

AWS Create RHEL 8 Elastic Compute Instance

In this tutorial, we will be creating an [AWS Elastic Compute \(EC2\)](#) instance with RHEL 8 as the operating system.

Prerequisites

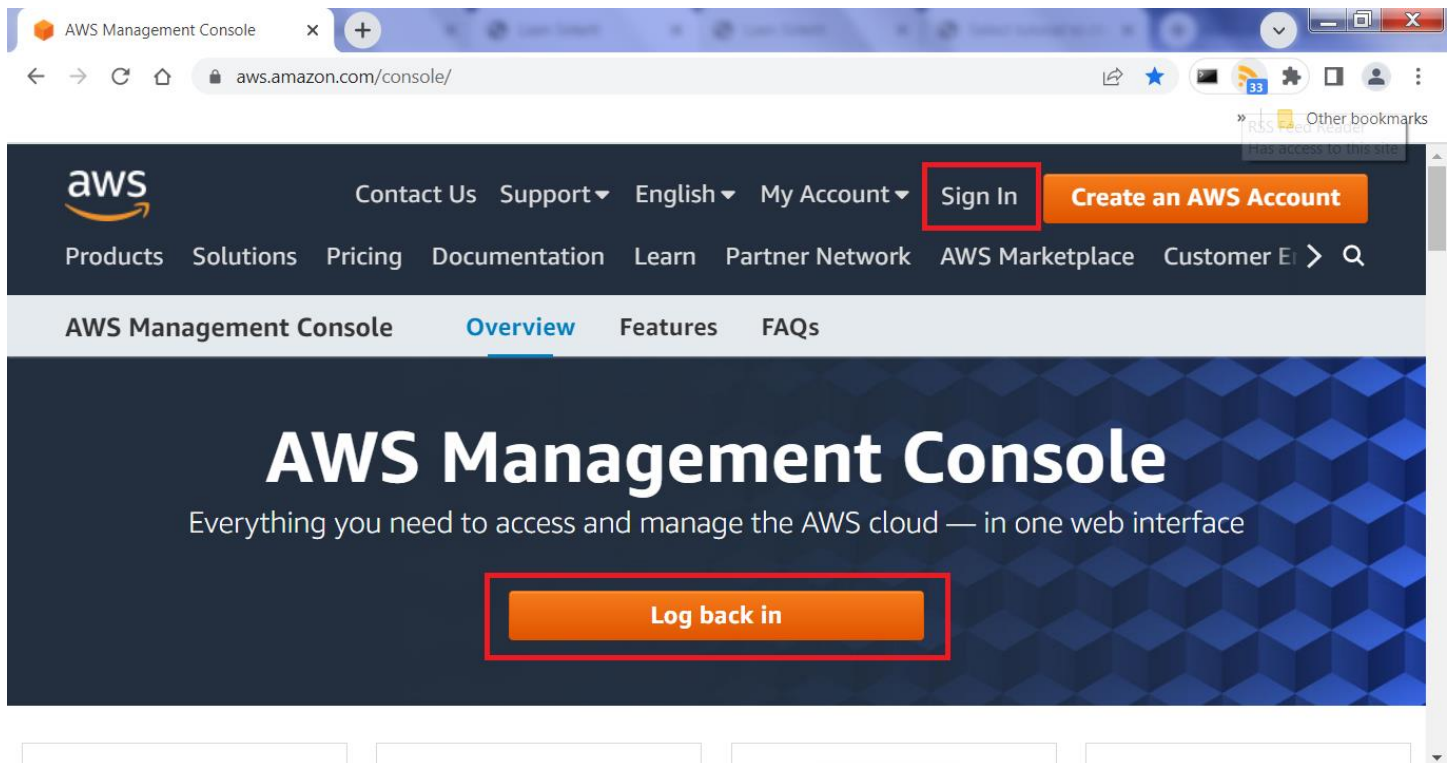
- an AWS Free Tier account
- internet access

If you do not have an AWS account, you can access my **AWS Create Free Tier Account** tutorial [here](#).

Steps to complete tutorial:

- [Update Virtual Private Cloud \(VPC\)](#)
- [Create RHEL 8 EC2 Instance](#)
- [Connect to RHEL 8](#)
- [Register with Red Hat Customer Portal](#)

To begin, go to the following website, <https://aws.amazon.com/console/> and log in to the console.

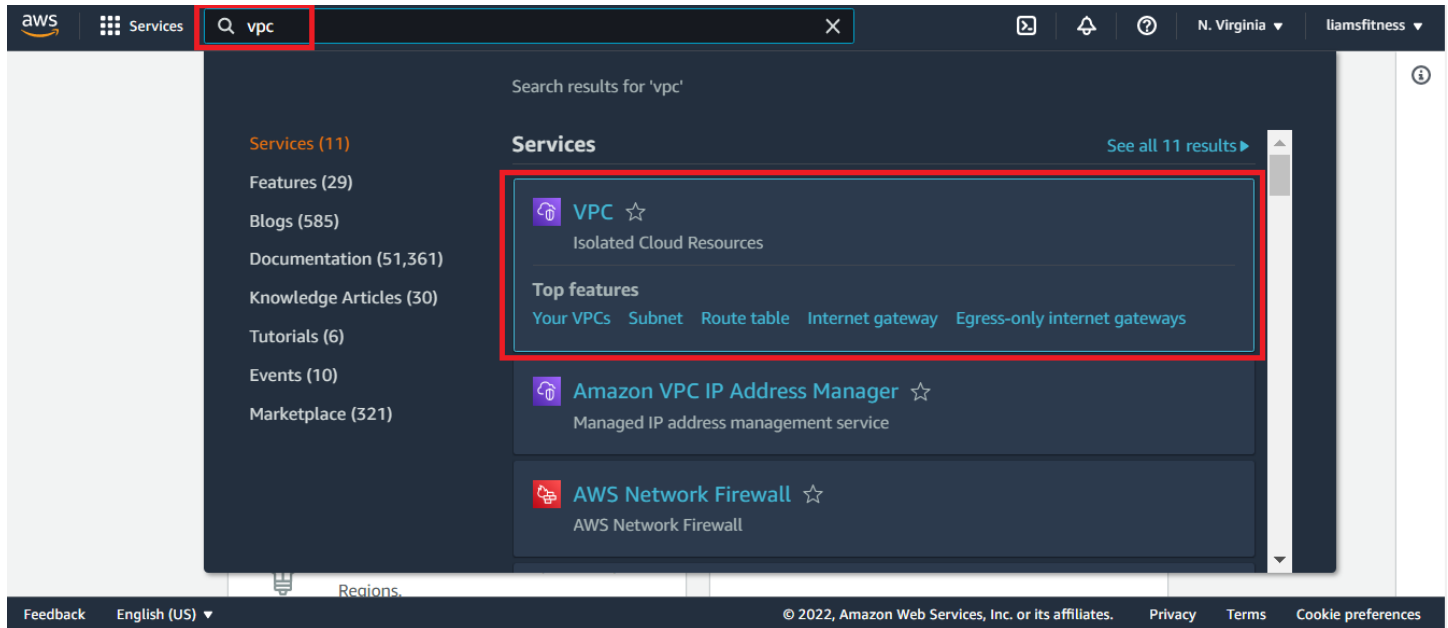


If you've already completed my [AWS Create Ubuntu 20 Elastic Compute Instance](#) tutorial, you can skip this step and go directly to [Create RHEL 8 EC2 instance](#).

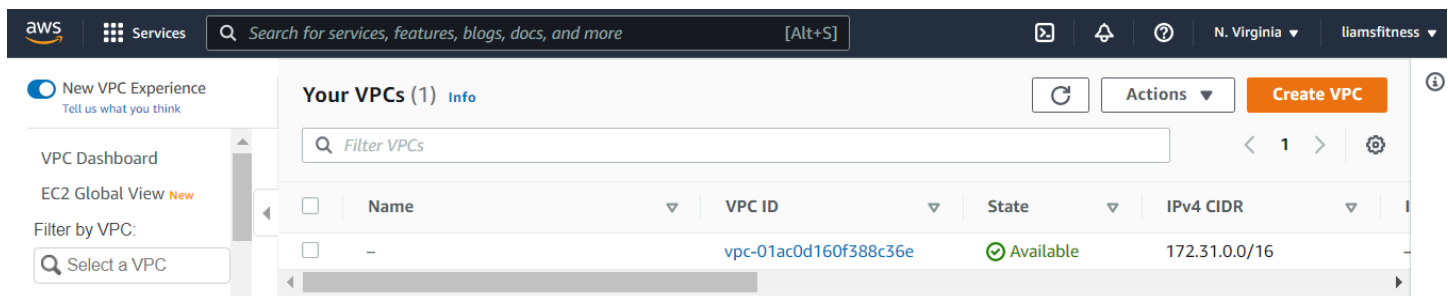
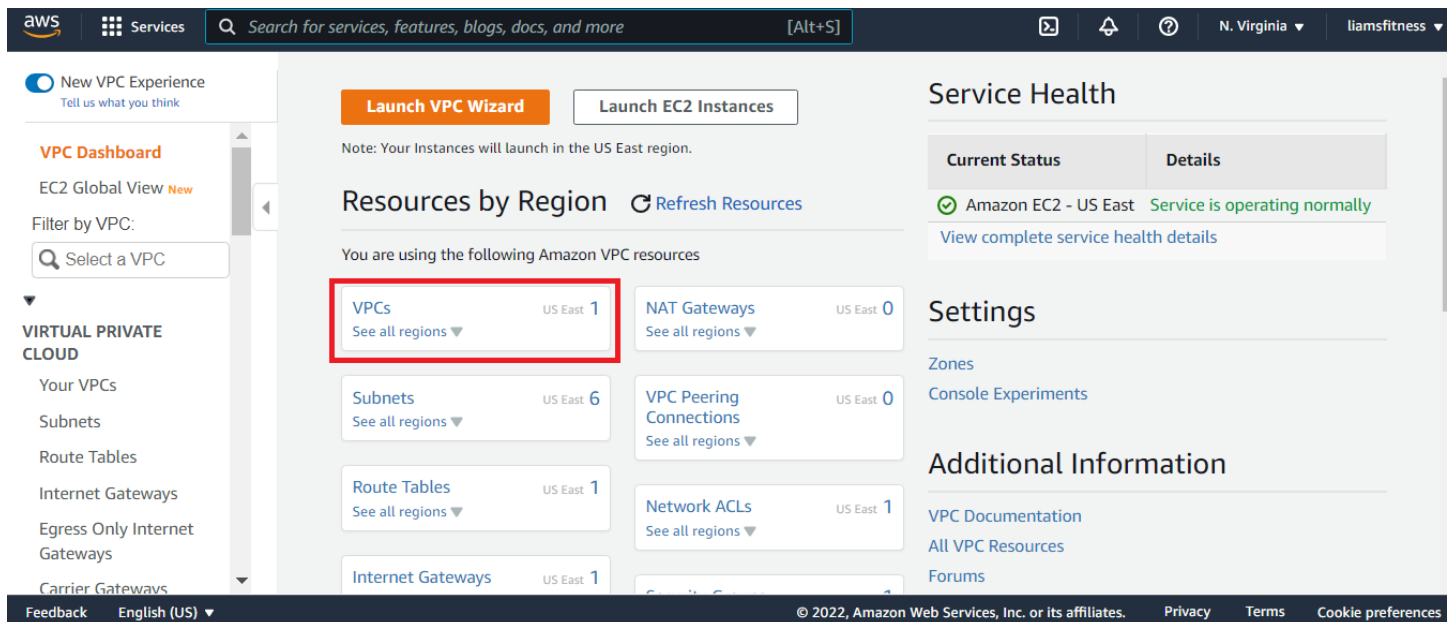
Before we create the EC2 instance, we will configure our default [VPC \(Virtual Private Cloud\)](#) so that it will be easier to work with moving forward. The VPC will allow us to launch resources in an isolated virtual network.

Update Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Once logged in, enter VPC in the search bar and select **VPC Isolated Cloud Resources**.



On the VPC Dashboard, select **VPCs**



Let's set the name to `vpc_default` and click `save`.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a VPC. The left-hand navigation pane is visible, and the main content area displays the details for a VPC with ID `vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e`. An "Edit Name" dialog box is open, showing the current name and a text input field containing `vpc_default`. The "Save" button in the dialog is highlighted with a red box. The VPC details table below shows the following information:

Name	VPC ID	State	IPv4 CIDR
<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code>	<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code>	Available	172.31.0.0/16

Now, on the left hand side of the screen click `Subnets`

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the same VPC, but now the "Subnets" option in the left-hand navigation pane is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays the details for the VPC, and the "Subnets" page is visible below. The VPC details table shows the following information:

Name	VPC ID	State	IPv4 CIDR
<code>vpc_default</code>	<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code>	Available	172.31.0.0/16

Once the subnet list page appears, notice that 6 subnets have already been created for us.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the same VPC, but now the "Subnets" page is visible. The main content area displays a list of subnets. The "Subnets" option in the left-hand navigation pane is highlighted with a red box. The subnet list table shows the following information:

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
--	<code>subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da</code>	Available	<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code> <code>vpc...</code>	172.31.0.0/20
--	<code>subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3</code>	Available	<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code> <code>vpc...</code>	172.31.48.0/20
--	<code>subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645</code>	Available	<code>vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e</code> <code>vpc...</code>	172.31.80.0/20

Set the name of the first subnet to **subnet_default** and click **save**. Also note that the CIDR IPv4 subnet is 172.31.0.0/20.

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for managing subnets. The 'Subnets (1/6)' page is active, displaying a table of subnets. The first subnet is selected, and an 'Edit Name' dialog box is open, allowing the user to change the name to 'subnet_default'. The 'Save' button in the dialog is highlighted with a red box. The table below shows the following data:

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
subnet_default	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for managing subnets after the name change. The 'Subnets (1/6)' page is active, and the first subnet is now named 'subnet_default'. The details for this subnet are visible, showing its ID, state, VPC, and IPv4 CIDR.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
subnet_default	subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.0.0/20
-	subnet-0c2a65ce598b60ea3	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.48.0/20
-	subnet-0c9fa28ee05faa645	Available	vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e vpc...	172.31.80.0/20

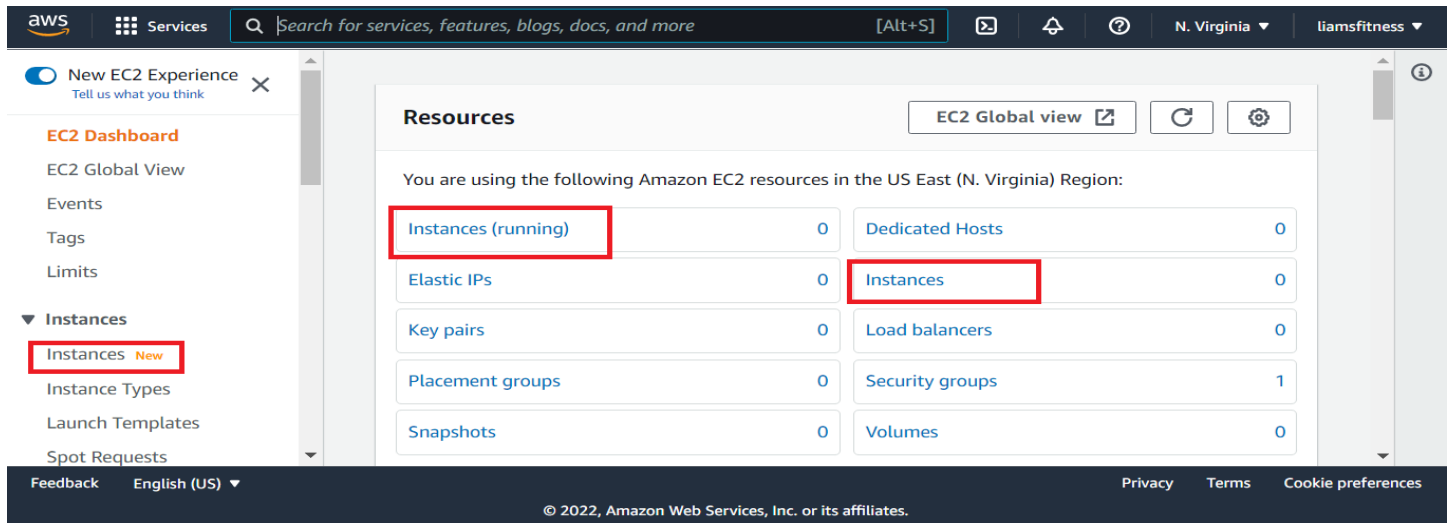
Create RHEL 8 EC2 Instance

Now we can proceed to create our instance, enter **EC2** in the search bar and select the 1st EC2 listing.

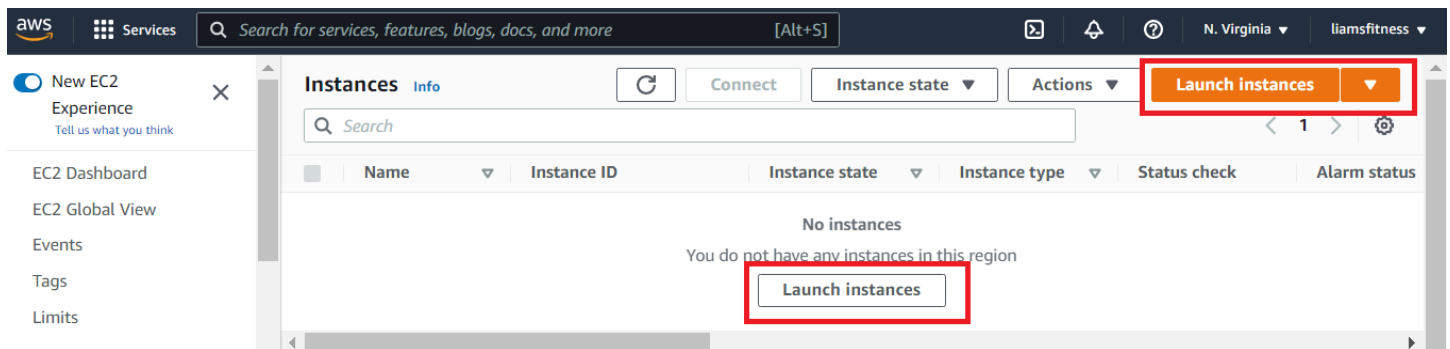
The screenshot shows the AWS console interface with the search bar containing 'EC2'. The search results for 'EC2' are displayed, showing the 'EC2' service listing. The 'EC2' service listing is highlighted with a red box. The listing includes the service icon, name, and description: 'Virtual Servers in the Cloud'. Below the listing, there are links for 'Top features', 'Dashboard', 'Launch templates', 'Instances', 'Spot Instance requests', and 'Savings plans'.

You will be brought to the **EC2 Dashboard**. It contains links to the resources being used in the selected AWS region. In my case it's US East (N. Virginia).

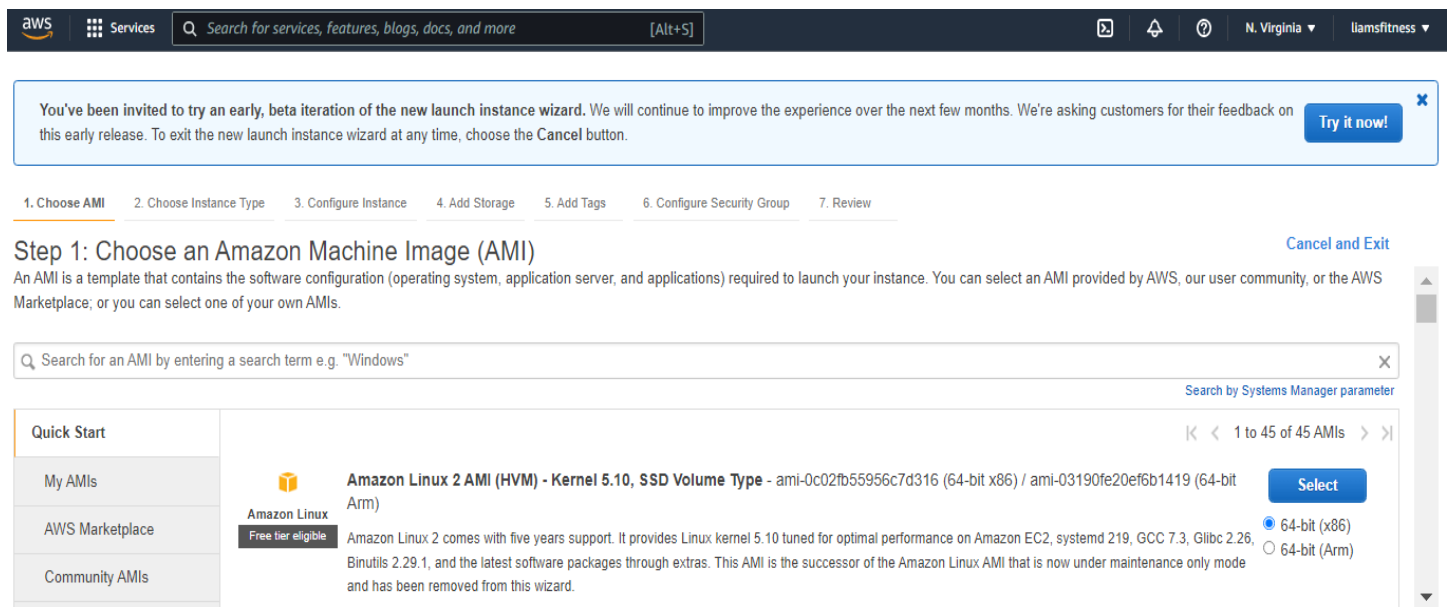
From the EC2 dashboard, click **Instances** (all links will work, your choice).



Next, click **Launch Instances** (either link will work, your choice).



The first step will be to select the image we want to use.



Scroll down the page until you locate **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8** and click the **Select** button next to the listing.



You've been invited to try an early, beta iteration of the new launch instance wizard. We will continue to improve the experience over the next few months. We're asking customers for their feedback on this early release. To exit the new launch instance wizard at any time, choose the **Cancel** button. [Try it now!](#)

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

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

Launch a database using RDS

 Red Hat Free tier eligible	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532 (64-bit x86) / ami-01fc429821bf1f4b4 (64-bit Arm) Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 8 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes	Select
	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-08895422b5f3aa64a (64-bit	Select

In the second step, we choose the instance type. Since we want a free instance, select **t2.micro** and click **Next: Configure Instance Details**.

- 1. Choose AMI
- 2. Choose Instance Type
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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 families Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** **Next: Configure Instance Details**

The third step allows us to select the VPC (**vpc_default**) and subnet (**subnet_default**) that we named earlier. After making those changes, click **Next: Add Storage**.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances: 1 [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

Purchasing option: Request Spot instances

Network: vpc-01ac0d160f388c36e | vpc_default (default) [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet: subnet-0096efb1b7740b3da | subnet_default | Defa [Create new subnet](#)
4091 IP Addresses available

Auto-assign Public IP: Use subnet setting (Enable)

Hostname type: Use subnet setting (IP name)

DNS Hostname: Enable IP name IPv4 (A record) DNS requests
 Enable resource-based IPv4 (A record) DNS requests
 Enable resource-based IPv6 (AAAA record) DNS requests

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

The fourth step allows us to set the storage size and add volumes if we wish. The root volume of 10GB is enough for RHEL 8. In a future tutorial, I will be demonstrating disk partitioning, as well as, LVM management, so I will also add 3 additional volumes. Click **Add New Volume**

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	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0f7a6eae6d90437c4	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

After clicking the **Add New Volume** button, I set the size to 1GB and checked **Delete on Termination**.

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	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-03a3ad00558b4d17c	10	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted
EBS	/dev/sdb	Search (case-insensit)	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

I repeated these steps 3 times total. After setting the storage, click **Next: Add Tags**.

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

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	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-03a3ad00558b4d17c	10	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdb	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdc	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt
EBS	/dev/sdd	Search (case-insensit	1	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt

Add New Volume

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** **Next: Add Tags**

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*****Note:** There is a 30GB max volume size for all your instances combined throughout the month. If you go over it, you will pay the cost.

The fifth step allows us to tag our instance. Tagging helps categorize our resources. We will add a name tag.

To do this click the **click to add a Name tag** link and set the name to whatever you desire.

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

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (128 characters maximum) Value (256 characters maximum) Instances Volumes Network Interfaces

This resource currently has no tags

Choose the Add tag button of **click to add a Name tag.**

Make sure your [IAM policy](#) includes permissions to create tags.

Add Tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Once finished, click **Next: Configure Security Group**.

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

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A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.
Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (128 characters maximum)	Value (256 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes	Network Interfaces
Name	rh8_vm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel Previous Review and Launch **Next: Configure Security Group**

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In the sixth step, before launching, we will create a security group named **security-group2**. Note that only port 22 is open and that we are only allowing SSH connections to our instance. I also provided a small description, **Limit access to instance**. After you've set the security group details, click **Review and Launch**.

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

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 name: security-group2
Description: Limit access to instance

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch**

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This final step allows you to review your selections. After you've finished reviewing, click **Launch**.

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

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.

⚠ Improve your instances' security. Your security group, security-group2, 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](#)

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532
Free tier eligible
Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 8 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Cancel Previous **Launch**

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Prior to launch, we must create a key pair that can be used with an SSH connection to access our newly created instance.

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

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

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AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532
Free tier eligible
Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Network Performance
Low to Moderate

Cancel Previous **Launch**

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Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

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. Amazon EC2 supports ED25519 and RSA key pair types.

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.](#)

Choose an existing key pair

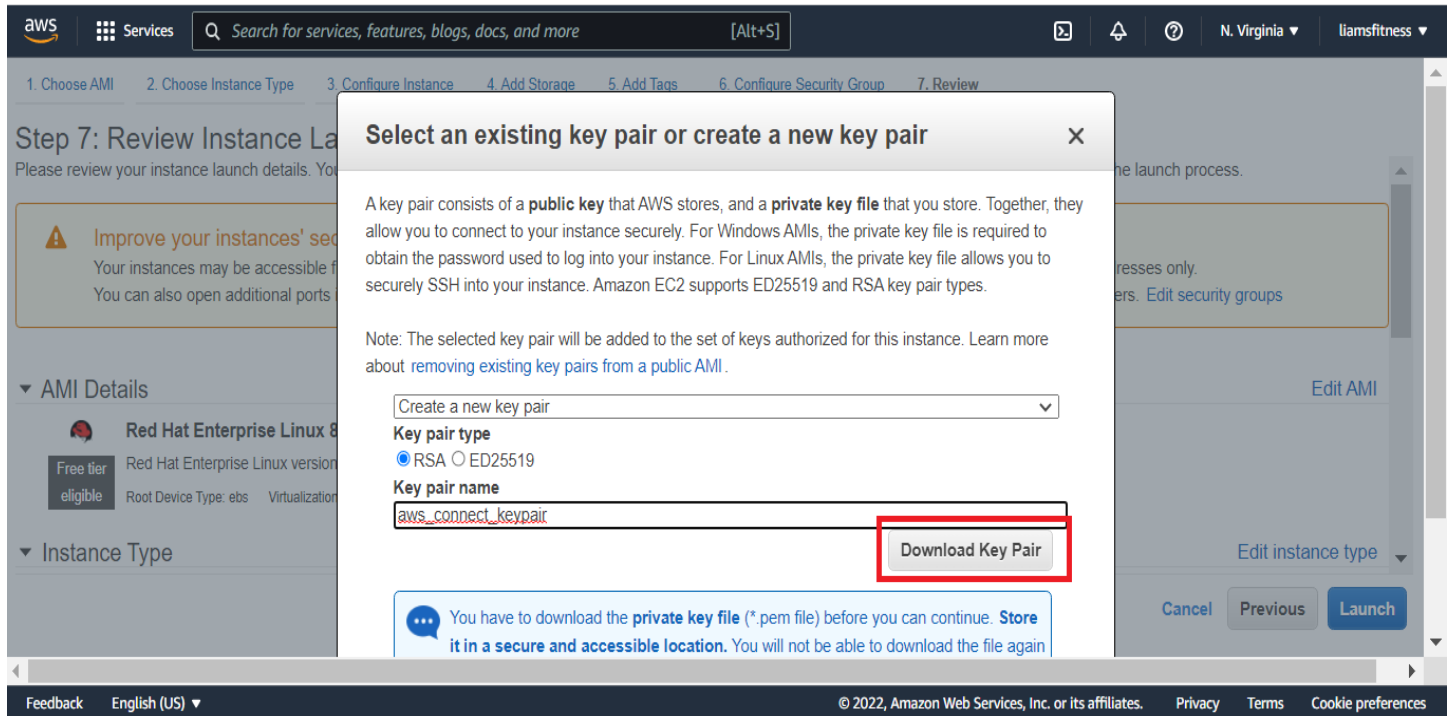
Select a key pair

No key pairs found

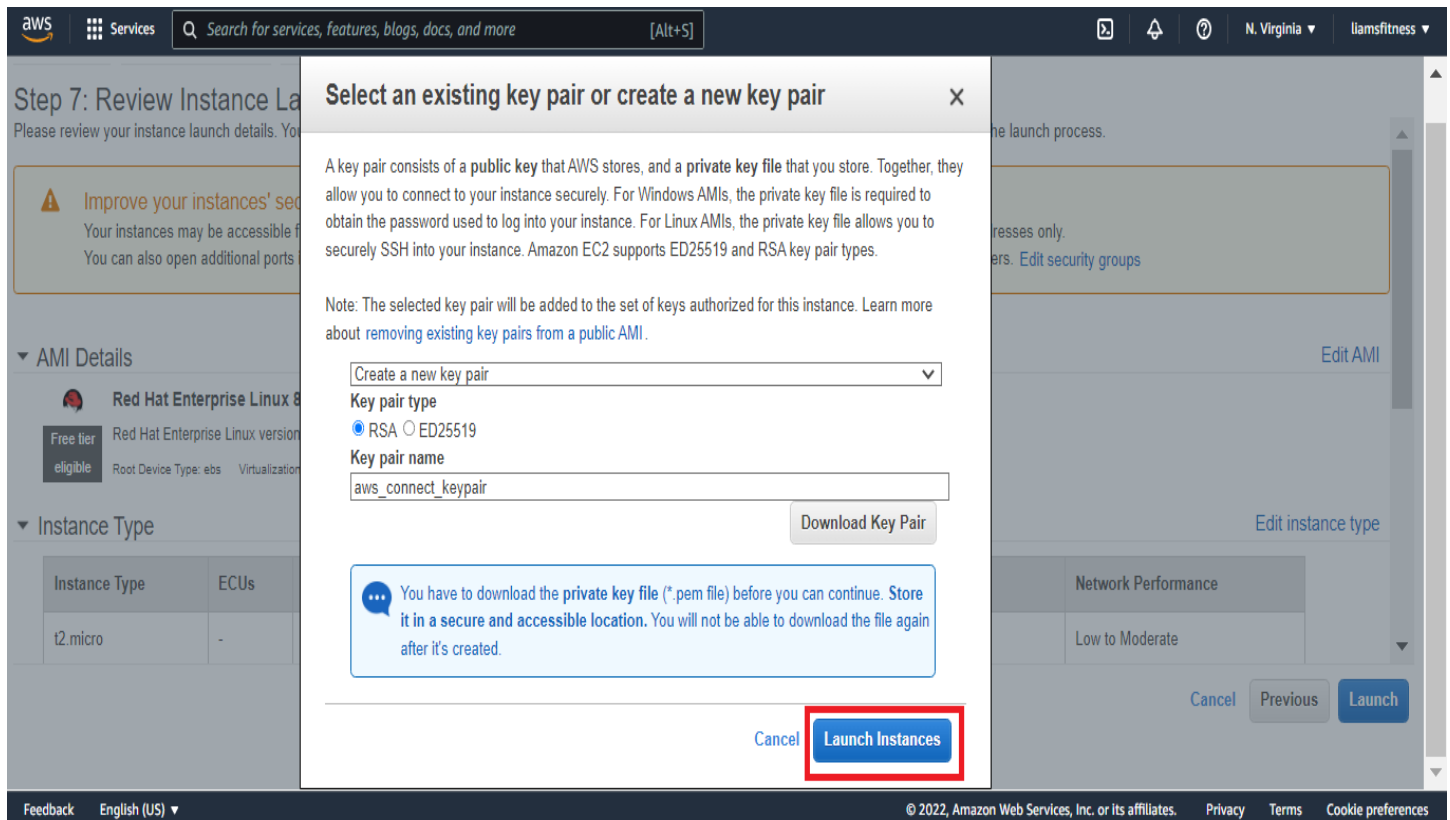
⚠ No key pairs found
You don't have any key pairs. Please create a new key pair by selecting the **Create a new key pair** option above to continue.

Cancel **Launch Instances**

Ensure **Create a new key pair** is selected. Also, ensure that **Key pair type** is set to **RSA**. Then, give it a name (**aws_connect_keypair**). Finally, click **Download Key Pair** and save it somewhere on your PC.



After you download the key pair (which will be named **aws_connect_keypair.pem**), you will be able to click **Launch Instances** to bring up the RHEL 8 instance.



As you can see, it can take up to a minute, or two, for the instance to be brought up.

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Launch Status

✔ Your instances are now launching
The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-0239b2daaf54ae364](#) [View launch log](#)

ℹ Get notified of estimated charges
[Create billing alerts](#) to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click [View Instances](#) to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can [connect](#) to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

▼ Here are some helpful resources to get you started

- [How to connect to your Linux instance](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

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Now, you can click on **Services** at the top left of the screen and then select **EC2** under **Recently visited**.

Or, you can enter **EC2** in the search bar to access your running instance (both methods work).

AWS Management Console x + us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/console/home Imported DEV JOBS ME NEXT IT LEARN

aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [A]

Recently visited

Favorites

All services

- Analytics
- Application Integration
- AR & VR
- AWS Cost Management
- Blockchain
- Business Applications

Recently visited

- EC2** ☆ Virtual Servers in the Cloud
- VPC Isolated Cloud Resources
- RDS Managed Relational Database Service

Launch instance wizard | EC2 Manag x + us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?i Imported DEV JOBS ME NEXT IT LEARN

aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [A]

Search results for 'ec2'

Launch Status

✔ Your instan
The following i

ℹ Get notific
[Create billing](#)

How to connect to y

Your instances are launch
stop or terminate your ins

Services (9)

- Features (40)
- Blogs (1,715)
- Documentation (124,965)
- Knowledge Articles (30)
- Tutorials (15)
- Events (7)
- Marketplace (1,370)

EC2 ☆ Virtual Servers in the Cloud

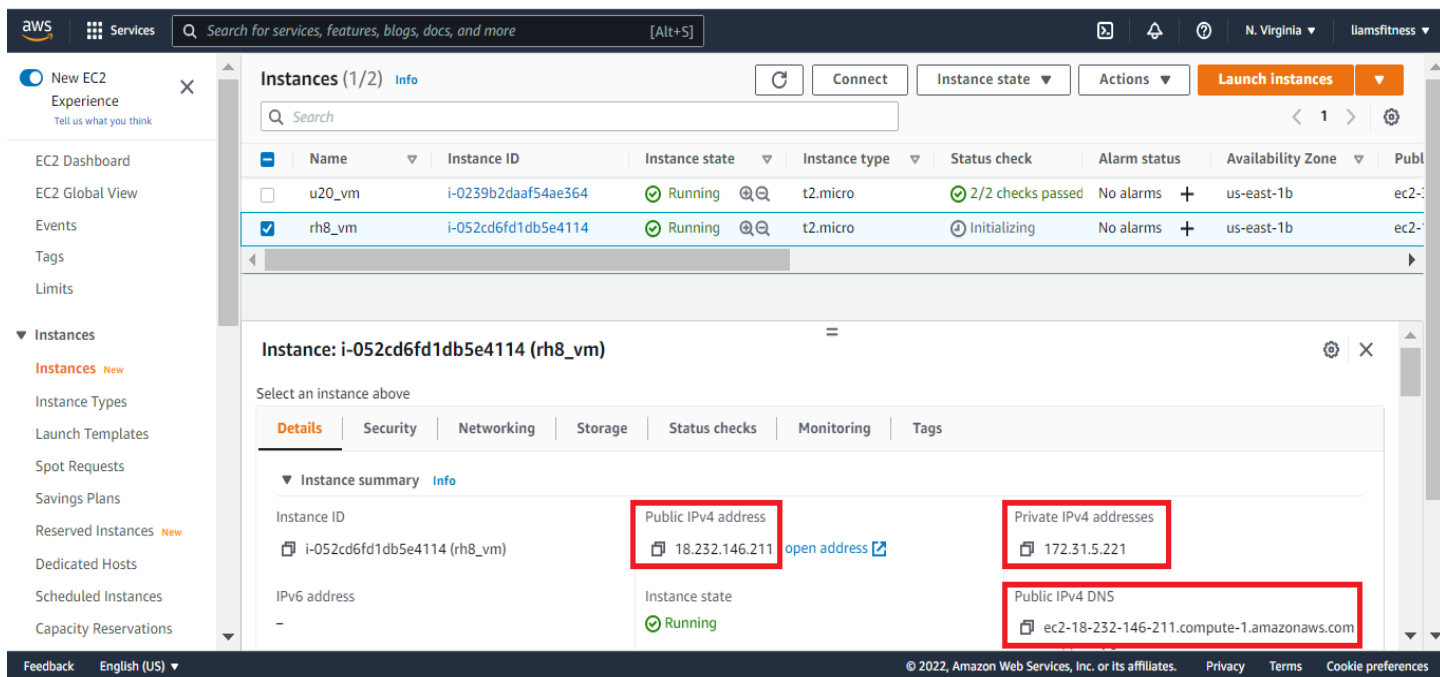
EC2 Image Builder ☆ A managed service to automate

AWS Compute Optimizer Recommend optimal AWS Comp

AWS Firewall Manager

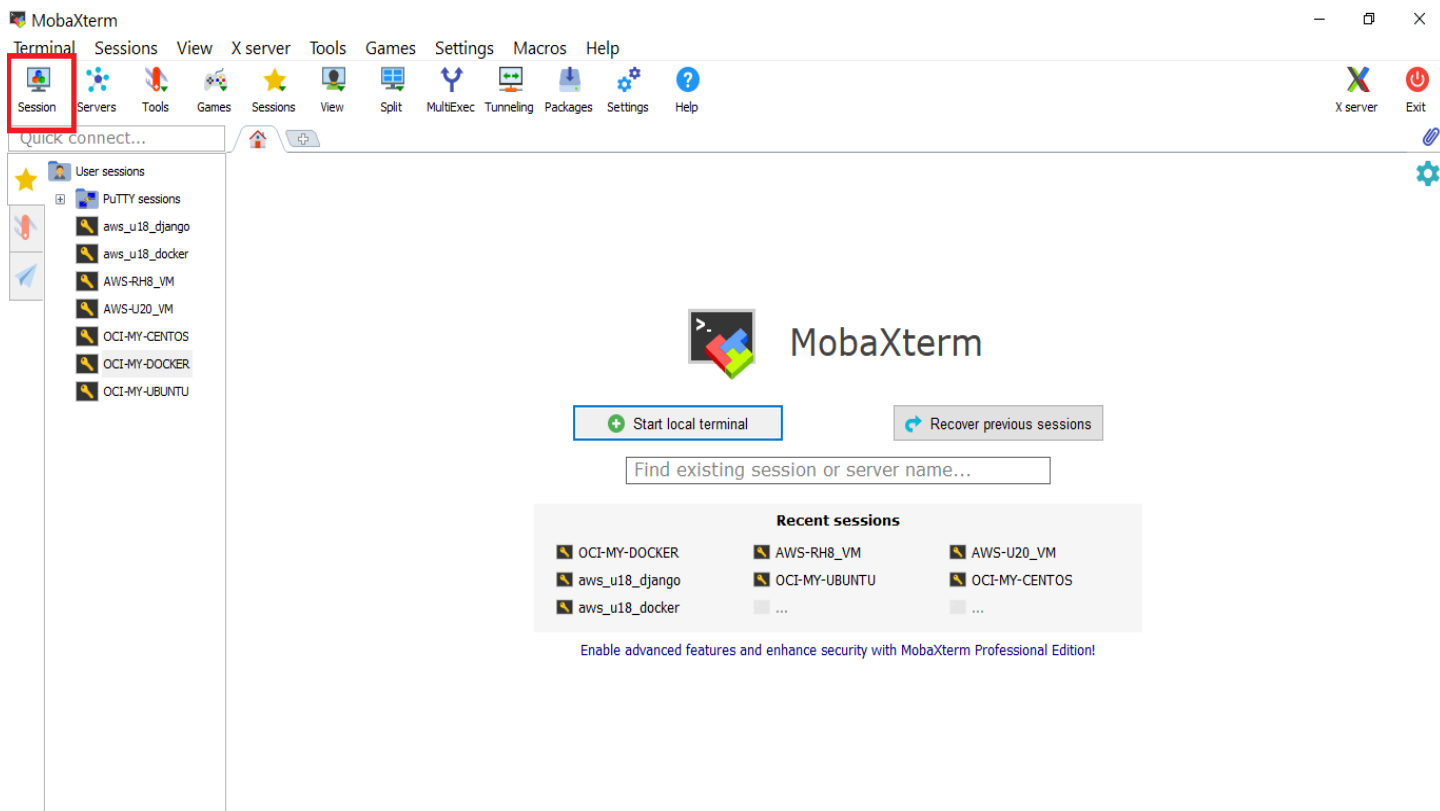
Ensure your new instance is selected (**rh8_vm**), then on the **Details** tab, note the value for **Public IPv4 DNS**.

I usually keep the instance's name, public IP, private IP and public IPv4 DNS stored for easy access. We will need some of this information to connect to the instance.

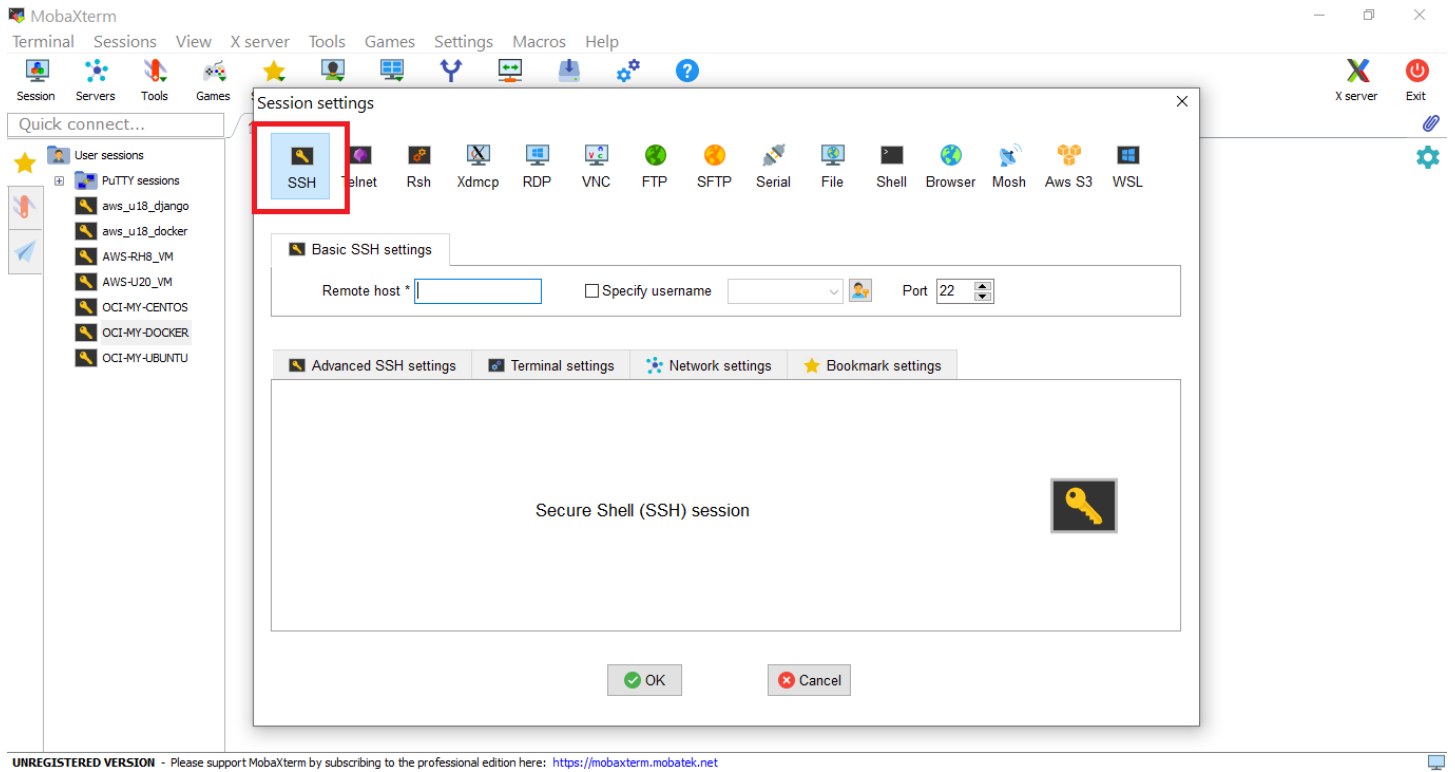


Connect to RHEL 8

Now you will need an SSH client to connect to your instance. I am on Windows 10 and have installed [GitBash](#) which includes an SSH client. If you do not want to install GitBash, I also use [MobaXterm Portable](#) and I find it to be a great tool and easy to use. Using [MobaXterm](#), I would first create a session by clicking the **Session** button in the top left corner:



Followed by clicking the **SSH** button.

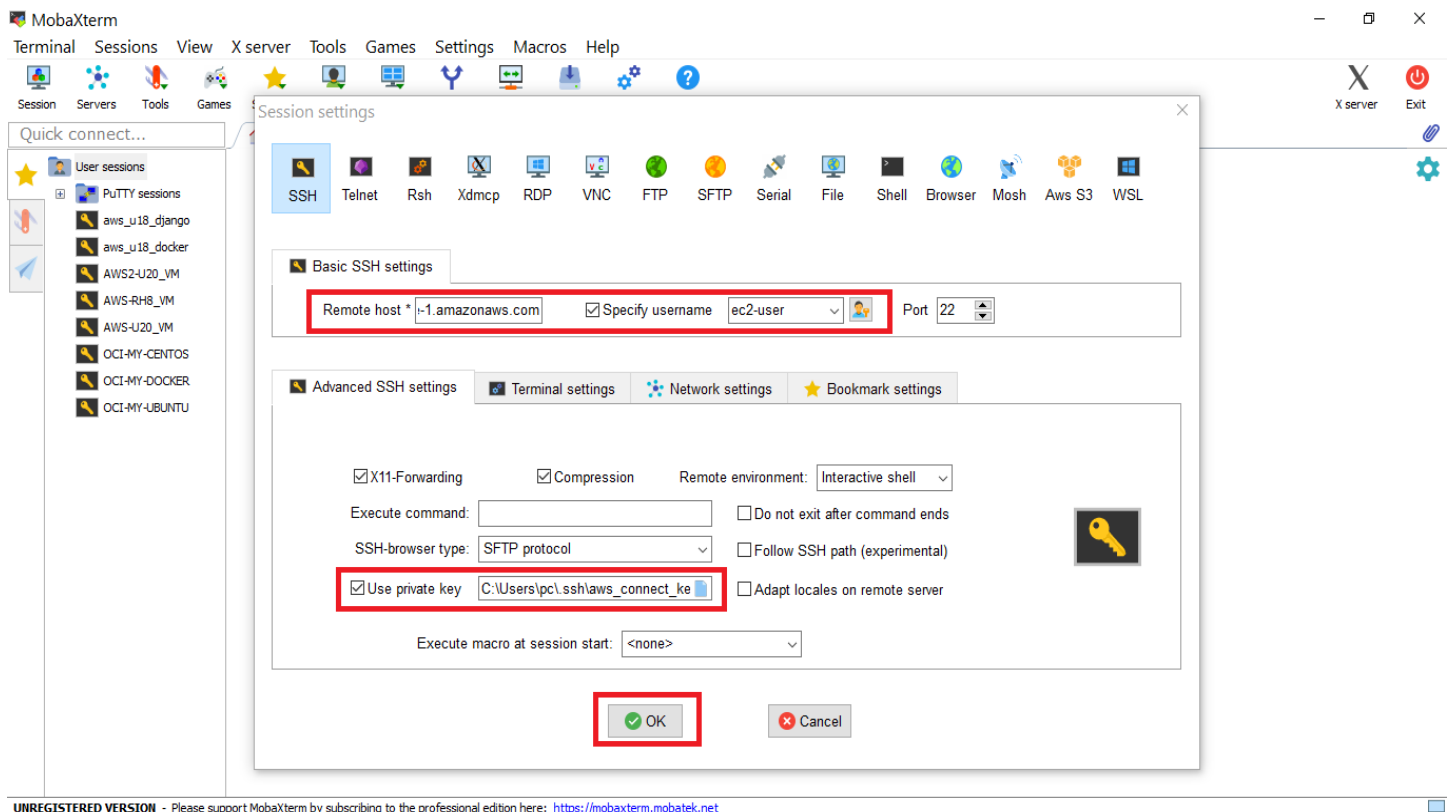


For **Remote host:**, enter your **Public IPv4 DNS** from your instance's **Details** tab.

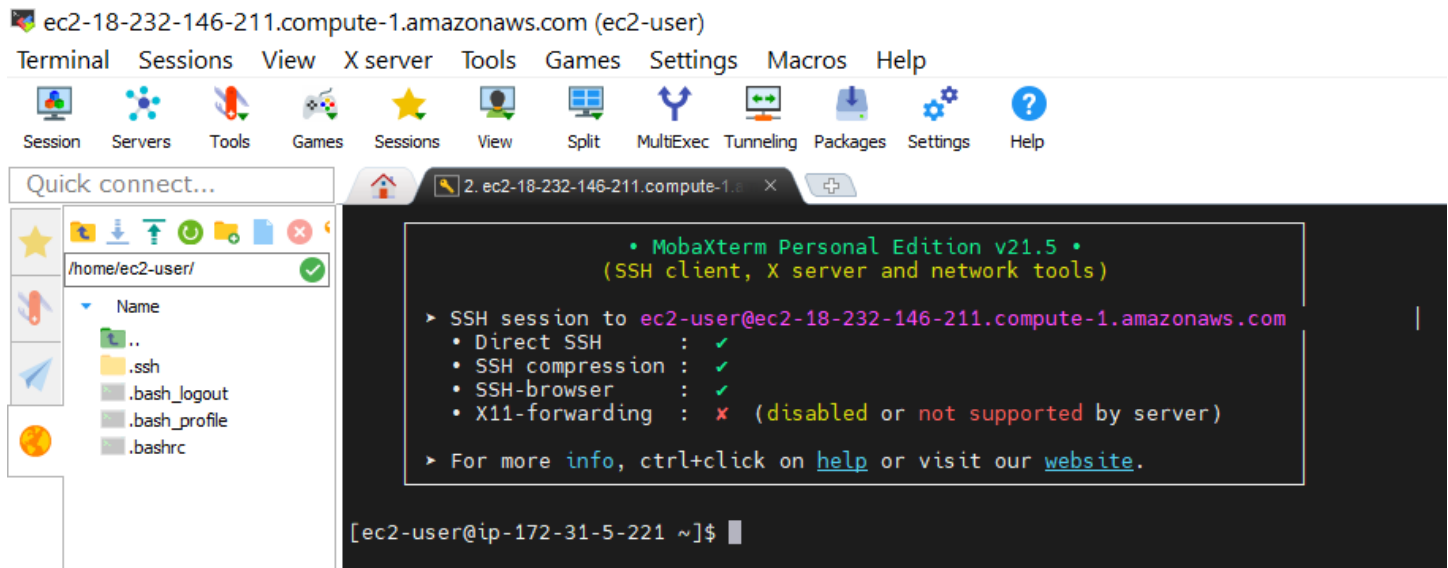
Also specify the username of **ec2-user**. That is the default username for every RHEL instance created on AWS.

Then, under **Advanced SSH Settings** select the key that you downloaded earlier (**aws_connect_keypair.pem**).

Finally, click **OK**.



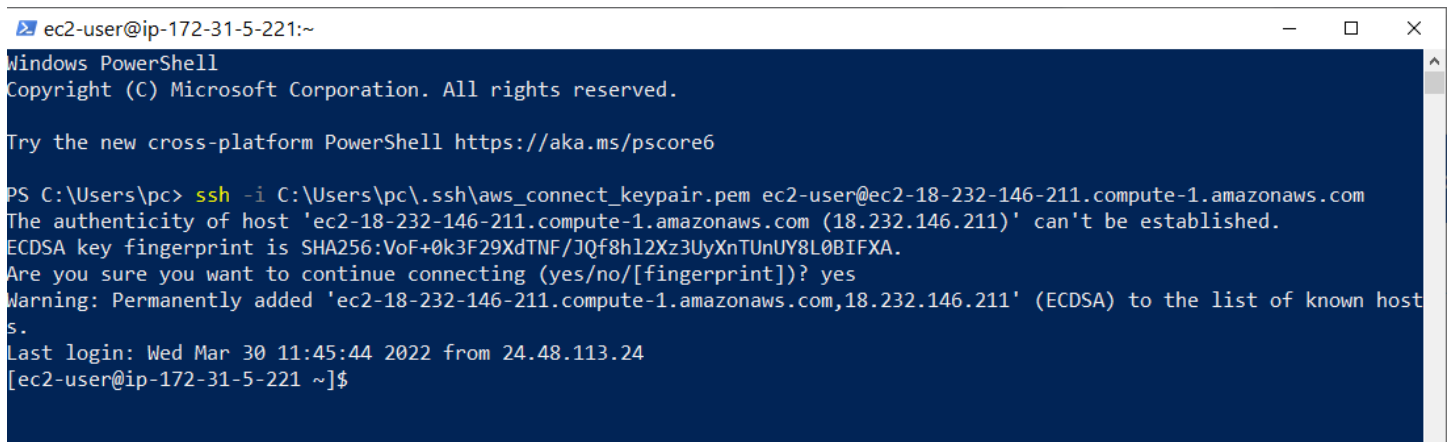
Your session should open to your newly created EC2 instance running RHEL 8.



If you installed [GitBash](#), you can open either PowerShell or a Windows command prompt. Then, from the command line, enter the following (**NOTE**: make sure you enter **your** connection details):

```
ssh -i /path/my-key-pair.pem my-instance-user-name@my-instance-public-dns-name
```

```
ssh -i C:\Users\pc\.ssh\aws_connect_keypair.pem ec2-user@ec2-3-231-211-145.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```



Now that we can connect to the RHEL 8 instance, we can register, and subscribe.

Register with Red Hat Customer Portal

[Red Hat subscription](#) is a software support model followed by Red Hat for its customers. It allows customers to download software packages, patches, updates, and upgrades for Redhat Enterprise Linux. Along with software support, customers will also get technical support for the product.

After you install Redhat Enterprise Linux 8, you need to register and enable a Red Hat subscription to be able to install any packages on the system. To register for a Red Hat subscription, first, go to the [Red Hat Customer Portal](#) to create an account. Account credentials are required to enable a Red Hat subscription for your AWS RHEL 8 EC2 instance.

Once you have your account credentials, we will use the **subscription-manager** command to register the RHEL 8 system. When prompted enter the username and password you used while signing up with Red Hat.

```
$ sudo subscription-manager register
```



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager register
Registering to: subscription.rhsm.redhat.com:443/subscription
Username: bertlomag
Password:
The system has been registered with ID: f826892b-e206-4417-b524-f488a699bd1e
The registered system name is: ip-172-31-5-221.ec2.internal
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

Now, we can attach the subscription to our RHEL 8 system

```
$ sudo subscription-manager attach --auto
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager attach --auto
Installed Product Current Status:
Product Name: Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64
Status:      Subscribed

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

We will now list subscription and product information for this system.

```
$ sudo subscription-manager list
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo subscription-manager list
+-----+
      Installed Product Status
+-----+
Product Name:   Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64
Product ID:     479
Version:        8.4
Arch:           x86_64
Status:         Subscribed
Status Details:
Starts:         05/10/2022
Ends:           05/10/2023

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

Finally, we will list the available package repositories to confirm that we can install packages on the system

```
$ sudo yum repolist
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$ sudo yum repolist
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
repo id                repo name
rhel-8-appstream-rhui-rpms  Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 for x86_64 - AppStream from RHUI (RPMs)
rhel-8-baseos-rhui-rpms    Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 for x86_64 - BaseOS from RHUI (RPMs)
rhui-client-config-server-8  Red Hat Update Infrastructure 3 Client Configuration Server 8
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-221 ~]$
```

I hope you've enjoyed this tutorial.

Please note that the free tier allows for 750 hours per month of Amazon EC2. You can create many EC2 instances but beware of the limit. If you go over that limit, you will pay the cost. My advice to you is to shut down your instance/s after you've done your work.

I have another tutorial where I demonstrate the creation of an **Ubuntu 20** EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instance.

If you're interested in a **deb** based **Ubuntu 20** EC2 instance installation, you can access the tutorial [here](#).

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