

# AWS 101 Hands-on Lab

기본 서비스 중심

AWS Korea

2017년

# 목차

## 1. AWS 시작하기 워밍업

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VPC 구성 소개

EC2 구성 및 접속 소개

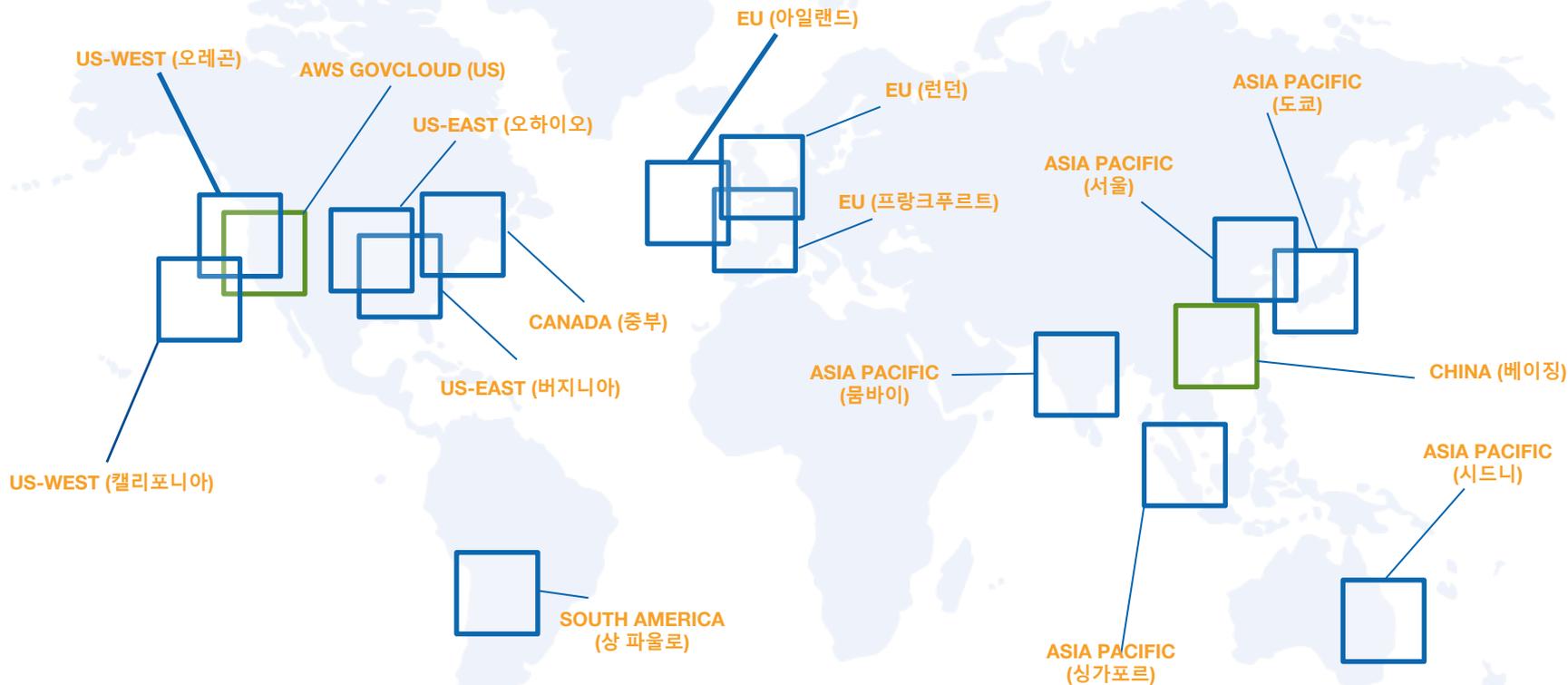
EBS 구성 소개

## 3. 질의 응답

# AWS 시작하기 워밍업

# 글로벌 인프라

# 16 리전

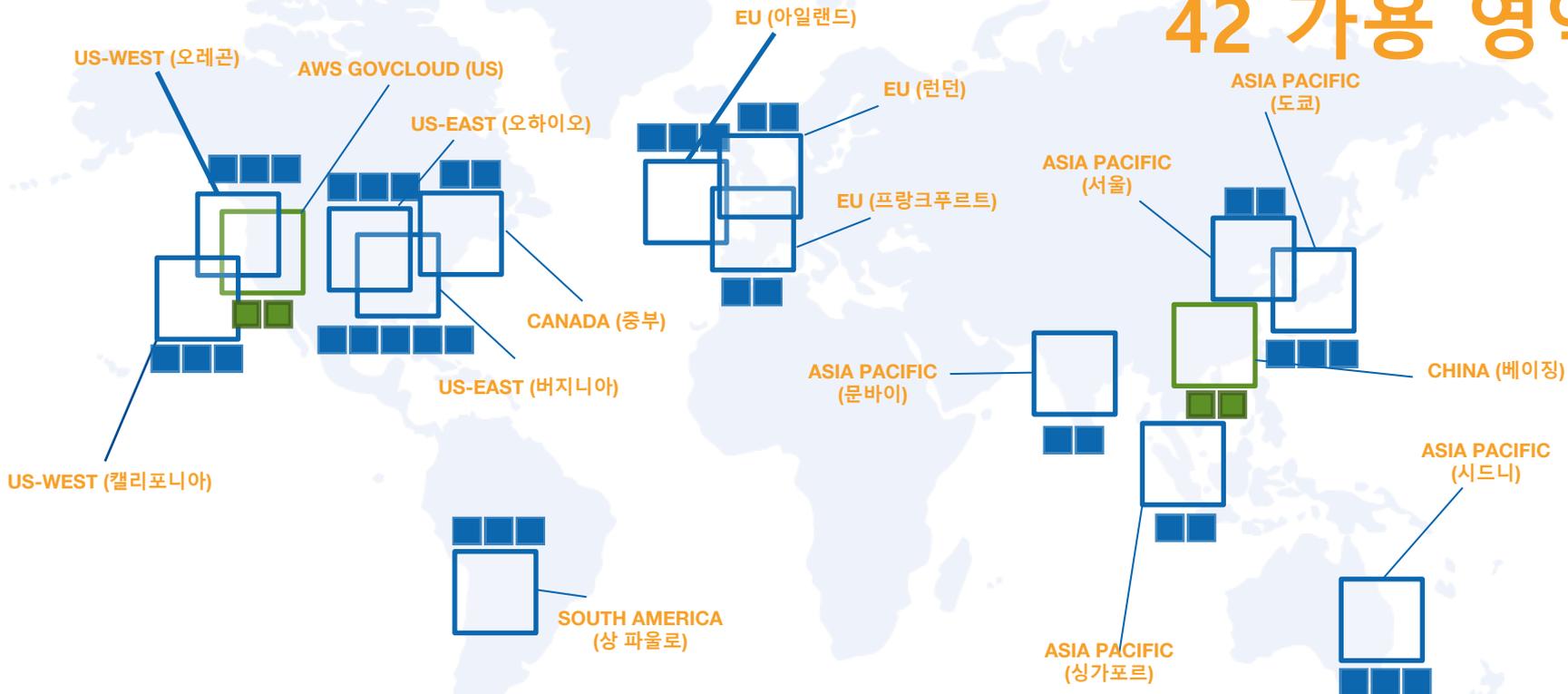


리전은 전 세계에 분산된 물리적 위치로서 각 리전은 완전히 독립 구성되어 있다

# 글로벌 인프라

16 리전

42 가용 영역



가용 영역들은 서로 다른 별개의 위치에 존재하고, 다른 가용 영역에서의 장애와 완전히 분리될 수 있도록 설계되어 있다. 리전 내의 다른 가용 영역에 짧은 대기 시간으로 네트워크 연결을 제공하며, 별도의 가용 영역에서 인스턴스를 시작하면 하나의 가용 영역 전체에 영향을 미치는 실패(그것이 발생할 가능성은 거의 없지만)에서 응용 프로그램을 보호 할 수 있다

# 글로벌 인프라

16 리전  
42 가용 영역

68 엣지 로케이션

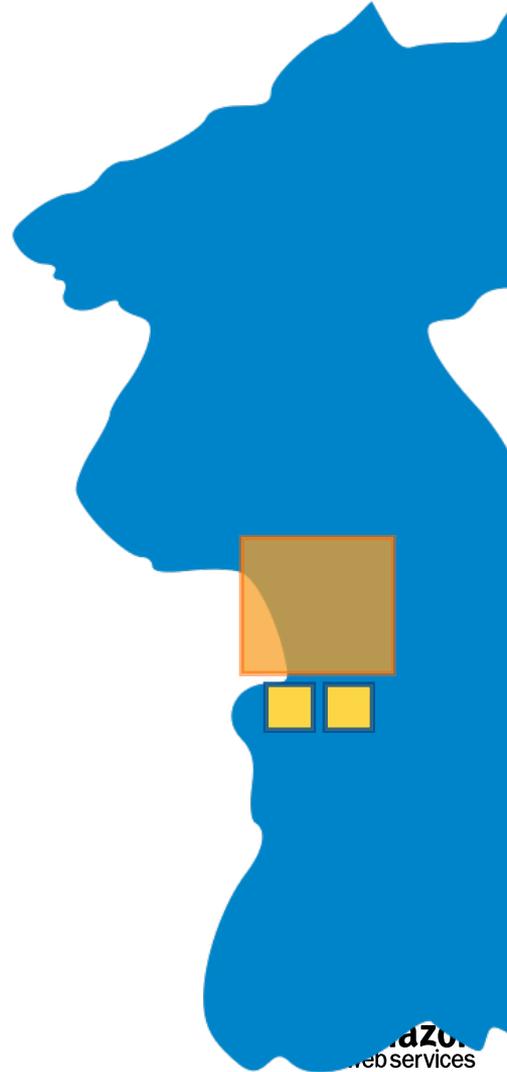


엣지 로케이션은 DNS 서비스인 Amazon Route 53과 CDN 서비스인 Amazon CloudFront 그리고 웹 애플리케이션 방화벽 서비스인 AWS WAF 서비스를 지원한다

# 언제나 원하는 대로 사용한 만큼

```
$aws ec2-run-instances ami-cf32faa1  
  --instance-count 20  
  --instance-type m4.10xlarge  
  --region ap-northeast-2
```

```
$aws ec2-stop-instances  
  i-10a64379 i-10a64280 ...
```



# AWS 클라우드의 다양하고 폭넓은 서비스

**고객 및 기술 지원**

- 고객지원
- 프로페셔널 컨설팅
- 파트너 생태계
- 교육 및 인증
- 솔루션 아키텍트
- 영업 지원
- 보안 및 빌링 시스템

**하이브리드 환경**

- 네트워크 통합
- 전용 회선 연결
- 통합 인증
- 통합 앱 개발 환경
- 데이터 백업
- 통합 리소스 관리

**마켓 플레이스**

- 비즈니스 앱
- 비즈니스 인텔리전스
- DevOps 도구
- 보안
- 네트워킹
- 데이터베이스
- 스토리지

데이터 분석	앱 서비스	모바일 서비스	개발 및 운영 도구
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>데이터웨어 하우스</li> <li>비즈니스 인텔리전스</li> <li>하둡/Spark</li> <li>실시간 데이터 분석</li> <li>실시간 데이터 저장</li> <li>머신 러닝</li> <li>Elasticsearch 서비스</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>알람 및 큐 서비스</li> <li>워크 플로우</li> <li>풀-텍스트 검색</li> <li>Email 전송</li> <li>동영상 변환</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>API 게이트웨이</li> <li>모바일 허브</li> <li>모바일 인증</li> <li>디바이스 동기화</li> <li>모바일 분석</li> <li>모바일 앱 테스트</li> <li>푸시 알림</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>원 클릭 앱 개발</li> <li>DevOps 리소스 관리</li> <li>앱 생명주기 관리 도구</li> <li>컨테이너 서비스</li> <li>클라우드 함수</li> <li>리소스 템플릿</li> </ul>

**IoT**

- 규칙 엔진
- 디바이스 새도
- 디바이스 SDK
- 디바이스 게이트웨이
- 레지스트리

**엔터프라이즈**

- 가상 데스크톱
- 기업용 공유 도구
- 기업용 이메일
- 백업 및 복구

**보안 및 규정 준수**

- 사용자 인증 관리
- 암호 키 관리 및 저장
- 기업 내 규정 준수
- 웹 방화벽
- 기업 자원 설정 및 보고
- 리소스 사용량 및 감사

**핵심 서비스**

- 컴퓨팅  
가상머신, 자동확장, 부하분산, 컨테이너, 클라우드 가능
- 스토리지  
오브젝트, 블록, 파일, 아카이브, Import/Export
- 콘텐츠 배포 (CDN)
- 데이터베이스  
관계형, NoSQL, 캐싱, 마이그레이션
- 네트워킹  
VPC, DX, DNS

**인프라**

- 글로벌 리전 (Region)
- 가용 영역 (AZ)
- 콘텐츠 배포 지점 (Edges)

# AWS 클라우드의 다양하고 폭넓은 서비스



비즈니스 요구 사항에 맞는  
70여개 이상의 서비스 조립을 통해 유연한 활용 가능

**AWS 활용 = 빌딩 블록 조립**



# 시작하기 리소스 센터

<https://aws.amazon.com/ko/getting-started/>

시작하기 리소스 센터

Amazon Web Services로 구축을 시작하십시오.

10분 자습서    프로젝트    동영상 및 웹 세미나    교육 및 자격증

### 10분 자습서로 AWS를 시작하기

10분 자습서는 AWS를 체험할 수 있는 간단한 "Hello, World!" 기술 문서입니다.

- 10분 자습서**  
Linux 가상 머신 시작  
Amazon EC2 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
WordPress 웹 사이트 시작  
Amazon EC2와 AWS Marketplace 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
웹 애플리케이션 시작  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
웹 애플리케이션 업데이트  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
파일 저장 및 검색  
Amazon S3 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
여러 파일 저장  
AWS CLI를 사용해 Amazon S3로
- 10분 자습서**  
NoSQL 테이블 생성 및 쿼리  
Amazon Dynamo DB 사용
- 10분 자습서**  
도메인 이름 등록  
Amazon Route 53 사용

[모든 자습서 보기 >>](#)

## 첫 번째 프로젝트 구축 및 시작하기

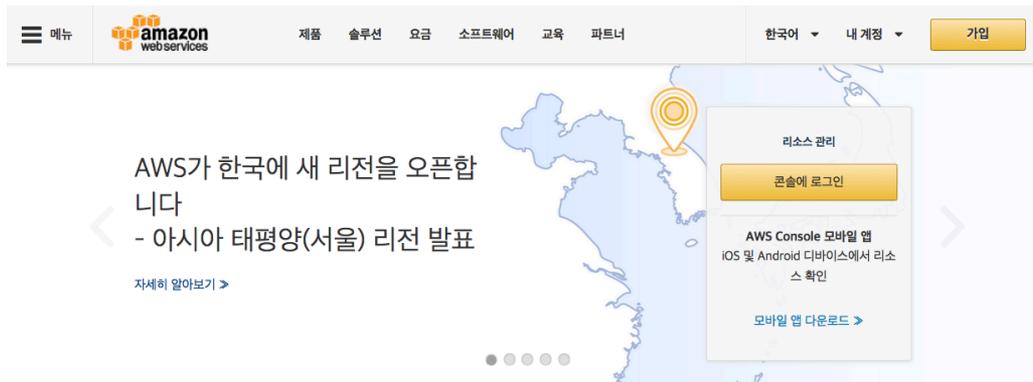
셀프 서비스 단계별 안내서를 사용하여 AWS에서 첫 번째 프로젝트를 구축 및 시작하십시오.

## 첫 번째 프로젝트 10분내 끝내기

- 10분 자습서로 AWS 빠르게 시작!
- 컴퓨팅, 웹 사이트, 웹 앱, 스토리지, 콘텐츠 전송, 데이터베이스, 개발자 도구, 애플리케이션 서비스 등에 대한 간단한 "Hello, World!" 기술 문서
- 셀프 서비스 단계별 안내서로 첫 번째 프로젝트를 간단히 구축 및 시작

# AWS 프리 티어 이용하기

<https://aws.amazon.com>



AWS ACTIVATE 프로그램

무료 교육, 가상 오피스 아워, 지침 등



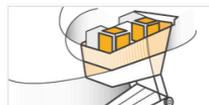
AWS LAMBDA 새 주요 기능

AWS Lambda가 이제 Python, Versioning, Scheduled Jobs 및 5 Minute Functions를 지원합니다.



구조화가 잘 된 AWS의 프레임워크

귀하의 회사는 구조화가 잘 되었습니까? 찾기를 원하면 화이트페이퍼를 다운로드받으십시오



소프트웨어 무료 평가판

AWS Marketplace에서 무료로 제공되는 인기 소프트웨어 제품을 사용해 보세요.

## 12달간 AWS 프리 티어 액세스

- **Amazon EC2:** 750시간/월, 윈도우와 리눅스, t2.micro 인스턴스
- **Amazon S3:** 5GB 용량, GET 요청 20,000건 PUT 요청 2,000건
- **Amazon RDS:** 750시간/월, Micro DB인스턴스 사용, 20GB DB 스토리지(범용 또는 마그네틱), 20GB 백업, 1천만 I/O
- **Amazon DynamoDB:** 25 GB 저장 용량, 25 유닛 쓰기 용량, 25유닛 읽기 용량, 최대 200백만 요청/월



### AWS IoT

메시지 250,000개/월



### Amazon EC2 Container Registry

스토리지 500MB/월



### AWS Lambda

1백만건/월, 최대 3백2십만초/월

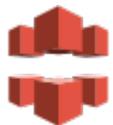


### ELB/ALB

750시간/월

15GB 클래식 로드 밸런서의 데이터처리

15 LCU 애플리케이션 로드 밸런서



### Amazon CloudFront

50GB 데이터 송신, 2백만건 HTTP/HTTPS 요청



### Amazon EBS

30GB 범용 또는 마그네틱, 2백만 I/O (마그네틱)

1GB 스냅샷 스토리지



### AWS ElastiCache

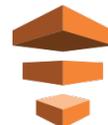
750시간/월, cache.t2micro



### Amazon Redshift

2개월 무료 평가판

750 DC1.Large 시간/월 (2개월)



### AWS Data Pipeline

낮은 빈도 사전 조건 3개

낮은 빈도 활동 5개



### Amazon Elasticsearch Service

750시간/월, 단일AZ t2.micro.elasticsearch

10GB/월 EBS 옵션(마그네틱 또는 범용)



### Amazon Cognito

50,000 MAU 유저풀

10GB 클라우드 동기화 스토리지

1백만건/월 동기화 작업

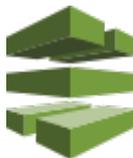


### AWS Device Farm

250 디바이스 분(分)의 일회성 무료 평가판



**Amazon  
Mobile Analytics**



**AWS  
CodePipeline**



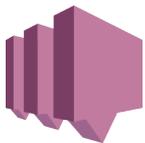
**AWS  
Trusted Advisor**



**Amazon  
Elastic Transcoder**



**Amazon  
SWF**



**Amazon  
SNS**



**AWS  
KMS**



**Amazon  
API Gateway**



**Amazon  
SES**



**AWS  
SQS**



**AWS  
CodeCommit**



**Amazon  
CloudWatch**



**Amazon  
AppStream**

<https://aws.amazon.com/ko/free>

# 프리 티어로 AWS 기본 서비스 체험하기

## 네트워크 구성

- VPC 생성
- 서브넷 생성
- IGW 생성 및 구성
- 라우팅 테이블 생성 및 구성
- 보안 그룹 생성 및 구성

## EC2 시작

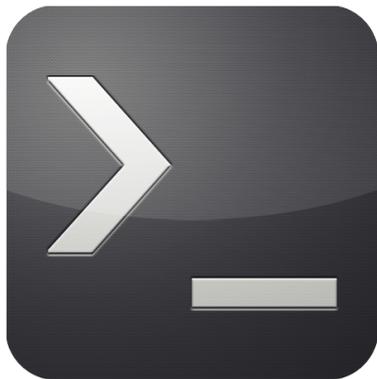
- 키 페이 생성
- 인스턴스 생성 및 접속
- 사용자 정의 AMI 생성
- 사용자 정의 AMI로 인스턴스 생성

## 스토리지 관리

- EBS 볼륨 생성
- EBS 볼륨 EC2 연결
- EBS 스냅샷 생성
- EBS 볼륨 복원



**AWS 관리 콘솔**



**명령어 및 스크립트**



**AWS API/SDK**

# AWS 관리 콘솔

## 리전

▶ Asia Pacific (서울)

## 컴퓨터

▶ EC2 (EBS 포함)

## 네트워크 & 콘텐츠 배포

▶ VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and a user profile 'user1@account' with a location dropdown set to 'Seoul'. The main content area is titled 'AWS services' and features a search bar. Below the search bar, there are several categories of services, each with a list of specific services. The 'Compute' category is highlighted with a dashed orange box and includes EC2, EC2 Container Service, Lightsail, Elastic Beanstalk, and Lambda. The 'Networking & Content Delivery' category is also highlighted with a dashed orange box and includes VPC, CloudFront, Direct Connect, and Route 53. On the right side, a region dropdown menu is open, showing various regions, with 'Asia Pacific (Seoul)' highlighted. Below the region menu, there is an announcement for 'AWS re:Invent' with the text 'Check out the latest announcements from AWS re:Invent 2016'. At the bottom right, there is a section for 'AWS Marketplace' and a 'Have feedback?' link.

# AWS 기본 서비스 시작하기

네트워크 서비스 (VPC)

### VPC Dashboard

Filter by VPC:

None

#### Virtual Private Cloud

##### Your VPCs

Subnets

Route Tables

Internet Gateways

DHCP Options Sets

Elastic IPs

Endpoints

Peering Connections

#### Security

Network ACLs

Security Groups

VPN Connections

Customer Gateways

Virtual Private Gateways

VPN Connections

## Resources

Start VPC Wizard

Launch EC2 Instances

Note: Your Instances will launch in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region.

You are using the following Amazon VPC resources in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region:

- 2 VPCs
- 2 Internet Gateways
- 8 Subnets
- 3 Route Tables
- 2 Network ACLs
- 2 Elastic IPs
- 0 VPC Peering Connections
- 0 Endpoints
- 19 Security Groups
- 3 Running Instances
- 0 VPN Connections
- 0 Virtual Private Gateways
- 0 Customer Gateways

## VPN Connections

Amazon VPC enables you to use your own isolated resources within the AWS cloud, and then connect those resources directly to your own datacenter using industry-standard encrypted IPsec VPN connections.

Create VPN Connection

## Service Health

Current Status	Details
✓ Amazon VPC - Asia Pacific (Seoul)	Service is operating normally
✓ Amazon EC2 - Asia Pacific (Seoul)	Service is operating normally

[View complete service health details](#)

## Additional Information

- VPC Documentation
- All VPC Resources
- Forums
- Report an Issue



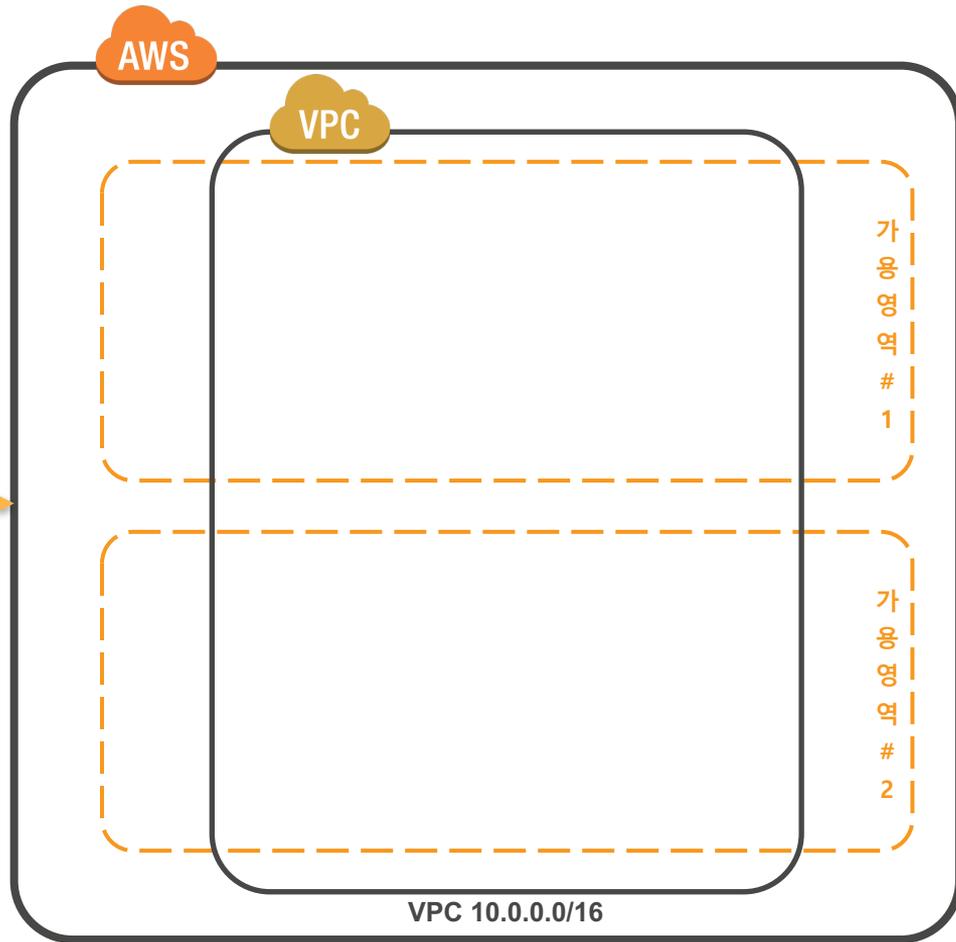
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



VPC 10.0.0.0/16

서울 리전

# 네트워크 구성



VPC 생성: 명령어 인터페이스

```
$ aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16
```

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

VPC 생성: [AWS Java SDK](#)

```
CreateVpcRequest newVPC = new CreateVpcRequest();

String cidrBlock = "10.0.0.0/16";
newVPC.withInstanceTenancy(Tenancy.Default).withCidrBlock(cidrBlock);

CreateVpcResult createVpcResult = ec2.createVpc(newVPC);

String vpcId = createVpcResult.getVpc().getVpcId();
System.out.println("VPC " + vpcId + "를 만들었습니다");
```

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

VPC 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ VPC ▶ Your VPCs ▶ Create VPC

### Create VPC ✕

A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances. Use the Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block format to specify your VPC's contiguous IP address range, for example, 10.0.0.0/16. You cannot create a VPC larger than /16.

Name tag  ⓘ

CIDR block  ✕ ⓘ

Tenancy  ▼ ⓘ

---

Cancel Yes, Create



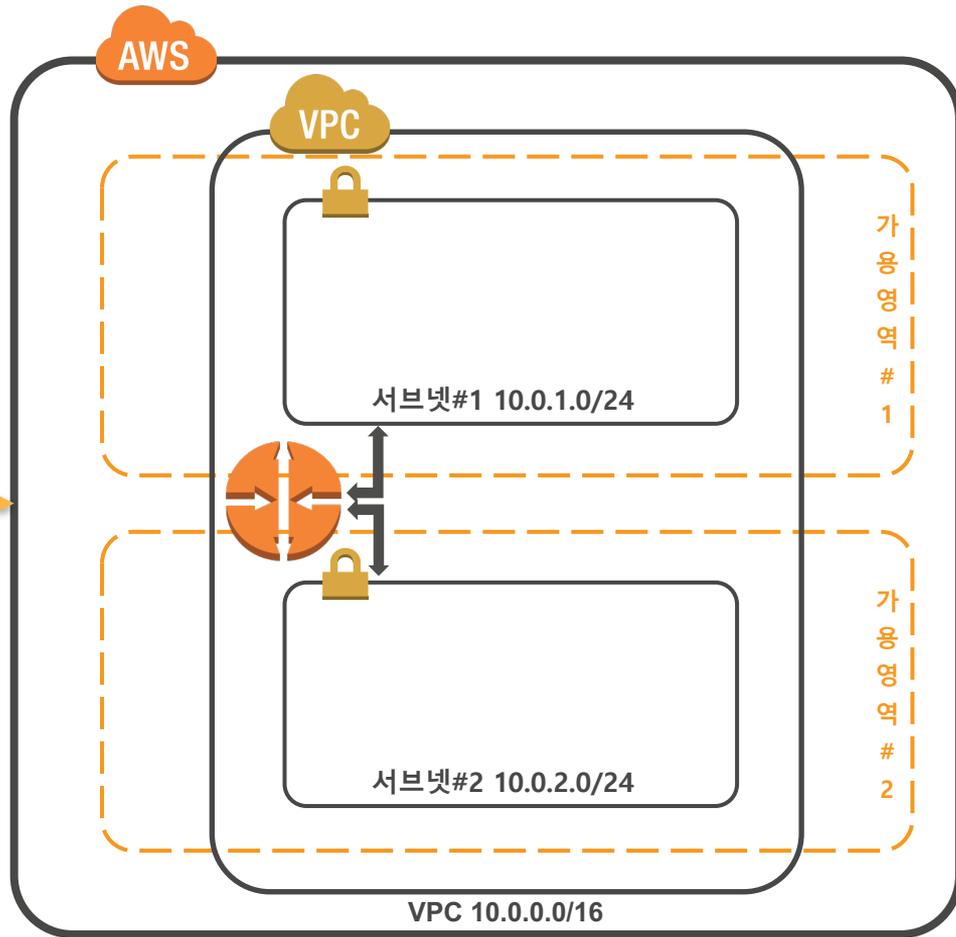
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



서울 리전

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

서브넷 생성: **AWS 관리 콘솔** ▶ **VPC** ▶ **Subnets** ▶ **Create Subnet**

### Create Subnet

Use the CIDR format to specify your subnet's IP address block (e.g., 10.0.0.0/24). Note that block sizes must be between a /16 netmask and /28 netmask. Also, note that a subnet can be the same size as your VPC.

**Name tag**

**VPC**

**Availability Zone**

**CIDR block**

서브넷#1

### Create Subnet

Use the CIDR format to specify your subnet's IP address block (e.g., 10.0.0.0/24). Note that block sizes must be between a /16 netmask and /28 netmask. Also, note that a subnet can be the same size as your VPC.

**Name tag**

**VPC**

**Availability Zone**

**CIDR block**

서브넷#2



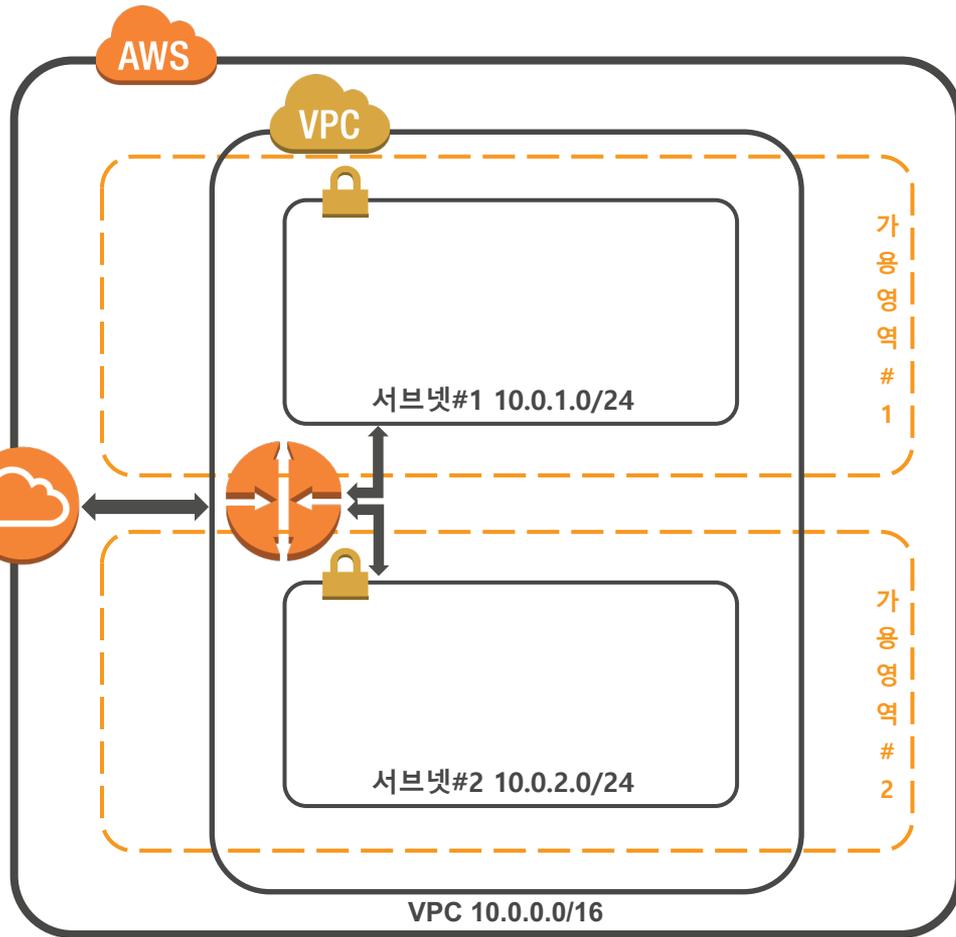
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



서울 리전

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

IGW 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ VPC ▶ Internet Gateways ▶ Create Internet Gateway  
▶ *Select 'mydemovpc-igw'* ▶ Attach to VPC

### Create Internet Gateway

An Internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the Internet.

Name tag

[Cancel](#) [Yes, Create](#)



### Attach to VPC

Attach an Internet gateway to a VPC to enable communication with the Internet.

VPC

[Cancel](#) [Yes, Attach](#)



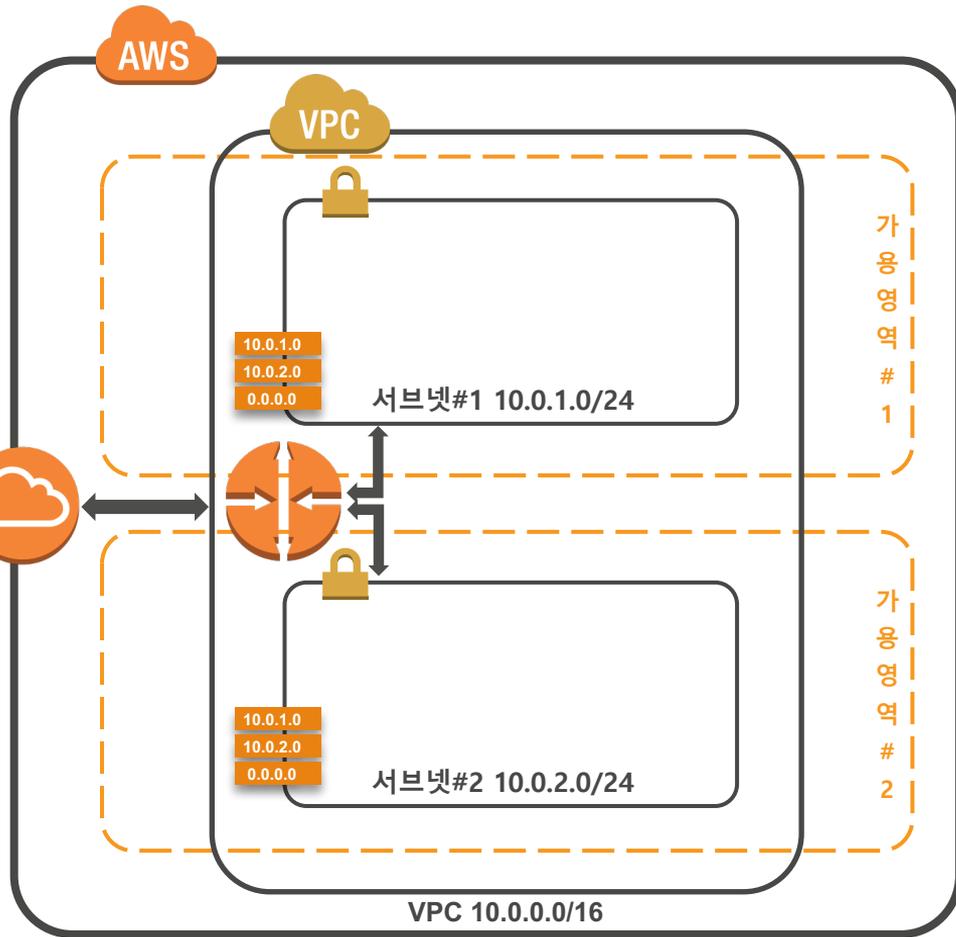
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



서울 리전

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

라우팅 테이블 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ VPC ▶ Route Tables ▶ Create Route Tables

▶ *Select 'mydemovpc-internet-rt'* ▶ Routes

▶ Subnet Associations

### Create Route Table

A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the Internet, and your VPN connection.

Name tag: mydemovpc-internet-rt

VPC: vpc-e1587284 (10.0.0.0/16) | mydemovpc

Cancel Yes, Create

### rtb-001b0565 | mydemovpc-internet-rt

Summary Routes **Subnet Associations** Route Propagation Tags

Cancel Save

Associate	Subnet	CIDR	Current Route Table
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	subnet-aa6178dd (10.0.1.0/24)   mydemovpc-public-subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	Main
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	subnet-50eade09 (10.0.2.0/24)   mydemovpc-public-subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	Main

### rtb-001b0565 | mydemovpc-internet-rt

Summary **Routes** Subnet Associations Route Propagation Tags

Cancel Save

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Remove
10.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No	
0.0.0.0/0	<input type="text" value="igw-09ff696c   mydemovpc-igw"/>		No	<input type="button" value="✕"/>

Add another route



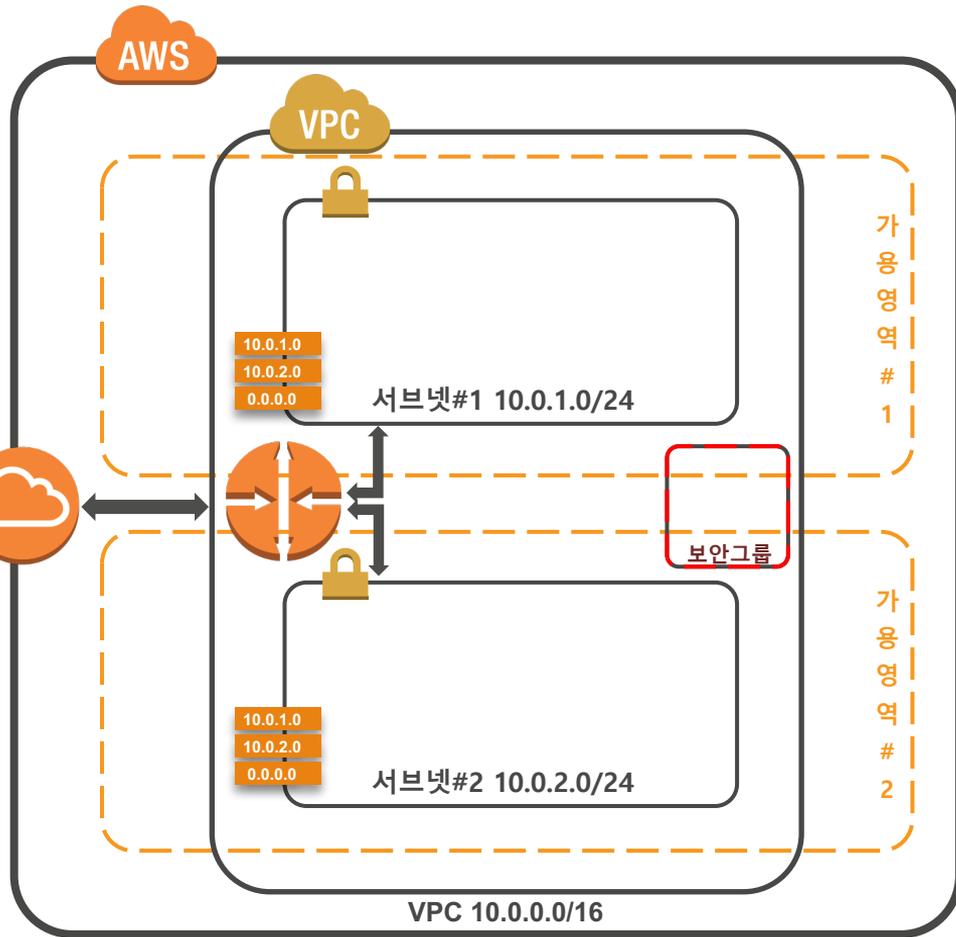
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



서울 리전

# 네트워크 구성

VPC

서브넷

IGW

라우팅 테이블

보안 그룹

보안 그룹 생성: **AWS 관리 콘솔** ▶ VPC ▶ Security Groups ▶ Create Security Group

▶ *Select 'mydemovpc-bastion-sg'* ▶ Inbound Rules ▶ Edit

### Create Security Group

Name tag: mydemovpc-bastion-sg  
Group name: mydemovpc-bastion-sg  
Description: mydemovpc-bastion-sg  
VPC: vpc-e1587284 (10.0.0.0/16) | mydemovpc

Cancel **Yes, Create**

### sg-0583e761 | mydemovpc-bastion-sg

Summary **Inbound Rules** Outbound Rules Tags

Cancel **Save**

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Remove
SSH (22)	TCP (6)	22	0.0.0.0/0	<b>i</b> ✕
RDP (3389)	TCP (6)	3389	0.0.0.0/0	<b>i</b> ✕
HTTP (80)	TCP (6)	80	0.0.0.0/0	<b>i</b> ✕

**Add another rule**



# AWS 기본 서비스 시작하기

컴퓨팅 서비스 (EC2)

## EC2 Dashboard

- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES
  - Instances
  - Spot Requests
  - Reserved Instances
  - Dedicated Hosts
- IMAGES
  - AMIs
  - Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE
  - Volumes
  - Snapshots
- NETWORK & SECURITY
  - Security Groups
  - Elastic IPs
  - Placement Groups
  - Key Pairs
  - Network Interfaces
- LOAD BALANCING
  - Load Balancers
- AUTO SCALING
  - Launch Configurations
  - Auto Scaling Groups

## Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region:

- 3 Running Instances
- 0 Elastic IPs
- 0 Dedicated Hosts
- 3 Snapshots
- 3 Volumes
- 1 Load Balancers
- 2 Key Pairs
- 19 Security Groups
- 0 Placement Groups

Build and run distributed, fault-tolerant applications in the cloud with [Amazon Simple Workflow Service](#).

## Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

[Launch Instance](#)

Note: Your instances will launch in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region

## Service Health

## Service Status:

- Asia Pacific (Seoul):  
This service is operating normally

## Availability Zone Status:

- ap-northeast-2a:  
Availability zone is operating normally
- ap-northeast-2c:  
Availability zone is operating normally

[Service Health Dashboard](#)

## Scheduled Events

## Asia Pacific (Seoul):

No events

## Account Attributes

## Supported Platforms

VPC

## Default VPC

vpc-8e6b8fe7

[Resource ID length management](#)

## Additional Information

- [Getting Started Guide](#)
- [Documentation](#)
- [All EC2 Resources](#)
- [Forums](#)
- [Pricing](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

## AWS Marketplace

Find **free software trial** products in the AWS Marketplace from the [EC2 Launch Wizard](#). Or try these popular AMIs:

[Tableau Server \(10 users\)](#)

Provided by Tableau

Rating ★★★★★

Pay by the hour for Tableau software and AWS usage

[View all Business Intelligence](#)

[SAP HANA One 244GB](#)

Provided by SAP Inc (CAE)

Rating ★★★★★

Pay by the hour for SAP HANA One 244GiB software and AWS usage

[View all Business Intelligence](#)

# EC2 시작

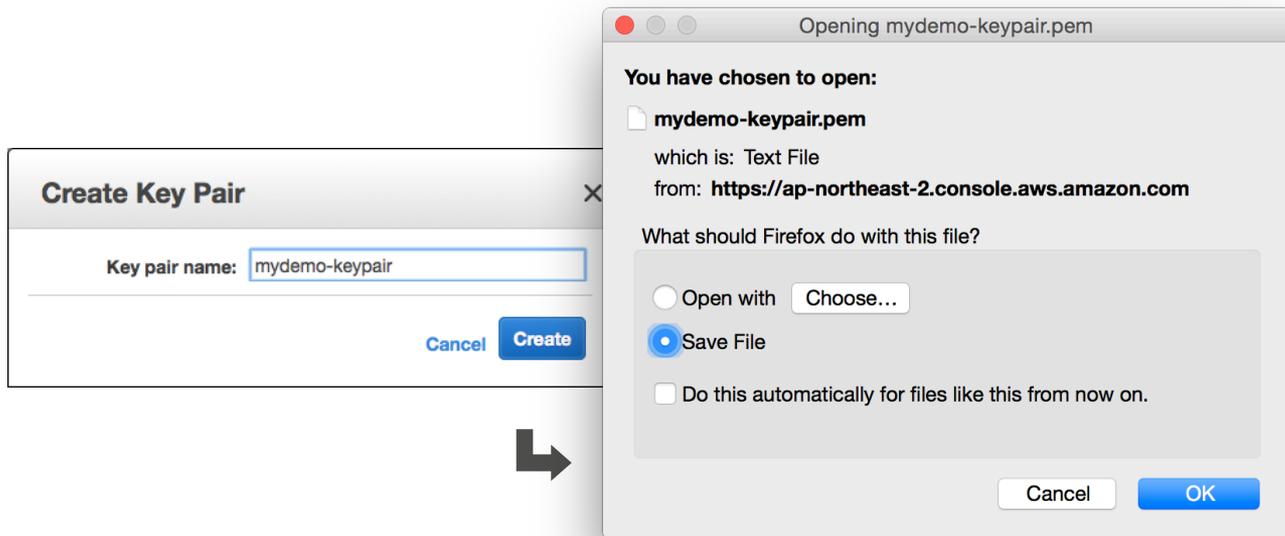
키 페어

인스턴스

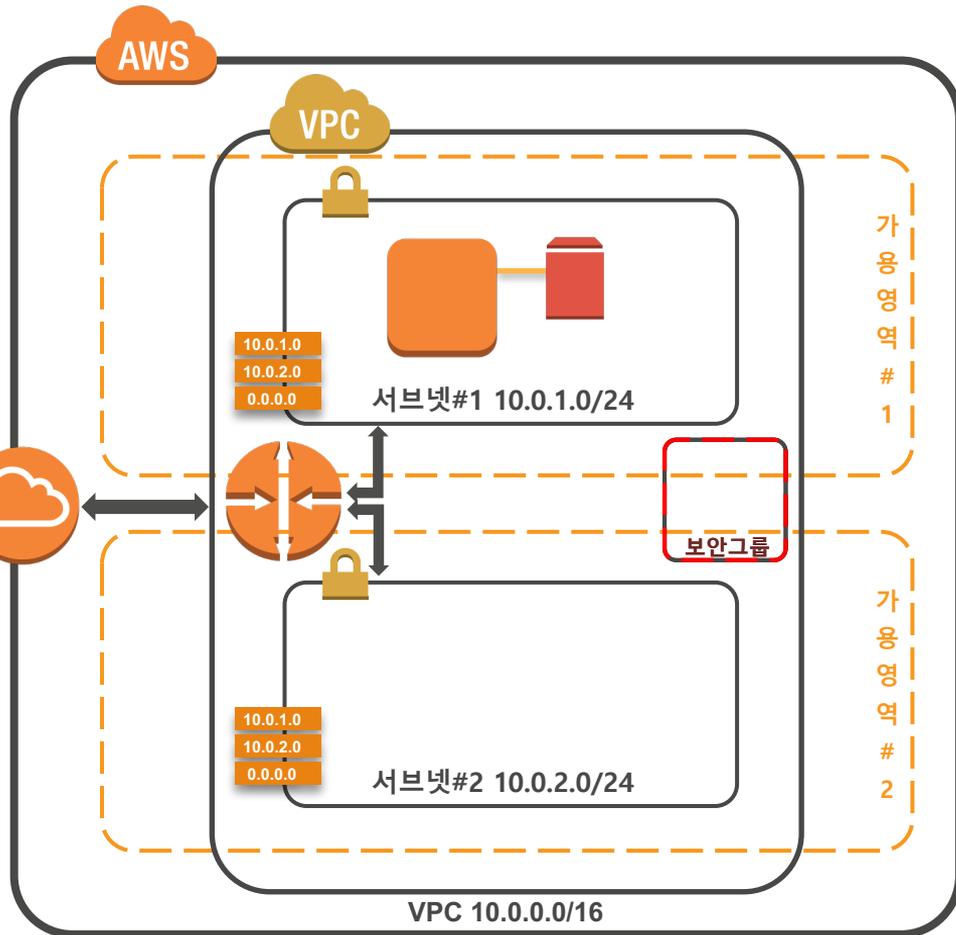
AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

키 페어 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Key Pairs ▶ Create Key Pair



AWS 관리 콘솔  
명령어 및 스크립트  
AWS API



# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: [AWS 관리 콘솔](#) ▶ [EC2](#) ▶ [Instances](#) ▶ [Launch Instance](#)

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

### Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

#### Quick Start

< 1 to 22 of 22 AMIs >

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

Free tier only ⓘ



**Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type** - ami-29160d47

Select

Amazon Linux

Free tier eligible

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

64-bit

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm



**Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 (HVM), SSD Volume Type** - ami-0dd8f963

Select

Red Hat

Free tier eligible

Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.2 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type

64-bit

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm



**SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type** - ami-f8220896

Select

SUSE Linux

Free tier eligible

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 Service Pack 1 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Public Cloud, Advanced Systems Management, Web and Scripting, and Legacy modules enabled.

64-bit

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

### Step 1: Choose an AMI

An AMI is a template provided by AWS, or created by you, that contains an operating system, application, and configuration.

**Quick Start**

- My AMIs
- AWS Marketplace
- Community AMIs

Free tier only

---

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

### Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: **All instance types** **Current generation** [Show/Hide Columns](#)

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for launching an EC2 instance. The navigation path is: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, 7. Review. The current step is 'Step 3: Configure Instance Details', which includes the following configuration options:

- Number of instances:** 1 (with a link to 'Launch into Auto Scaling Group')
- Purchasing option:**  Request Spot instances
- Network:** vpc-e1587284 (10.0.0.0/16) | mydemovpc (with a 'Create new VPC' link)
- Subnet:** subnet-aa6178dd(10.0.1.0/24) | mydemovpc-public (with a 'Create new subnet' link and '251 IP Addresses available')
- Auto-assign Public IP:** Use subnet setting (Disable)
- IAM role:** None (with a 'Create new IAM role' link)
- Shutdown behavior:** Stop
- Enable termination protection:**  Protect against accidental termination
- Monitoring:**  Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring

At the bottom of the configuration panel, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch' (highlighted in blue), and 'Next: Add Storage'.

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose AMI  
An AMI is a template provided by AWS, or you can create your own.

Quick Start

- My AMIs
- AWS Marketplace
- Community AMIs
- Free tier only

Filter by: All instances

Currently selected

AMI ID	AMI Name	Platform	Architecture	Root Device Type	Root Device Size (GiB)
ami-05555555	Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - x86_64	Linux	x86_64	gp2	8
ami-06666666	Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM) - x86_64	Linux	x86_64	gp2	8
ami-07777777	CentOS Linux 7 (HVM) - x86_64	Linux	x86_64	gp2	8
ami-08888888	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 (HVM) - x86_64	Linux	x86_64	gp2	8
ami-09999999	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP3 (HVM) - x86_64	Linux	x86_64	gp2	8

Step 2: Choose Instance Type  
Amazon EC2 provides a variety of instance types to choose from. For more information, see [Instance types](#).

Step 3: Configure Instance  
Configure the instance profile, user data, and access manager.

Step 4: Add Storage  
Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-451c58aa	8	General Purpose	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Tag Instance](#)

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Launch Instance' wizard, showing five overlapping steps:

- Step 1: Choose AMI**: Shows a list of AMIs with a 'Free tier only' checkbox.
- Step 2: Choose Instance Type**: Shows a list of instance types.
- Step 3: Configure Instance**: Shows options for 'Volume Type' (e.g., gp2, io1) and 'Add New Volume'.
- Step 4: Add Storage**: Shows 'Root' storage options and 'Free tier eligible usage restriction'.
- Step 5: Tag Instance**: Shows a 'Create Tag' form with 'Key' and 'Value' fields. Below the form are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch', and 'Next: Configure Security Group'.

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Launch Instance' wizard, showing steps 1 through 6. The steps are: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The current step is Step 6: Configure Security Group.

**Step 6: Configure Security Group**  
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group:  Create a new security group  Select an existing security group

Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-d5c4a1b1	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sg-0583e761	mydemovpc-bastion-sg	mydemovpc-bastion-sg	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>

Inbound rules for sg-0583e761 (Selected security groups: sg-0583e761)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0
RDP	TCP	3389	0.0.0.0/0

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#)

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Launch Instance' wizard, showing seven sequential steps overlaid on each other. The steps are:

- Step 1: Choose AMI**: Selects the Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-29160d47.
- Step 2: Choose Instance Type**: Selects the Instance Type.
- Step 3: Configure Instance**: Configures the instance settings.
- Step 4: Add Storage**: Adds storage options.
- Step 5: Tag Instance**: Adds tags to the instance.
- Step 6: Configure Security Group**: Configures the security group, showing a warning: "Improve your instances' security. Your security group, mydemovpc-bastion-sg, is open to the world. Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. Edit security groups".
- Step 7: Review Instance Launch**: Reviews the instance launch details and provides 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Launch' buttons.

The AMI details section in Step 6 shows:

- AMI Details**: Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-29160d47. The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages. Root Device Type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm.
- Instance Type**: A table with columns: Instance Type, ECUs, vCPUs, Memory (GiB), Instance Storage (GB), EBS-Optimized Available, Network Performance.

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 인스턴스 생성: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

**Step 1: Choose AMI**  
An AMI is a template provided by AWS, or created by you.

**Step 2: Choose Instance Type**  
Amazon EC2 provides combinations of CPU, memory, and storage options for different instance types.

**Step 3: Configure Instance**  
Configure the instance's operating system, software, and an access manager.

**Step 4: Add Storage**  
Your instance will be created with a root volume. You can edit the settings of the root volume or add additional storage options in Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS).

**Step 5: Tag Instance**  
A tag consists of a key and a value. You can use tags to identify your resources.

**Step 6: Configure Security Group**  
A security group is a collection of rules that you want to set up to control the traffic that is allowed to reach your EC2 instances and to leave your instances.

**Step 7: Review Instance Launch**  
Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

**Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair**

**Warning:** Improve your instances' security. Your security groups may be accessible from any IP address. You can also open additional ports in your security groups.

**AMI Details**  
**Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.1 (HVM, SSD Volume only)**  
The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported AMI. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and more.  
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

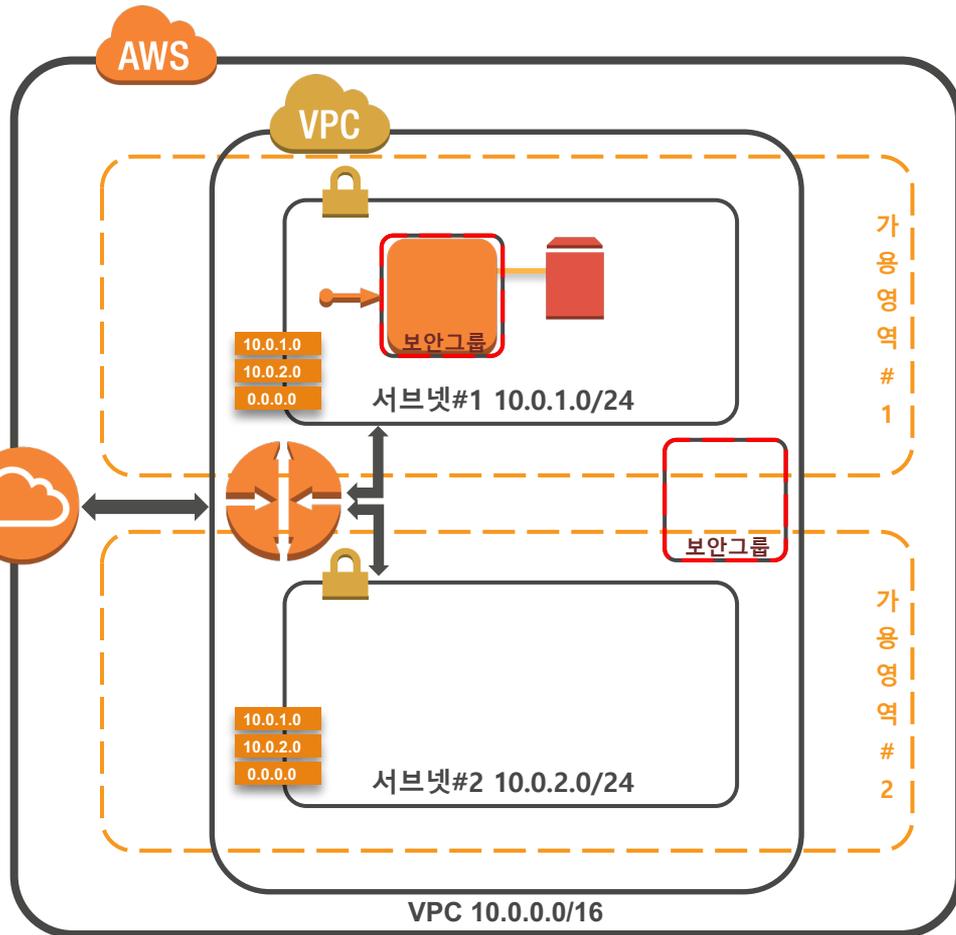
**Instance Type**

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)
Free tier eligible			

Choose an existing key pair  
  
 I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (mydemo-keypair.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

**Cancel** **Launch Instances**

AWS 관리 콘솔  
명령어 및 스크립트  
AWS API



서울 리전

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

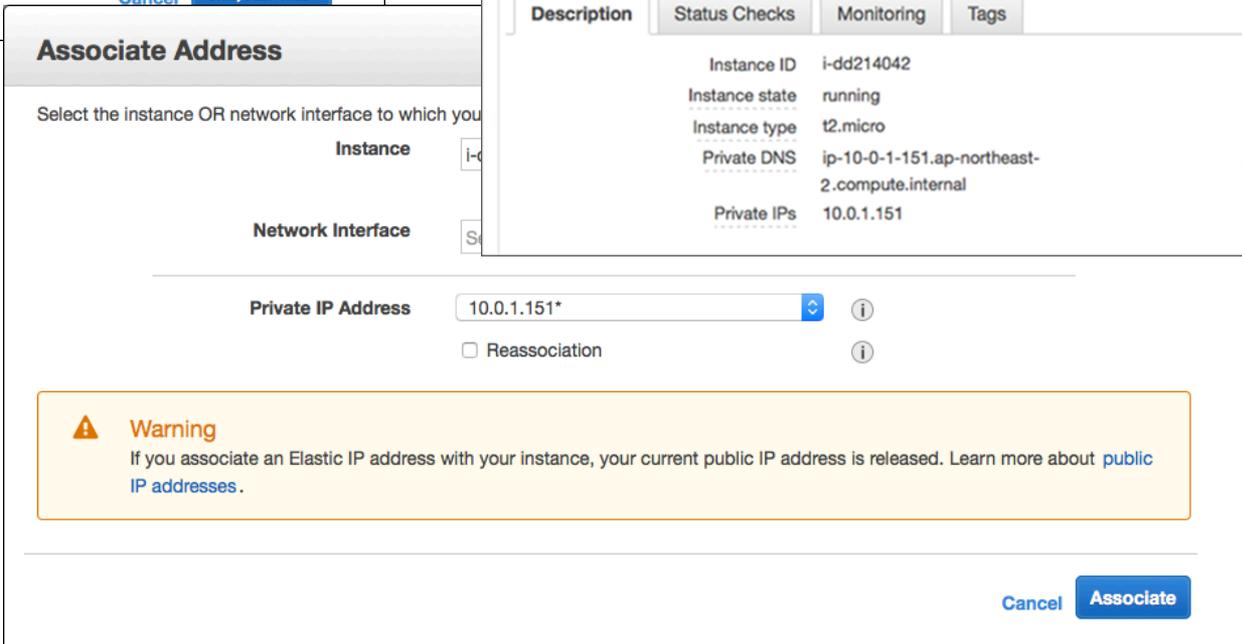
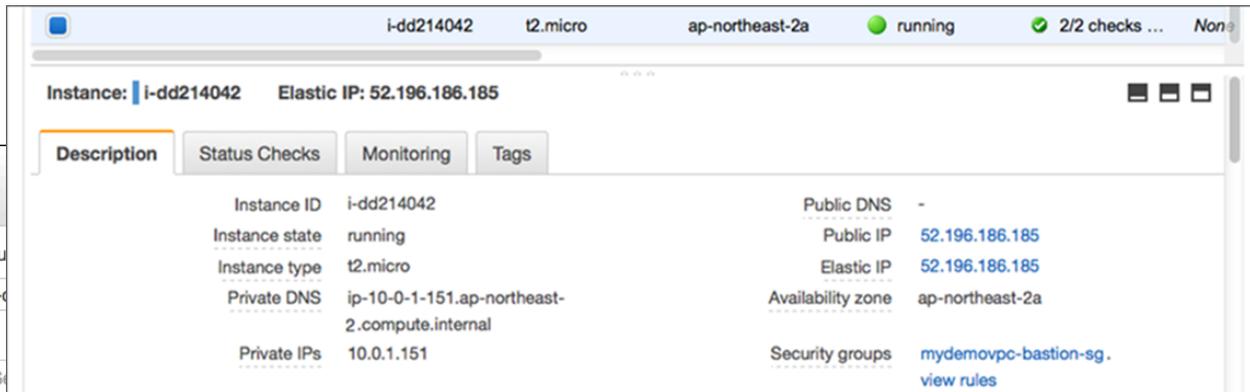
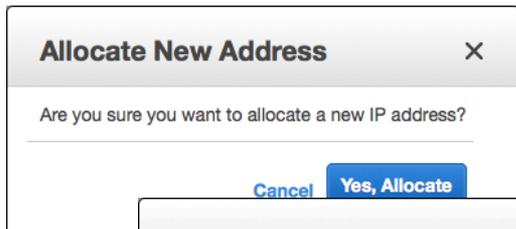
AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

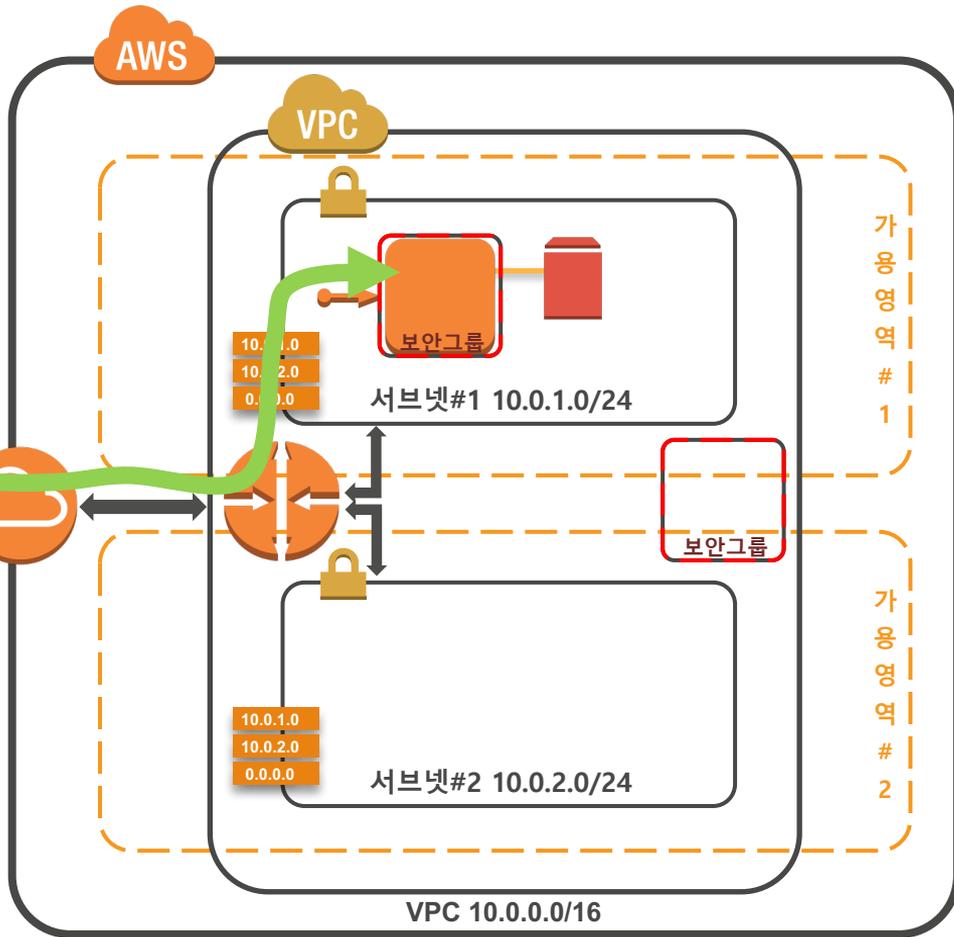
인스턴스 공인 IP 연결: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Elastic IPs ▶ Allocate New Address

▶ *Select the newly allocated IP* ▶ Action ▶ Associate Address

▶ Instances ▶ *Select the instance that we launched* ▶ Description



AWS 관리 콘솔  
명령어 및 스크립트  
AWS API



서울 리전

# EC2 시작

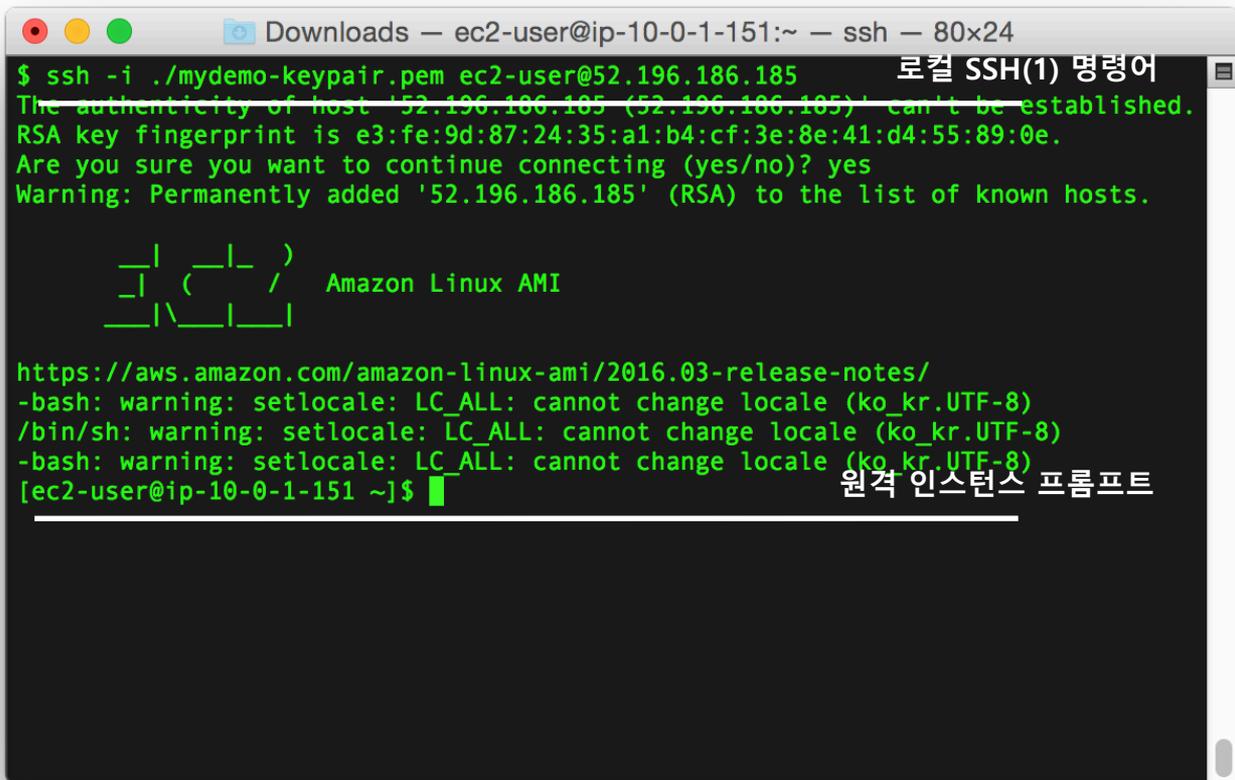
키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

인스턴스 접속: ● 작업 워크스테이션 (PC 또는 랩톱) ▶ SSH 터미널    ● 윈도우 PuTTY 사용자: <http://tinyurl.com/winterm>



```
Downloads — ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151:~ — ssh — 80x24
$ ssh -i ./mydemo-keypair.pem ec2-user@52.196.186.185 로컬 SSH(1) 명령어
The authenticity of host '52.196.186.185 (52.196.186.185)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is e3:fe:9d:87:24:35:a1:b4:cf:3e:8e:41:d4:55:89:0e.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '52.196.186.185' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.

  _ | ( _ | )
  _ | ( _ | /
  _ | \ | _ |
                Amazon Linux AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2016.03-release-notes/
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_ALL: cannot change locale (ko_kr.UTF-8)
/bin/sh: warning: setlocale: LC_ALL: cannot change locale (ko_kr.UTF-8)
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_ALL: cannot change locale (ko_kr.UTF-8)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ 원격 인스턴스 프롬프트
```

인스턴스 접속: ● 작업 워크스테이션 (윈도우) ▶ PUTTY 터미널

◎윈도우 PuTTY 사용자: <http://tinyurl.com/winterm>

## 사전준비

1. PuTTY 설치
2. 인스턴스 퍼블릭 DNS 이름 정보 확인
3. 프라이빗 키 파일 (PEM)

## 프라이빗 키 변환 (PEM ▶ PPK)

1. **PuTTYgen** 시작
2. SSH-2 RSA 선택 확인
3. PEM 파일 로드 [Load]
4. PPK로 변환 [Save private key]

## PuTTY 세션 시작

1. **PuTTY** 시작
2. 카타로그-세션 선택
3. 호스트 이름에 "ec2-user@퍼블릭 DNS 이름" 입력
4. 카타로그-세션-SSH-Auth 선택
5. [Browse]를 클릭하여 PPK 키 선택
6. Open 클릭

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

인스턴스 접속: ● 작업 워크스테이션 (PC 또는 랩톱) ▶ SSH 터미널 ▶ httpd 구성 명령어 수행

http 서버  
구성 예)

```
cheolsoo — ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151:~ — ssh — 85x40
Command line error: no such option: --quite
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ clear

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ sudo yum install httpd -q
Failed to set locale, defaulting to C

=====
Package           Arch      Version      Repository    Size
=====
Installing:
httpd              x86_64    2.2.31-1.8.amzn1  amzn-main    1.2 M
Installing for dependencies:
apr                x86_64    1.5.1-1.12.amzn1  amzn-main    116 k
apr-util           x86_64    1.4.1-4.17.amzn1  amzn-main    87 k
apr-util-ldap     x86_64    1.4.1-4.17.amzn1  amzn-main    17 k
httpd-tools       x86_64    2.2.31-1.8.amzn1  amzn-main    80 k
=====

Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package (+4 Dependent packages)

Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ service httpd start
/bin/sh: warning: setlocale: LC_ALL: cannot change locale (ko_kr.UTF-8)
Starting httpd: httpd: apr_sockaddr_info_get() failed for ip-10-0-1-151
httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 1
27.0.0.1 for ServerName
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ sudo service httpd start
/bin/sh: warning: setlocale: LC_ALL: cannot change locale (ko_kr.UTF-8)
Starting httpd: httpd: apr_sockaddr_info_get() failed for ip-10-0-1-151
httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 1
27.0.0.1 for ServerName
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$ sudo chkconfig httpd on
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-151 ~]$
```

httpd 설치

httpd 서비스 시작

httpd 서비스 활성화

# EC2 시작

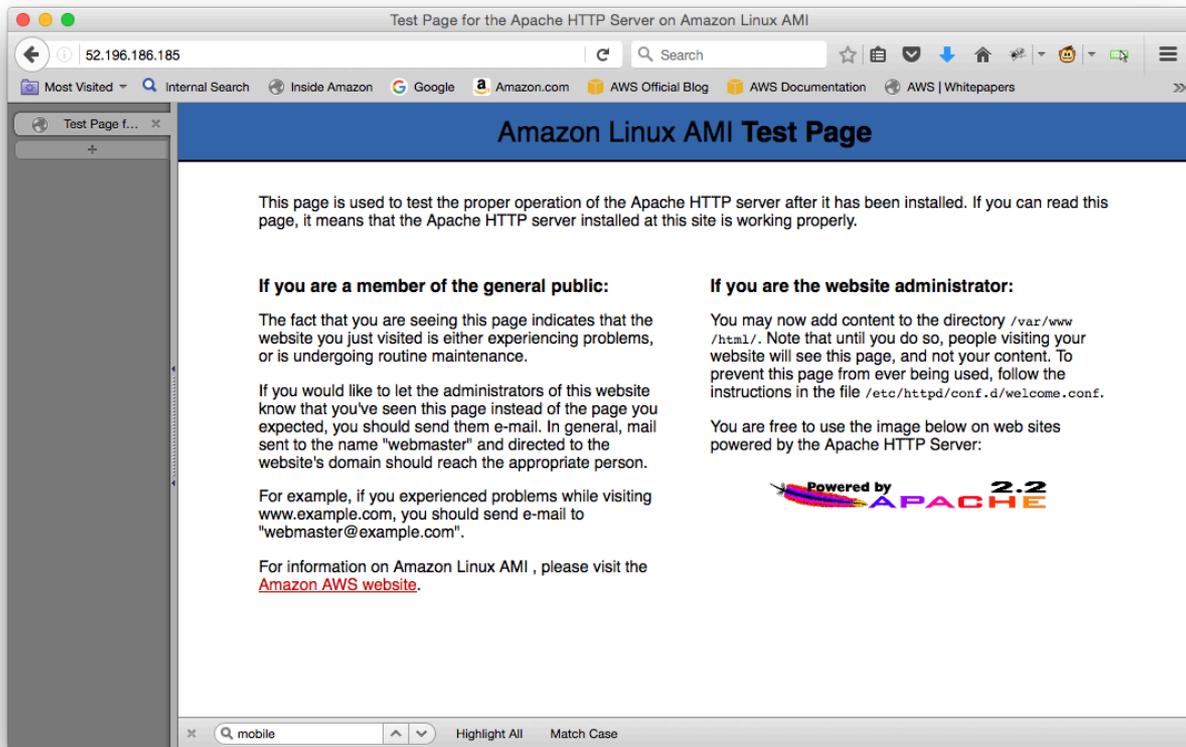
키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

인스턴스 접속: ● 작업 워크스테이션 (PC 또는 랩톱) ▶ 웹 브라우저 접속



# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

커스텀 AMI 생성: [AWS 관리 콘솔](#) ▶ [EC2](#) ▶ [Instance](#) ▶ *Select the instance that we launched* ▶ [Actions](#) ▶ [Instance State](#) ▶ [Stop](#)  
▶ [Image](#) ▶ [Create Image](#)

### Stop Instances

Are you sure you want to stop these instances?

i-dd214042

**Note that when your instances are stopped:**  
Any data on the ephemeral storage of your instances will be lost.

[Cancel](#) [Yes, Stop](#)



### Create Image

Instance ID *i* i-dd214042

Image name *i* mydemovpc-ami

Image description *i* mydemovpc-ami

No reboot *i*

#### Instance Volumes

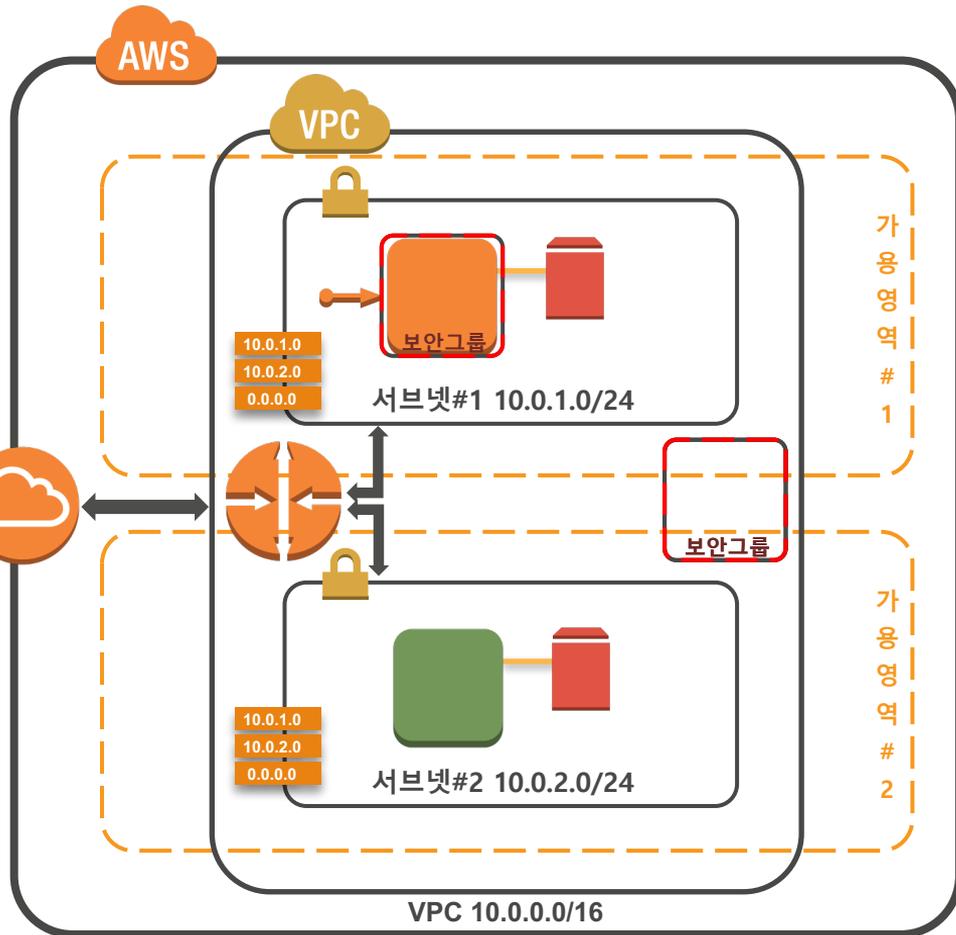
Volume Type <i>i</i>	Device <i>i</i>	Snapshot <i>i</i>	Size (GiB) <i>i</i>	Volume Type <i>i</i>	IOPS <i>i</i>	Throughput (MB/s) <i>i</i>	Delete on Termination <i>i</i>	Encrypted <i>i</i>
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-451c58aa	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Total size of EBS Volumes: 8 GiB  
When you create an EBS image, an EBS snapshot will also be created for each of the above volumes.

[Cancel](#) [Create Image](#)

AWS 관리 콘솔  
명령어 및 스크립트  
AWS API



서울 리전

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

## 커스텀 인스턴스 생성: AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ Launch Instance

The image displays the AWS Management Console 'Launch Instance' wizard, showing steps 1 through 7. The steps are:

1. Choose AMI
2. Choose Instance Type
3. Configure Instance
4. Add Storage
5. Tag Instance
6. Configure Security Group
7. Review

The 'Step 7: Review Instance Launch' screen is the most prominent, showing a summary of the instance configuration. A yellow warning banner at the top of the review screen reads: "Improve your instances' security. Your security groups may be accessible from any IP address. You can also open additional ports in your security groups." Below this, the 'AMI Details' section shows the selected AMI: "Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Mode". The 'Instance Type' section shows the selected instance type: "t2.micro".

Overlaid on the bottom right of the review screen is a dialog box titled "Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair". The dialog box contains the following text:

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

The dialog box includes a dropdown menu to "Choose an existing key pair" and a "Select a key pair" field with "mydemo-keypair" selected. Below this, there is a checkbox that is checked, with the text: "I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (mydemo-keypair.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance."

At the bottom of the dialog box, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Launch Instances".

# EC2 시작

키 페어

인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

인스턴스 공인 IP 변경: ◉ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Elastic IPs ▶ *Select the allocated IP* ▶ Action ▶ Disassociate Address  
▶ *Select the allocated IP* ▶ Action ▶ Associate Address  
▶ Instances ▶ *Select the instance that we launched* ▶ Description

### Disassociate Address

Are you sure that you wish to disassociate this Elastic IP Address?

Public IP 52.196.186.185

Instance ID i-dd214014

Network interface

### Associate Address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address.

Instance

Network Interface

Private IP Address

Reassociation

**Warning**

If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. Learn more about [public IP addresses](#).

i-dd214014 t2.micro ap-northeast-2b running 2/2 checks ... Non-

Instance: i-dd214014 Elastic IP: 52.196.186.185

Description Status Checks Monitoring Tags

Instance ID	i-dd214014	Public DNS	-
Instance state	running	Public IP	52.196.186.185
Instance type	t2.micro	Elastic IP	52.196.186.185
Private DNS	ip-10-0-2-141.ap-northeast-2.compute.internal	Availability zone	ap-northeast-2b
Private IPs	10.0.2.141	Security groups	mydemovpc-bastion-sg. <a href="#">view rules</a>

# EC2 시작

키 페어

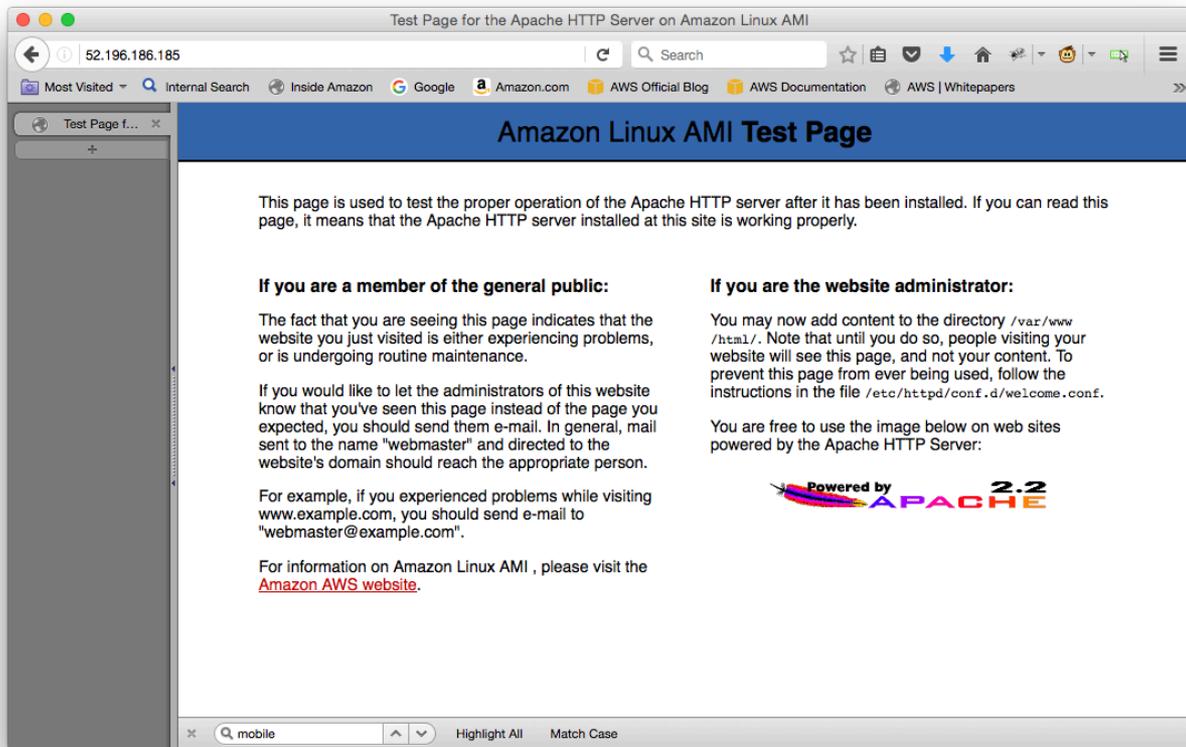
인스턴스

AMI

커스텀 인스턴스

인스턴스 접속: ● 작업 워크스테이션 (PC 또는 랩톱) ▶ 웹 브라우저 접속

커스텀  
인스턴 예)



# AWS 기본 서비스 시작하기

스토리지 서비스 (EBS)



## EC2 Dashboard

Events

Tags

Reports

Limits

## INSTANCES

Instances

Spot Requests

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

## IMAGES

AMIs

Bundle Tasks

## ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

Volumes

Snapshots

## NETWORK &amp; SECURITY

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Network Interfaces

## LOAD BALANCING

Load Balancers

## AUTO SCALING

Launch Configurations

Auto Scaling Groups

## Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region:

[3 Running Instances](#)

[0 Dedicated Hosts](#)

[3 Volumes](#)

[2 Key Pairs](#)

[0 Placement Groups](#)

[2 Elastic IPs](#)

[3 Snapshots](#)

[1 Load Balancers](#)

[19 Security Groups](#)

Build and run distributed, fault-tolerant applications in the cloud with [Amazon Simple Workflow Service](#).

## Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

[Launch Instance](#)

Note: Your instances will launch in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region

## Service Health

## Service Status:

- Asia Pacific (Seoul):  
This service is operating normally

## Availability Zone Status:

- ap-northeast-2a:  
Availability zone is operating normally
- ap-northeast-2c:  
Availability zone is operating normally

[Service Health Dashboard](#)

## Scheduled Events

## Asia Pacific (Seoul):

No events

## Account Attributes

## Supported Platforms

VPC

## Default VPC

vpc-8e6b8fe7

[Resource ID length management](#)

## Additional Information

[Getting Started Guide](#)

[Documentation](#)

[All EC2 Resources](#)

[Forums](#)

[Pricing](#)

[Contact Us](#)

## AWS Marketplace

Find **free software trial** products in the AWS Marketplace from the [EC2 Launch Wizard](#). Or try these popular AMIs:

[Tableau Server \(10 users\)](#)

Provided by Tableau

Rating ★★★★★

Pay by the hour for Tableau software and AWS usage

[View all Business Intelligence](#)

[SAP HANA One 244GB](#)

Provided by SAP Inc (CAE)

Rating ★★★★★

Pay by the hour for SAP HANA One 244GiB software and AWS usage

[View all Business Intelligence](#)



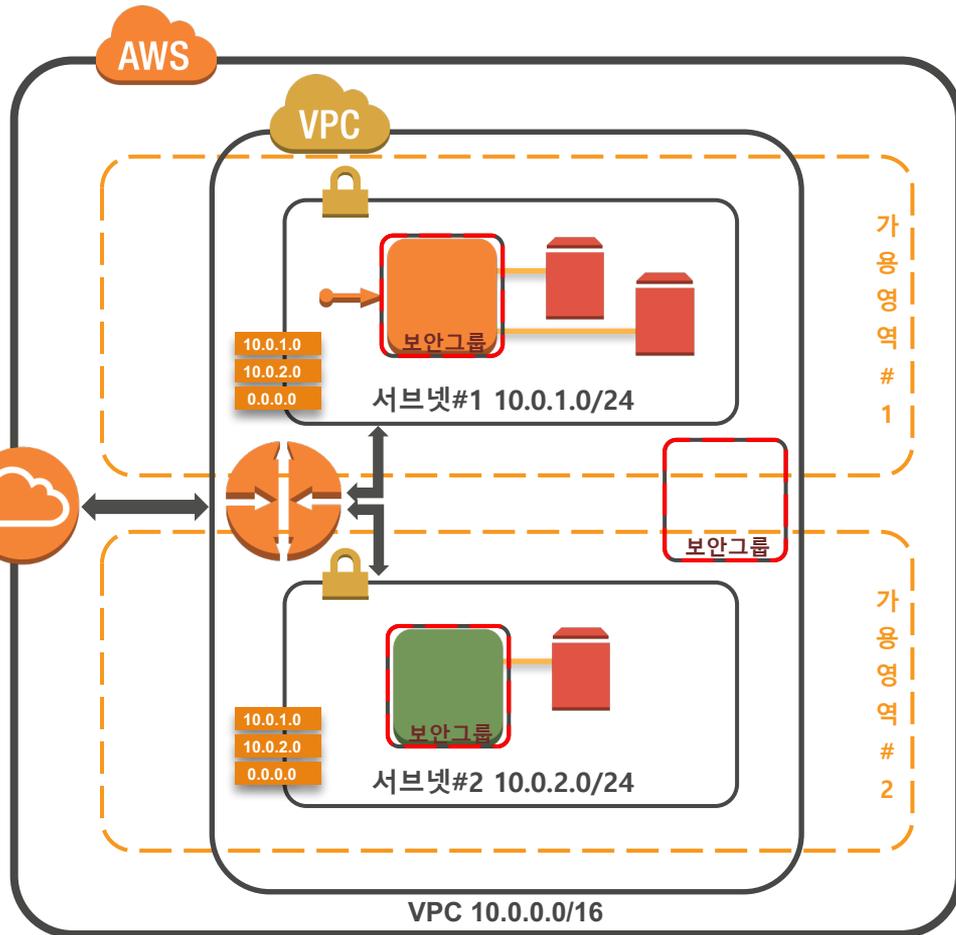
AWS 관리 콘솔



명령어 및 스크립트



AWS API



서울 리전

# 스토리지 관리

EBS 볼륨 생성

EBS 볼륨 구성

EBS 스냅샷 생성

EBS 볼륨 복원

## EBS 볼륨 생성 및 연결:

- ◎ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ *Select the instance that we want to stop* ▶ Actions ▶ Instance State ▶ Stop
- ◎ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Volumes ▶ Create Volume
  - ▶ *Select the volume that we created* ▶ Actions ▶ Attach Volume
  - ▶ Instances ▶ *Select the instance attached the volume just before* ▶ Actions ▶ Instance State ▶ Start

### Create Volume

**Volume Type** ⓘ

**Size (GiB)** ⓘ  (Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB)

**IOPS** ⓘ 100 / 3000 (Baseline of 100 IOPS per GiB)

**Throughput (MB/s)** ⓘ Not Applicable

**Availability Zone** ⓘ

**Snapshot ID** ⓘ

**Encryption** ⓘ  Encrypt this volume

### Attach Volume

**Volume** ⓘ vol-211518de in ap-northeast-2a

**Instance** ⓘ  in ap-northeast-2a

**Device** ⓘ   
Linux Devices: /dev/sdf through /dev/sdp

Note: Newer Linux kernels may rename your devices to /dev/xvdf through /dev/xvdp internally, even when the device name entered here (and shown in the details) is /dev/sdf through /dev/sdp.





# 스토리지 관리

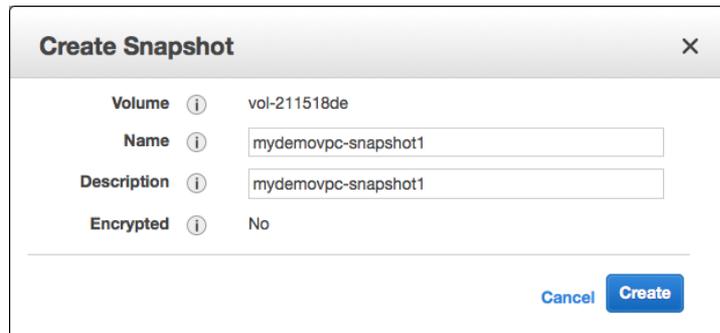
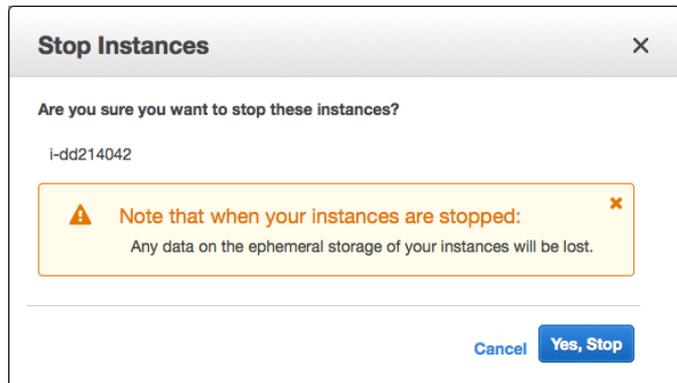
EBS 볼륨 생성

EBS 볼륨 구성

EBS 스냅샷 생성

EBS 볼륨 복원

EBS 스냅샷 생성: ◎ AWS 관리 콘솔 ▶ EC2 ▶ Instances ▶ *Select the instance that we want to stop* ▶ Actions ▶ Instance State ▶ Stop  
▶ Volumes ▶ *Select a volume of which we want to take a snapshot* \  
▶ Actions ▶ Create Snapshot



# 스토리지 관리

EBS 볼륨 생성

EBS 볼륨 구성

EBS 스냅샷 생성

EBS 볼륨 복원

EBS 스냅샷으로 볼륨 복원: **AWS 관리 콘솔** ▶ EC2 ▶ Snapshots ▶ *Select the snapshot that we took* ▶ Actions \  
▶ Create Volume  
▶ Volumes ▶ *Select the volume which we created from a snapshot* \  
▶ Actions ▶ Attach Volume

### Create Volume

**Snapshot ID** ⓘ snap-1e5e2af0 (mydemovpc-snapshot1)

**Volume Type** ⓘ General Purpose SSD (GP2)

**Size (GiB)** ⓘ  (Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384)

**IOPS** ⓘ 100 / 3000 (Baseline of 100 IOPS)

**Throughput (MB/s)** ⓘ Not Applicable

**Availability Zone** ⓘ ap-northeast-2 ▾

**Encryption** ⓘ Not Encrypted

Cancel **Create**

### Attach Volume

**Volume** ⓘ vol-03fef8bb in ap-northeast-2c

**Instance** ⓘ  in ap-northeast-2c

**Device** ⓘ   
Linux Devices: /dev/sdf through /dev/sdp

Note: Newer Linux kernels may rename your devices to /dev/xvdf through /dev/xvdp internally, even when the device name entered here (and shown in the details) is /dev/sdf through /dev/sdp.

Cancel **Attach**



# 질의 응답

**수고하셨습니다**