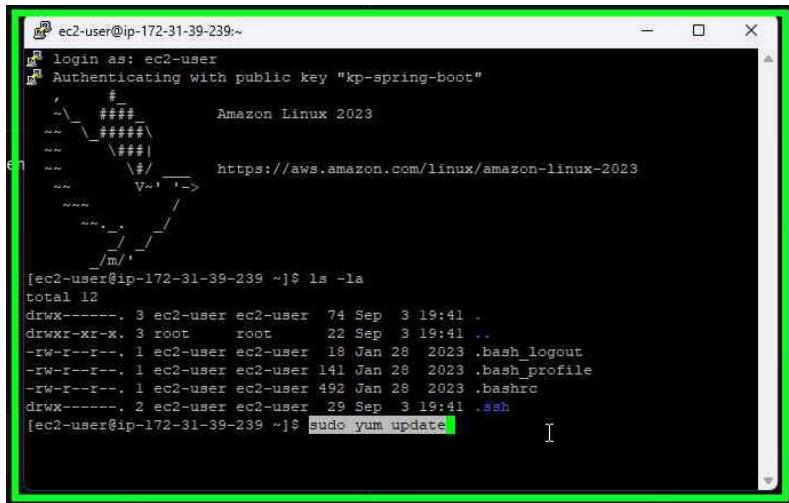
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Em login digite “ec2-user”:



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ ls -la
total 12
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 74 Sep  3 19:41 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$
```

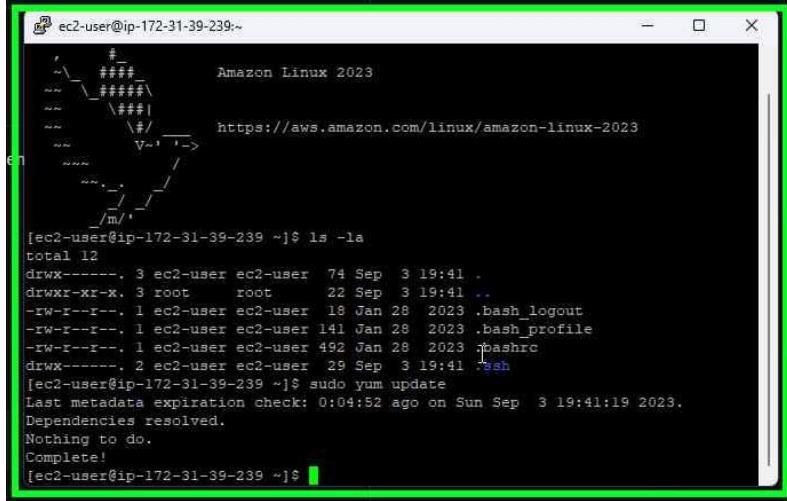
Digite o comando “sudo yum update”:



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ ls -la
total 12
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 74 Sep  3 19:41 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ sudo yum update
```

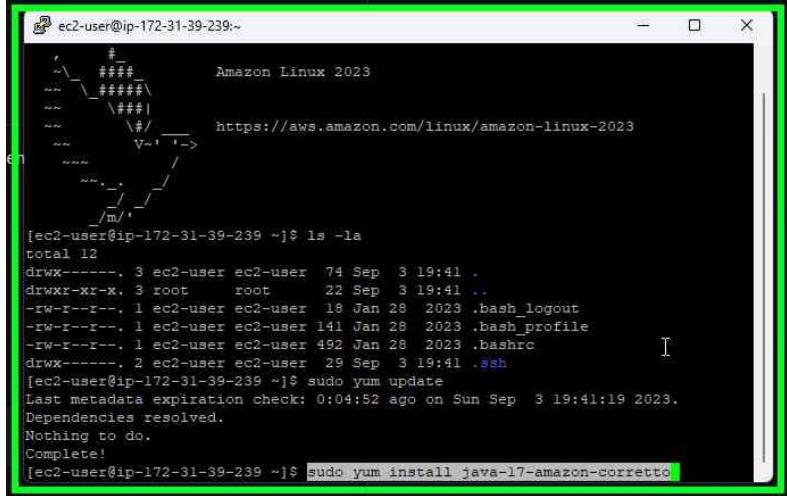
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Caso exista alguma atualização será exibido o que será atualizado:



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ ls -la
total 12
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 74 Sep  3 19:41 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx-----. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ sudo yum update
Last metadata expiration check: 0:04:52 ago on Sun Sep  3 19:41:19 2023.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$
```

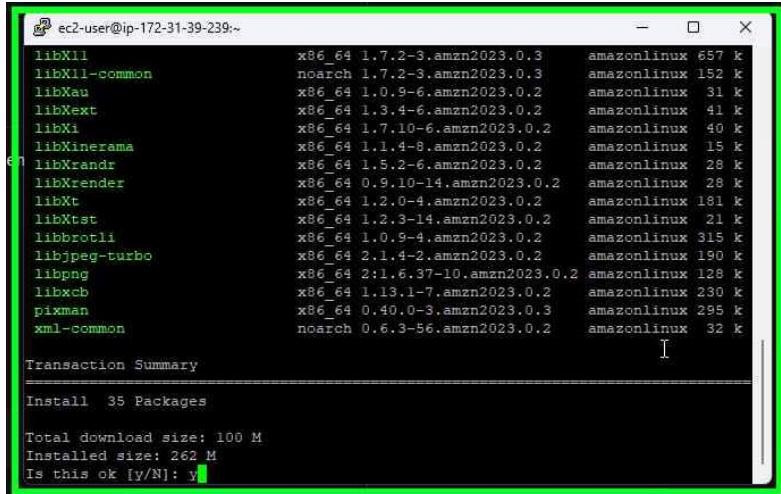
Digite o comando “sudo yum install java-17-amazon-corretto” para a instalação do Java:



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ ls -la
total 12
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 74 Sep  3 19:41 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx-----. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ sudo yum update
Last metadata expiration check: 0:04:52 ago on Sun Sep  3 19:41:19 2023.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ sudo yum install java-17-amazon-corretto
```

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione a opção “y” para concluir a instalação do Java:



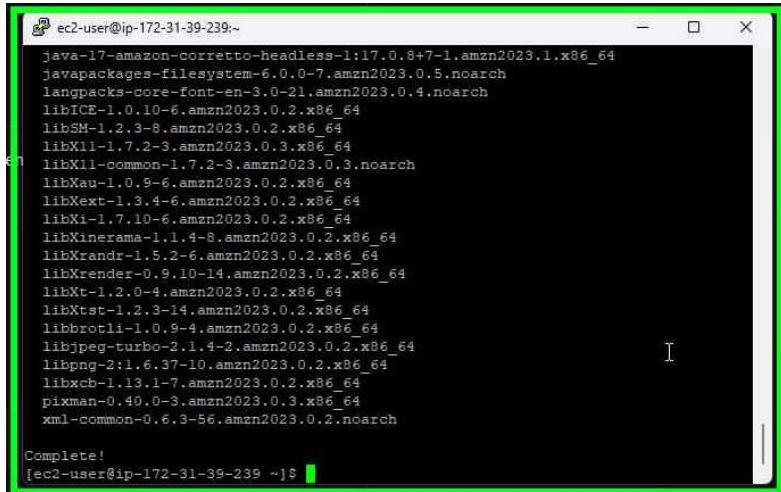
```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~ libX11 x86_64 1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 657 K
libX11-common noarch 1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 152 K
libXau x86_64 1.0.9-6.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 31 K
libXext x86_64 1.3.4-6.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 41 K
libXi x86_64 1.7.10-6.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 40 K
libXinerama x86_64 1.1.4-8.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 15 K
libXrandr x86_64 1.5.2-6.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 28 K
libXrender x86_64 0.9.10-14.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 28 K
libXt x86_64 1.2.0-4.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 181 K
libXtst x86_64 1.2.3-14.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 21 K
libbrotli x86_64 1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 315 K
libjpeg-turbo x86_64 2.1.4-2.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 190 K
libpng x86_64 2:1.6.37-10.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 128 K
libxcb x86_64 1.13.1-7.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 230 K
pixman x86_64 0.40.0-3.amzn2023.0.3      amazonlinux 295 K
xml-common noarch 0.6.3-56.amzn2023.0.2      amazonlinux 32 K

Transaction Summary

Install 35 Packages

Total download size: 100 M
Installed size: 262 M
Is this ok [Y/N]: y
```

Java instalado com sucesso:

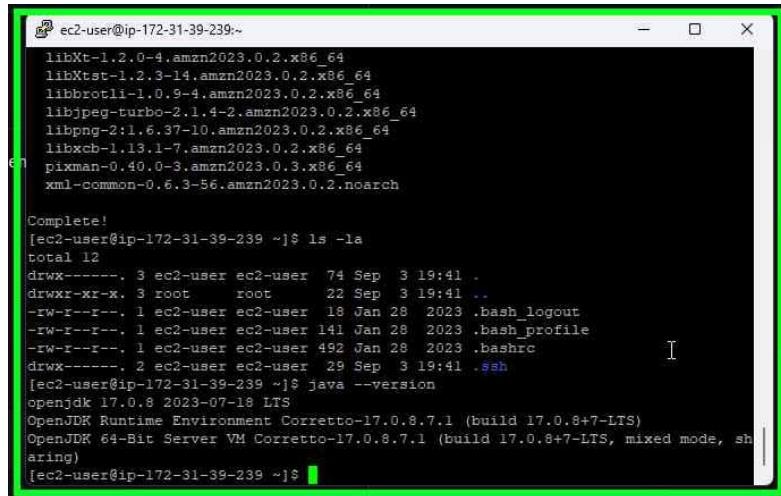


```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~ java-17-amazon-corretto-headless-1:17.0.8+7-1.amzn2023.1.x86_64
javapackages-filesystem-6.0.0-7.amzn2023.0.5.noarch
langpacks-core-font-en-3.0-21.amzn2023.0.4.noarch
libICE-1.0.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libSM-1.2.3-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libX11-1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
libX11-common-1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
libXau-1.0.9-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXext-1.3.4-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXi-1.7.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXinerama-1.1.4-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXrandr-1.5.2-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXrender-0.9.10-14.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXt-1.2.0-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXtst-1.2.3-14.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libjpeg-turbo-2.1.4-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libpng-2:1.6.37-10.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libxcb-1.13.1-7.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
pixman-0.40.0-3.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
xml-common-0.6.3-56.amzn2023.0.2.noarch

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$
```

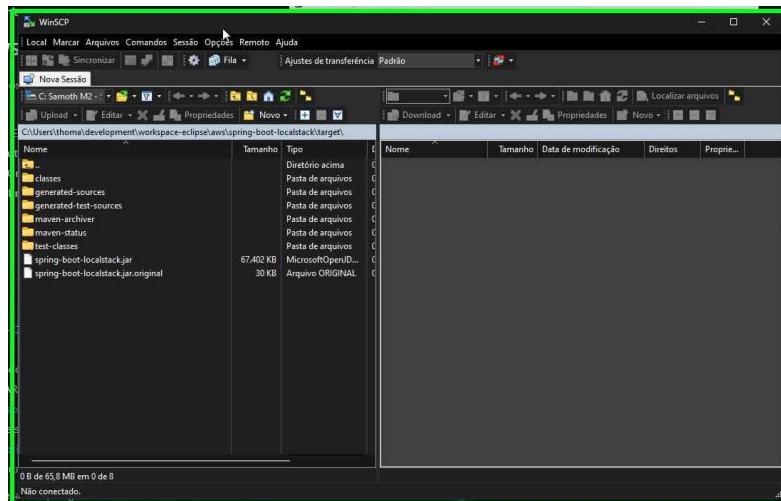
Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Digite o comando “java --version” e verifique se o Java foi instalado corretamente:



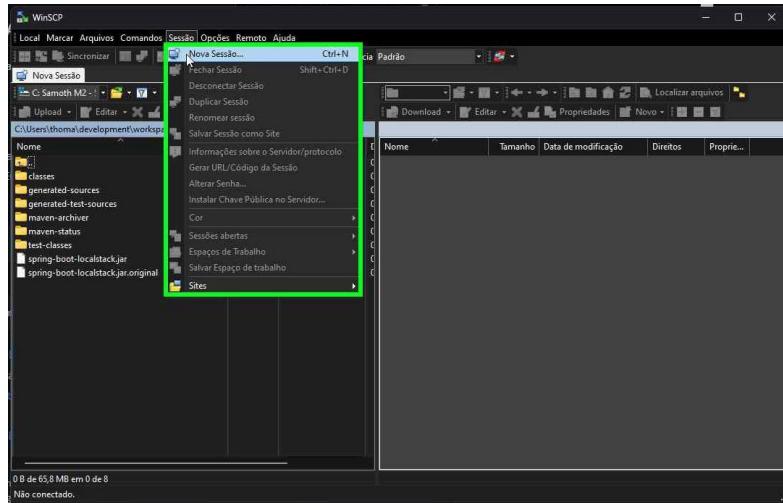
```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ java --version
java 17.0.8+7-LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Corretto-17.0.8.7.1 (build 17.0.8+7-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Corretto-17.0.8.7.1 (build 17.0.8+7-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$
```

Execute o programa “WinSCP”:

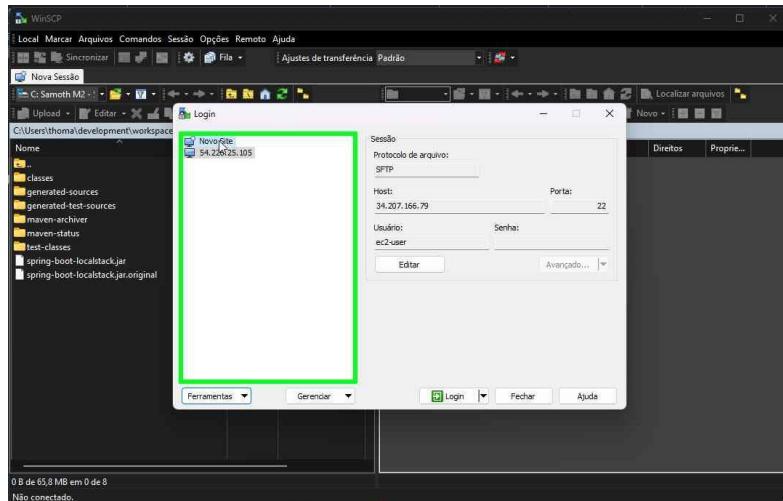


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Clique em “Sessão” -> “Nova Sessão”:

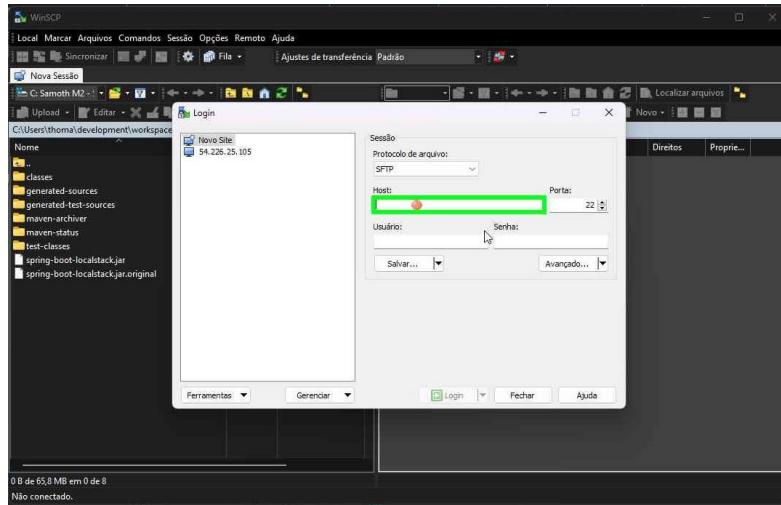


Clique em “Novo Site”:

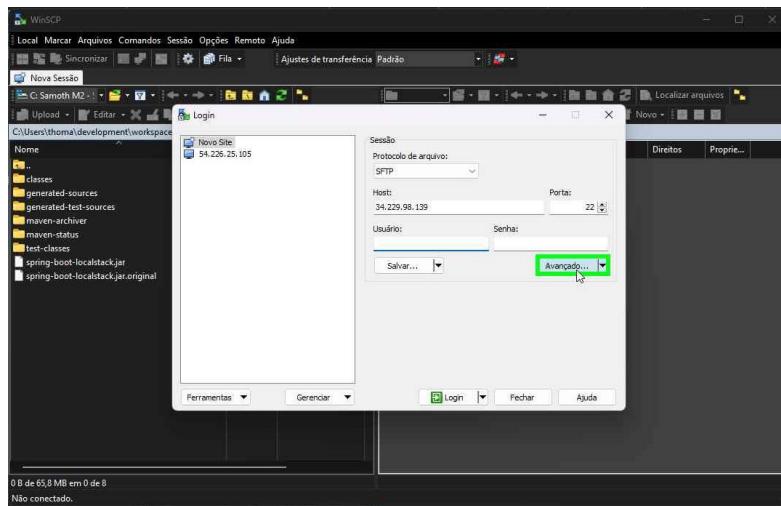


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Digite o endereço do servidor criado anteriormente no nosso exemplo:

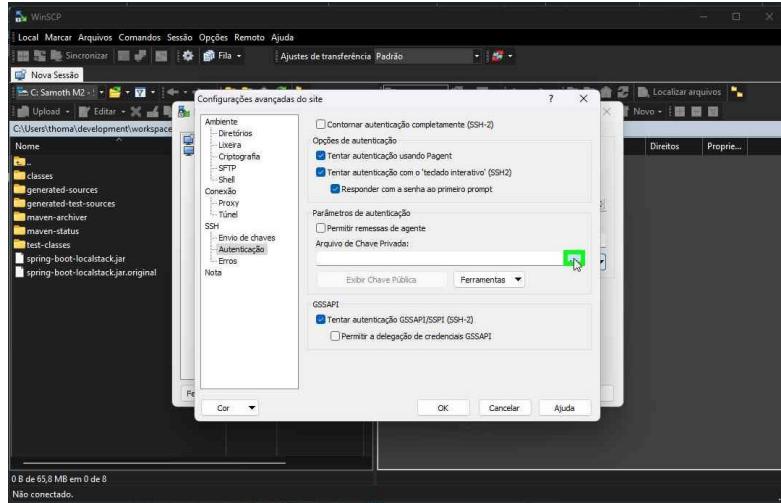


Selecione a opção “Avançado”:

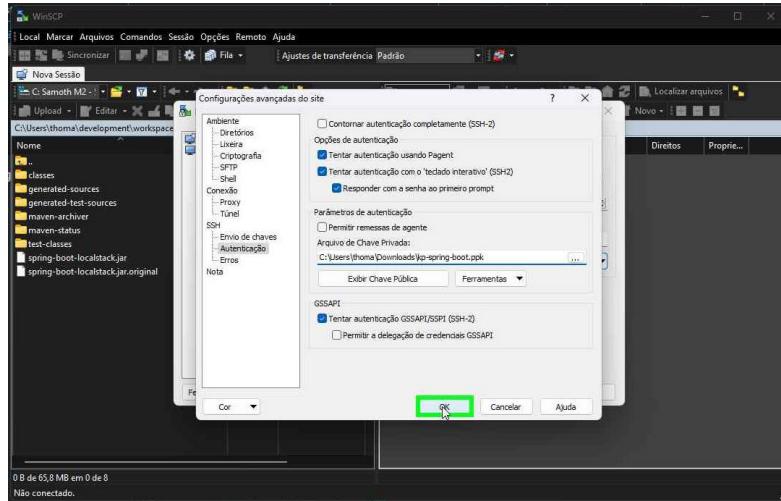


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Selecione a opção “SSH” -> “Autenticação”:

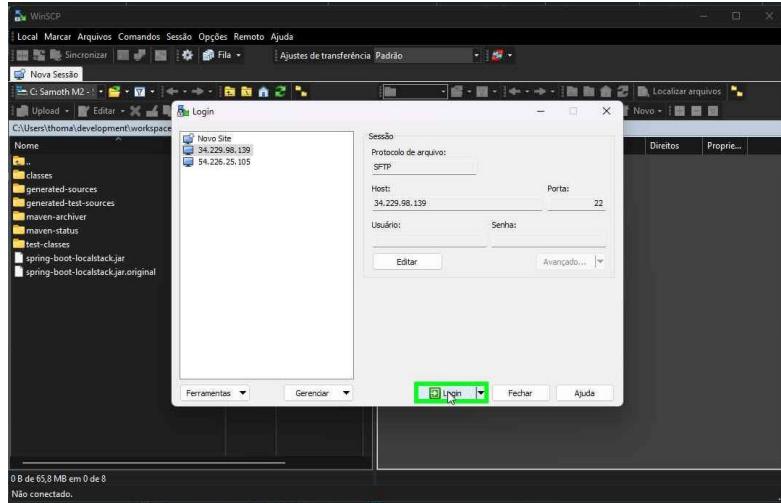


Escolha o arquivo “kp-spring-boot.ppk” conforme imagem abaixo. Clique em “OK”:

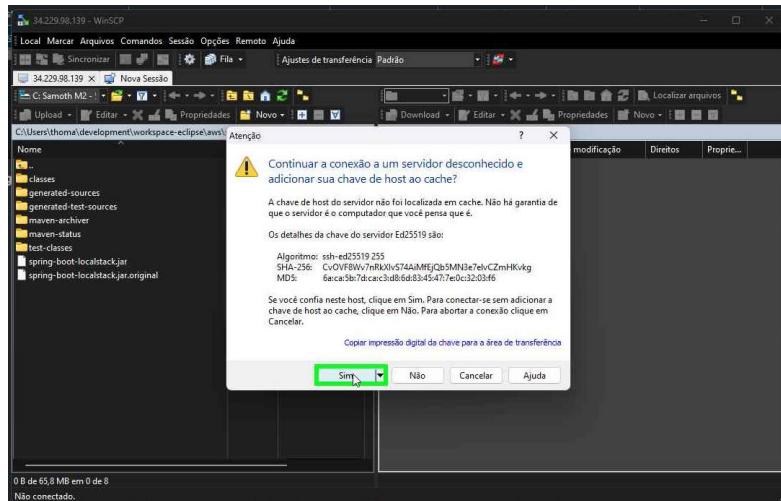


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Clique em “Login”:

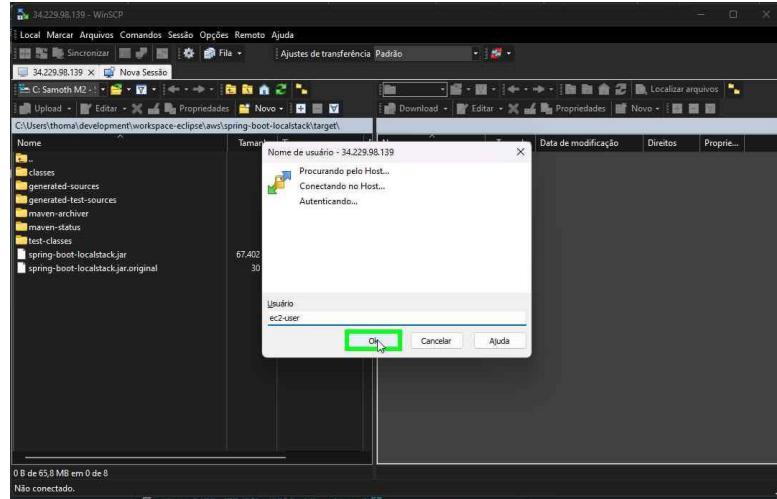


Selecione a opção “Sim”:

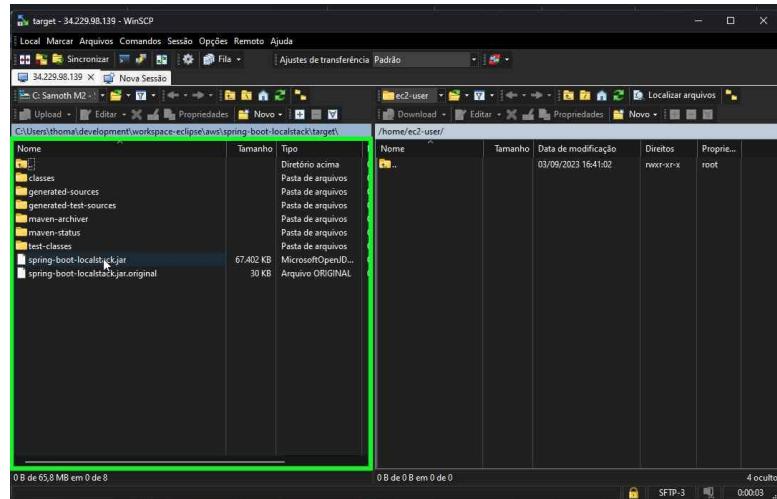


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Digite o usuário “ec2-user”:

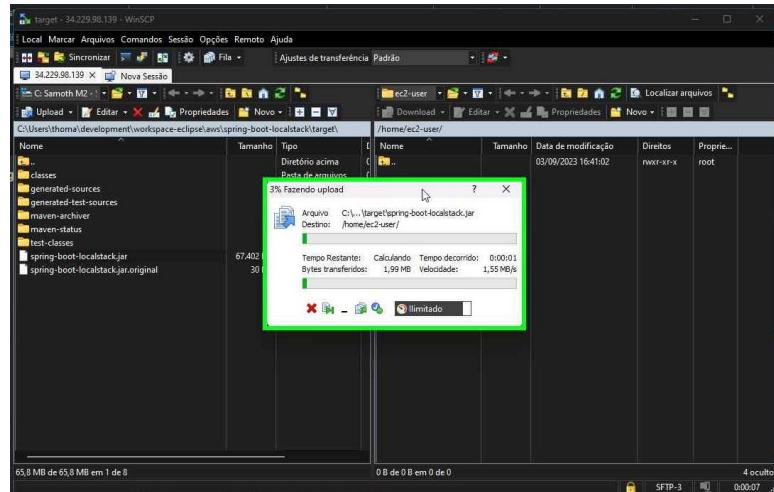


Selecione o arquivo “spring-boot-localstack.jar” e arraste para o lado direito. O arquivo será enviado para a pasta “/home/ec2-user”:

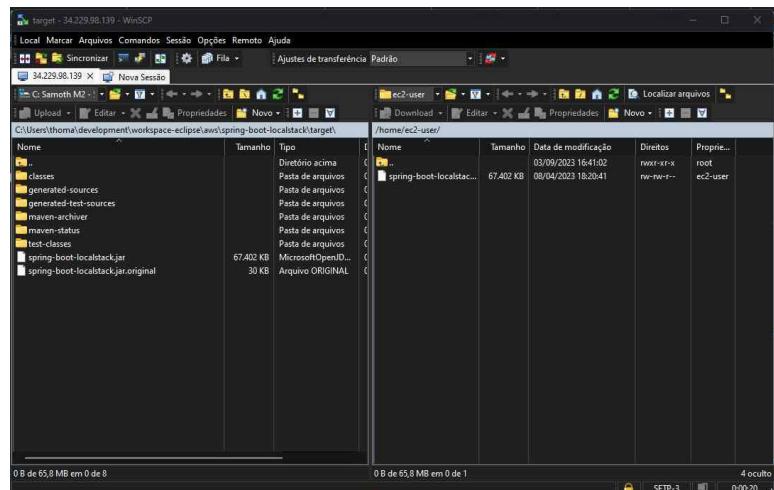


Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Efetuando o upload do arquivo:



Arquivo transferido com sucesso:



Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Digite o comando “java -jar spring-boot-localstack.jar”:

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239:~$ ls -la
total 12
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 74 Sep  3 19:41 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx-----. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ java --version
openjdk 17.0.8 2023-07-18 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Corretto-17.0.8.7.1 (build 17.0.8+7-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Corretto-17.0.8.7.1 (build 17.0.8+7-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ ls -la
total 6716
drwx-----. 3 ec2-user ec2-user 108 Sep  3 19:51 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root   root   22 Sep  3 19:41 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 18 Jan 28 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 141 Jan 28 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 492 Jan 28 2023 .bashrc
drwx-----. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 29 Sep  3 19:41 .ssh
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 69018692 Apr  8 21:20 spring-boot-localstack.jar
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-239 ~]$ java -jar spring-boot-localstack.jar
```

O microserviço será executado com sucesso. É possível acessar o endereço [http://\[54.162.246.161\]:8080/hello](http://[54.162.246.161]:8080/hello) para uma requisição de uma API Rest. Substitua o endereço entre chaves pelo IP da sua máquina.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-62:~] $ java -jar spring-boot-localstack.jar
.
.
.
:: Spring Boot ::      (v3.2.2)

2024-01-21T22:50:52.613Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] b.c.t.SpringBootLocalstackApplication : Starting SpringBootLocalstackApplication v1.0.0-SNAPSHOT using Java 17.0.10 with PID 25638 (/home/ec2-user/spring-boot-localstack.jar started by ec2-user in /home/ec2-user)
2024-01-21T22:50:52.617Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] b.c.t.SpringBootLocalstackApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default profile: "default"
2024-01-21T22:50:54.999Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8080 (http)
2024-01-21T22:50:55.026Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]
2024-01-21T22:50:55.027Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/10.1.18]
2024-01-21T22:50:55.222Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring embedded WebApplicationContext
2024-01-21T22:50:55.222Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationContext: initialization completed in 2463 ms
2024-01-21T22:50:56.462Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8080 (http) with context path ''
2024-01-21T22:50:56.501Z  INFO 25638 --- [           main] b.c.t.SpringBootLocalstackApplication : Started SpringBootLocalstackApplication in 5.142 seconds (process running for 6.3)

```

Acessando remotamente um AWS EC2 através de SSH

Acessando o serviço do Spring Boot:

